

PROOF

STATE OF IOWA

House Journal

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2004

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(The official bound copy will be available after a reasonable time upon adjournment.)

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Third Calendar Day - Third Session Day

Hall of the House of Representatives
Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, January 14, 2004

The House met pursuant to adjournment at 8:45 a.m., Speaker Rants in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Reverend Jim Black, pastor of the Four Square Church in Newton, he was the guest of Speaker pro tempore Danny Carroll of Poweshiek County.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Speaker Rants.

The Journal of Tuesday, January 13, 2004 was approved.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

[House Joint Resolution 2001](#), by Freeman, a joint resolution designating the monarch butterfly as the official state insect of the State of Iowa.

Read first time and referred to committee on **state government**.

[House File 2017](#), by Greiner, a bill for an act relating to the regulation of swine dealers and providing for a penalty.

Read first time and referred to committee on **agriculture**.

[House File 2018](#), by Greiner, a bill for an act relating to registration of vehicles by owners of abandoned vehicles.

Read first time and referred to committee on **transportation**.

[House File 2019](#), by Swaim, a bill for an act relating to access to patient medical records, copying costs, and related matters.

Read first time and referred to committee on **human resources**.

[House File 2020](#), by Baudler, a bill for an act relating to the relocation of the child support recovery unit to the department of revenue.

Read first time and referred to committee on **human resources**.

[House File 2021](#), by Foege, a bill for an act concerning vesting requirements under the judicial retirement system.

Read first time and referred to committee on **state government**.

[House File 2022](#), by Baudler, a bill for an act relating to the statute of limitations relative to a judgment of distribution of marital assets involving fraud.

Read first time and referred to committee on **judiciary**.

[House File 2023](#), by Swaim, a bill for an act providing driver's license sanctions for drive-off theft of motor fuel.

Read first time and referred to committee on **transportation**.

[House File 2024](#), by Huser and Petersen, a bill for an act relating to the medical assistance eligibility for juveniles who are inmates of public institutions.

Read first time and referred to committee on **human resources**.

[House File 2025](#), by Baudler, a bill for an act changing the bid letting requirements for the construction of county bridges.

Read first time and referred to committee on **transportation**.

[House File 2026](#), by Alons, Lukan, Baudler, De Boef, Freeman, Greiner, Hoffman, Granzow, Carroll, Klemme, Boggess, Sands, Hutter, Rayhons, Dennis, Boddicker, Kurtenbach, Chambers, Huseman, Dolecheck, Tymeson, Paulsen, Roberts, Van Engelenhoven, and Hahn, a bill for an act relating to the excise tax imposed upon certain ethanol blended motor fuel.

Read first time and referred to committee on **agriculture**.

House File 2027, by Horbach, a bill for an act relating to the provision of workers' compensation benefits, to the release of information concerning such benefits, and to workers' compensation liability insurance.

Read first time and referred to committee on **commerce, regulation and labor**.

House File 2028, by Bell, a bill for an act exempting certain environmental test laboratory services from the state sales and use taxes.

Read first time and referred to committee on **ways and means**.

House File 2029, by Schickel, Tjepkes, and Maddox, a bill for an act appropriating state franchise tax revenues to cities and counties.

Read first time and referred to committee on **appropriations**.

House File 2030, by Klemme, a bill for an act relating to the transfer of jurisdiction of primary road bridges leading to an adjoining state and providing effective and retroactive applicability dates.

Read first time and referred to committee on **transportation**.

The House stood at ease at 8:53 a.m., until the fall of the gavel.

The House resumed session at 9:45 a.m., Jacobs of Polk in the chair.

Speaker Rants in the chair at 9:48 a.m.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Paulsen of Linn moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint convention.

The motion prevailed and the Speaker appointed as such committee Paulsen of Linn, Boddicker of Cedar and Berry of Black Hawk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Paulsen of Linn, Chair of the committee appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint convention reported that the committee had performed its duty.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the arrival of the President of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate and the honorable body of the Senate.

The President was escorted to the Speaker's station, the Secretary to the Chief Clerk's desk and the members of the Senate were seated in the House Chamber.

JOINT CONVENTION

In accordance with law and [House Concurrent Resolution 102](#), duly adopted, the joint convention was called to order at 9:53 a.m., President Lamberti presiding.

Senator Iverson of Wright moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that the President of the joint convention be authorized to declare a quorum present.

The motion prevailed.

President Lamberti announced a quorum present and the joint convention duly organized.

Senator Iverson of Wright moved that a committee of six, consisting of three members from the Senate and three members from the House of Representatives be appointed to notify Governor Thomas J. Vilsack that the joint convention was ready to receive him.

The motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Senators Putney of Tama, Zieman of Allamakee and Dvorsky of Johnson, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Tymeson of Madison, Tjepkes of Webster and Jacoby of Johnson on the part of the House.

Senator Iverson of Wright moved that a committee of six, consisting of three members from the Senate and three members from the House of Representatives be appointed to notify Chief Justice Louis A. Lavorato that the joint convention was ready to receive him.

The motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Senators Redfern of Black Hawk, McKibben of Marshall and Fraise of Lee, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Maddox of Polk, Van Fossen, J.R. of Scott and McCarthy of Polk on the part of the House.

Secretary of State, Chester J. Culver; Treasurer of State, Michael Fitzgerald; Secretary of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Patty Judge; State Auditor, David Vaudt; and Attorney General, Tom Miller were escorted into the House Chamber.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge, the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the District Court Chief Judges, were escorted into the House Chamber.

Lieutenant Governor Sally Pederson was escorted into the House Chamber.

Mrs. Janis Lavorato, the wife of the Chief Justice; his sons, Anthony and Dominick Lavorato and his fiancée, Lori Wilson; his step daughter, Jenna Green; his sister-in-law, Delayne Johnson and her friend, Gary Kiehl; and his brother-in-law, Edward Busing were escorted into the House Chamber.

The committee waited upon Governor Thomas J. Vilsack and escorted him into the House Chamber.

The committee waited upon Chief Justice Louis A. Lavorato and escorted him to the Speakers station.

President Lamberti presented Chief Justice Louis A. Lavorato who delivered the following Condition of the Judicial Branch Message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly, Governor Vilsack, Lieutenant Governor Pederson, distinguished guests, and friends.

On behalf of all judges and court personnel, I want to thank the General Assembly for the invitation to talk about the condition of the Iowa Judicial Branch. Before I

begin, I would like to invite you to join us for refreshments and conversation downstairs in the courtroom following my remarks.

I also want to acknowledge the newest member of the Iowa Supreme Court, Justice David Wiggins, and our newest chief judge, David Schoenthaler of the Seventh Judicial District. I also want to recognize our new state court administrator, David Boyd, who succeeds William O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien retired last summer after ably serving the Court and the state for more than thirty-two years.

Today, we mark an important milestone. From this podium, twenty-five years ago, Chief Justice Ward Reynoldson delivered Iowa's first State of the Judiciary Address. Over the years this report has come to serve four important purposes:

- It symbolizes the judiciary's status as a separate, but co-equal branch of government.
- It reminds us of the vital mission of the judicial branch—to administer justice under the law equally to all.
- It reaffirms our dependence on the legislative and executive branches for the resources and tools we need to carry out our mission.
- And finally, it is the best forum we have to share with you and the people of Iowa our assessment of the state's judicial system.

This year our assessment is not uniformly positive. The judicial branch is struggling, but determined to perform its constitutional and statutory mandates. We are heartened by the indomitable spirit of our judges and employees, who are going to extraordinary lengths to serve the public. Their commitment to our state is truly remarkable and gratifying.

We are also encouraged by some exciting innovations under way and progress we've made on some important issues in the past year. I will discuss these topics first, and then I will review the condition of our day-to-day operation.

Statutory Improvements

We are grateful to you and the governor for responding last year to some of our suggestions for statutory changes that will reduce costs and enable us to stretch our resources farther.

Your approval of the law to allow a clerk of court to manage more than one office is paying off in several ways. Not only is this saving the state about \$450,000 a year, in some offices this policy has resulted in more efficient operations, more uniform procedures between counties, and improved public service.

Last fall, we used the new statutory procedure that allows us to reallocate a vacant judgeship to reduce disparities in judicial resources among the judicial districts. The vacancy occurred in Judicial District 8A, which covers a portion of southeast Iowa.

Two of our busiest districts requested the judgeship: District 5, which covers south-central Iowa, including Polk County, and District 6, which includes Linn and Johnson Counties and other counties in that vicinity. Both districts demonstrated a clear and pressing need for more judicial resources. After careful consideration, the judicial

council approved moving the judgeship to the Sixth Judicial District. I'm pleased to report that the additional judgeship has eased some of the pressures in that district.

I commend the chief judges for their cooperative spirit in moving this judgeship.

All of the new procedures I have just mentioned are steps in the right direction. They provide some relief to judges in our busiest courthouses; they enable us to allocate resources to our priorities; and they help keep down our operating expenses.

Searching for Savings

Last year, I announced that we had begun a program to identify best practices, streamline procedures, improve staffing formulas, and achieve uniformity throughout the state as much as possible. The first phase of the program involved four study committees composed of judges, court staff, and others—the people working in the trenches. This examination covers the clerks office staffing formula, clerks office management, juvenile court services, and district court administration.

Three of the committees have reported to the court, and the fourth committee will submit its report soon. The committee reports are full of good ideas for improving service and conserving resources. Although most of these ideas will not result in immediate improvements, they will pay off in the long run.

Innovations: Online Services

We're pleased to report that even in the present budget climate we're improving court services through the use of information technology. Here are some examples.

The success of our online records service, which provides basic court docket information at no charge, has exceeded our expectations. This service, which began in February 2002, averages about 200,000 hits a day.

Last year, the judicial branch added a subscription-based feature to this service. For \$25 per month, a subscriber can access more detailed court docket information such as court schedules, bonds, exhibits, liens, and judgments. Currently, we have 900 subscribers, including lawyers, abstractors, private investigators, businesses, and individuals with a personal interest in court information.

Another component of our online service offers government agencies access to detailed court docket information at no cost. Presently, more than 2700 state, local, and federal government officials take advantage of this tremendously useful tool.

Our newest online service is E-pay—a mechanism that enables one to pay traffic fines and court fees online. In the first four months of operation, we've collected \$73,000 through online payments. This is a good start.

E-Juror is an exciting online service under development. This feature will enable citizens called for jury duty to respond online to the summons. We expect to have this new service available in late fall.

Our online services provide significant benefits. They expand access to the courts. They are convenient to use. They enable state and local government officials to

retrieve court information faster and at less cost. They also ease the burden on our clerk of court offices by reducing the number of telephone calls and walk-in customers they receive.

Innovation: Criminal Justice Information System

We are pleased to be working closely with the executive branch and others on long-range plans for an integrated criminal justice information system that will cover the entire state. This is an ambitious plan that will lead to the automated exchange of critical information among local, state, and federal agencies.

The benefits of this project will be far reaching. An integrated information system will enhance public safety by providing agencies with faster access to information they need to effectively perform their duties. It will improve the efficiency of agency participants by reducing redundant data entry and by streamlining procedures. It will also expand the pool of statistical information that you and other government officials need for making important policy decisions.

Innovation: Juvenile Court Assessment Program

We are also harnessing the power of information technology to benefit children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Recently, we teamed with the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning to design, develop, and implement an assessment tool for juvenile court services. This tool will eventually provide standardized assessments of children's needs, a key element in the new design for the child welfare system. Our overarching goal is, as always, to achieve better outcomes for children.

Technology Support and Funding

Innovative new services such as those I've described require careful planning, hard work, and a long-term commitment of resources. Many people deserve credit for our success. I want to recognize and thank our technology committees that have guided our efforts over the years. I also want to commend Larry Murphy, who skillfully manages our technology program, and his highly talented staff of computer wizards, who patiently support our system every day. In addition, I applaud the General Assembly for having the wisdom and foresight to provide the judicial branch with a dedicated and reliable funding stream—an essential element for a program of this scope, magnitude, and importance.

Iowa's Trial Court Caseload: 2000 to 2003

While technology is a tremendous help to Iowa's courts, in the final analysis we depend on judges and court staff to fulfill our important mission. Judges serve the public by resolving disputes according to the rule of law. And in many cases they use their legal expertise to interpret the laws you pass. Judges are indispensable, but their ability to perform their jobs effectively in our increasingly complicated and litigious society requires the assistance of a professional support team—clerks of court, court attendants, court reporters, law clerks, juvenile court officers, technology experts, and others. This team works closely with our judges to coordinate the disposition of hundreds of thousands of cases each year.

Collectively, the cases pouring into the courts reflect critical social issues of our time. Listen to this description from District Judge Artis Reis of what she observes every day in court: "I'm seeing people with tremendous life problems such as drug addiction, domestic violence, dissolution, delinquent children, and overwhelming debt. These problems cut across all economic classes."

Our statistics confirm many of the judge's observations: In the past three years, we've seen a disproportionate increase in serious cases. For instance, felony filings other than OWI have increased 23%. While drug charges account for nearly a quarter of our indictable criminal caseload, judges and law enforcement professionals will tell you that over 80% of all criminal cases have their roots in substance abuse.

Tragically for many people, substance abuse contributes to domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, delinquency, unemployment, and divorce. Our courts are seeing an increase in some of these cases. For instance, since 2000 the number of juvenile court cases has increased 20% and domestic abuse civil cases 22%.

Serious criminal cases, juvenile cases, and family law cases are time-consuming and labor intensive. Our latest calculation of judicial workloads bears this out. According to a workload model developed by the National Center for State Courts, recent data shows that in the past three years the amount of time required for our judges to address the caseload has increased 7%.

During this same period, the judicial branch has sustained a \$9.5 million dollar reduction to its budget. To handle the cuts, we've reduced our non-judicial workforce by nearly 11%, drastically cut travel and supplies, and imposed other stringent measures.

Budgets vs. Justice

How do the competing demands of deep budget cuts and justice play out in the courtrooms? Chief Judge Alan Pearson recently said: "If I could have one thing, it would be more time."

Chief Judge Pearson is not alone. Our judges are so busy that they are increasingly turning to the most expedient means of addressing cases—through paper rather than personal appearances. For instance, in our busiest trial courts, most serious and aggravated misdemeanors are handled entirely by paper from arraignment to plea to sentencing. These defendants never see a judge. In other types of cases—such as dissolutions—hearings, if requested, are limited to thirty minutes. Time limits for hearings used to be rare; now such limits are routine. Another district judge told me of having to handle 38 pre-trial orders in one hour. She had to do this entirely by paper, relying on forms completed by attorneys, and without the benefit of face-to-face meetings with anyone, not even the lawyers. This is a troubling state of affairs. In too many cases justice has become an impersonal matter of shuffling papers.

We serve the same constituents you do, and for most of them justice means the right to come before a judge. Depriving them of this opportunity diminishes their confidence in the justice system and undermines the effectiveness of court orders and ultimately the effectiveness of the law.

The judicial time crunch is exacerbated by the shortage of support staff. When we cut our workforce in 2002, we cut back on court attendant services. Court attendants provide invaluable administrative assistance to judges. They manage juries, type and copy orders, retrieve files, and handle reception duties. Now, without the aid of court attendants, many judges are performing these administrative tasks themselves. By mentioning this, I do not intend to suggest that judges are above doing these tasks—not at all. I mention this to illustrate how scarce judicial resources are being diverted from decision-making. Unfortunately, this is a sacrifice we must bear for the time being.

Innovative Courtroom Programs

Amid the pressures of the current environment, judges and court personnel around the state are finding innovative solutions for easing courtroom congestion. I would like to mention one example—the compliance review procedure used in Black Hawk County for the batterer's education program in domestic abuse cases.

State law requires all persons convicted of domestic abuse to attend a domestic abuse education program as part of their sentence. If they willfully refuse to comply, the court can find them in contempt. In Black Hawk County the non-compliance rates were high, and contempt actions were piling up in the district court. This situation was unacceptable and something had to be done.

A group consisting of representatives from local justice system agencies and the courts found a solution. Before this, any number of different judges heard these particular contempt actions. Now, all such actions proceed before one district associate judge. This new procedure adds consistency to sanctions that gives them more teeth. According to District Associate Judge Nathan Callahan, the compliance rate for the education program has improved dramatically. Finally, this procedure frees up the schedules of other judges so that they may focus their time on different types of cases waiting to be heard.

Now, I want to turn to our other court components and describe how they are faring.

Clerks Offices

As you know, more than sixty clerk of court offices cut back their public hours in 2002 after budget cuts necessitated drastic staff reductions. Reduced public hours provided offices with some uninterrupted time to catch up on filing, data entry, issuing notices, and other essential duties. The resulting increased efficiency compensated, in a small way, for the shortage of personnel. However, because of its impact on the public we viewed this measure as a temporary management tool only. Last October, most of these offices resumed regular public business hours. This action was prompted by an order of our court on the advice of the judicial council.

I want to emphasize that returning to traditional public hours does not mean these offices are having an easy time. To the contrary, staffing levels have not improved and all of our clerks offices are struggling. The fact that they manage as well as they do reflects the immense pride they have in doing their jobs well.

Take for example Sharon Modracek, the Clerk for both Linn County and Jones County. Sharon frequently arrives at work before many people wake up in the morning. She also works most Saturdays. Sharon's effort is typical of the efforts of many clerks and their supervisors.

Some clerks offices have adjusted their business practices and have found creative solutions for doing the job. For instance, Warren County Clerk of Court Sherry Sharp uses an inventive and complicated flextime schedule to keep her office running smoothly. Sherry says the schedule is also a morale booster — something we could all use these days.

Juvenile Court Offices

Juvenile court operates under similar circumstances. As a result of the budget cuts, juvenile court services like other court components lost a sizable share of its workforce. It also lost funds for successful programs such as peer court and juvenile victim restitution. But like other court personnel, our juvenile court judges and staff are determined to keep the system going.

Juvenile Court Officer Steve Bernemann is a shining example of this dedication. Steve works with children and families in Poweshiek County and Keokuk County. Since the first round of budget cuts, he has been working alone without support staff, handling all of the office's administrative tasks, while maintaining an active caseload of 75 children. Even though he's swamped with paperwork, Steve continues to meet regularly with all of the children and their families. This is not easy. To get the job done, Steve puts in long hours, working evenings and most Saturdays. We're proud of Steve and the other members of our juvenile court who are striving to provide high quality services during these difficult times.

Many juvenile court offices are finding ways to make the most of limited resources. For instance, Juvenile Court Officer Sharon Lamb coordinates the Early Services Project in Polk County. ESP, as the program is called, is a diversion program for children age 11 and under who are at risk of becoming repeat criminal offenders. Thirty to forty children participate in this program at any given time. These troubled children have done such things as assault teachers, destroy school property, set fires, and steal. When this happens, ESP steps in and provides the children with immediate consequences for their actions. They also receive intense supervision and counseling, and they perform community services.

Chief Juvenile Court Officer Marilyn Lantz says: "Successful intervention with these children at the time of their first offense will yield big payoffs down the line for the juvenile and adult correctional systems."

Court of Appeals

Finally, I want to shift my focus from the trial courts to the appellate courts, specifically the fine work of the Iowa Court of Appeals. Our hard driving appeals judges, with the help of their able staff, handle the bulk of the appellate cases that are disposed of by opinion.

In 1999 you increased the court of appeals from six to nine judges. Now your action, coupled with the outstanding work of the court of appeals, is paying off. In 1999

that court issued nearly 750 opinions; last year it issued around 1200—an increase of 60%. Moreover, the court has reduced the time it takes to dispose of an appeal. What used to take 18 months in 1999 now takes less than 12 months. This is a huge benefit for litigants anxiously awaiting final resolution of their cases. I applaud the court of appeals for these notable achievements.

Conclusion

Today, I have mentioned many examples of innovative programs, difficult problems, and exceptional people. These examples are the best way to describe the state of Iowa's Judicial Branch. And I have only touched the surface. Regrettably, time does not permit me to mention more examples of the countless individuals who are making extraordinary efforts in the name of justice.

So what is the state of the judiciary?

In short, information technology continues to offer new and exciting methods for expanding access, improving service, and controlling costs. At the same time, we're struggling to address Iowa's heightened need for justice during a period of fiscal austerity. It's a tribute to our exceptional judges and staff that we are balancing the competing demands of justice and budget cuts to the extent that we are. Words cannot express the pride and respect we have for them.

Now, I have some final thoughts.

We recognize that we are part of the budget equation and have a duty to the taxpayers of Iowa to operate as efficiently as possible, in good times and in bad. We pledge to continue doing everything in our power to conserve the state's resources. However, the savings realized from further efficiency measures and innovations, though important, will be modest at best.

Given our efforts over the past few years and the current statutory framework within which we must operate, the state cannot realistically expect the judicial branch to achieve substantial budget savings while continuing to provide the current level of court services. By this statement, I do not intend to convey that it is my desire, or the desire of the court, to radically alter court services. Nor do I intend this as a criticism of your policies. I am simply stating reality.

We understand and appreciate the difficult choices you must make. Should you decide that significant reforms in the delivery of court services are necessary, we are open to ideas and will work closely with you to ensure the judicial branch continues to fulfill its vital mission. In the end, we trust you will respond to the people's need for justice.

Thank you.

Chief Justice Louis A. Lavorato was escorted from the House chamber by the committee previously appointed.

Governor Thomas J. Vilsack was escorted from the House Chamber by the committee previously appointed.

On motion by Gipp of Winneshiek, the joint convention was dissolved at 10:37 a.m.

CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION

MR. SPEAKER: The Chief Clerk of the House respectfully reports that certificates of recognition have been issued as follows.

MARGARET A. THOMSON
Chief Clerk of the House

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 2004\28 | George B. Aden, Webster City – For celebrating his 98 th birthday. |
| 2004\29 | Cleo Bosworth, Webster City – For celebrating her 90 th birthday. |
| 2004\30 | Junior Pandil, Dows – For celebrating his 80 th birthday. |
| 2004\31 | Pearl Simpson, Clarion – For celebrating her 80 th birthday. |
| 2004\32 | Richard Vilmain, Eagle Grove – For celebrating his 85 th birthday. |
| 2004\33 | Robert and Ula Mae Young, Stanhope – For celebrating their 60 th wedding anniversary. |
| 2004\34 | Dale and Shirley Adolf, Everly – For celebrating their 50 th wedding anniversary. |
| 2004\35 | Charolotte Opperman, Oelwin – For celebrating her 80 th birthday. |
| 2004\36 | Lester Matthias, Denver – For celebrating his 85 th birthday. |
| 2004\37 | Mildred Begalske, Hawkeye – For celebrating her 90 th birthday. |
| 2004\38 | Katherine Berger, Sumner – For celebrating her 90 th birthday. |
| 2004\39 | Brandon Punt, Orange City – For attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank in the Boy Scouts of America. |
| 2004\40 | Anthony Otten, Orange City – For attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank in the Boy Scouts of America. |
| 2004\41 | Andrew Lundgren, Orange City – For attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank in the Boy Scouts of America. |
| 2004\42 | Samuel Hickman, Orange City – For attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank in the Boy Scouts of America. |

- 2004\43 Bob and Becky Wilson, Cedar Falls – For celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary.
- 2004\44 Donald Stainbrook, Cedar Falls – For celebrating his 90th birthday.
- 2004\45 Dorothy Greiner, Keota – For celebrating her 80th birthday.
- 2004\46 Doris Richardson, Williamsburg – For celebrating her 80th birthday.
- 2004\47 Cyrena Buschmann, Sigourney – For being selected as a Teacher Honoree by the University of Iowa Belin–Blank Center for Gifted Education and Talent Development.
- 2004\48 Kenneth Dewey Spears, Hedrick – For celebrating his 85th birthday.
- 2004\49 Delbert Striegel, Harper – For celebrating his 90th birthday.
- 2004\50 Dorothy Eichhorn, Brooklyn – For celebrating her 90th birthday.
- 2004\51 Wilma and Jack Crosson, Brooklyn – For celebrating their 70th wedding anniversary.
- 2004\52 Kristine Horras, Keota – For being a United States National Award winner in Honor Roll.
- 2004\53 Fern McKinley, Rowan – For celebrating her 100th birthday.
- 2004\54 Jill Grandgeorge, Eagle Grove – For being chosen to participate in the all Iowa Honor Squad for cheerleading.
- 2004\55 Todd Lundgren, Lehigh – For receiving the Better Boardmanship Award form the Iowa Association of School Boards.
- 2004\56 Eagle Grove Golden Stars Drill Team, Eagle Grove – For winning the National Championship.
- 2004\57 Cindi Sweedler, Williams – For receiving the Williams Area Development Corporation’s Volunteer of the Year Award.
- 2004\58 Victoria T. Leto, Des Moines – For celebrating her 80th birthday.
- 2004\59 Ralph J. Leto, Des Moines – For celebrating his 80th birthday.

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

[House File 40](#) Reassigned

Human Resources: Heaton, Chair; Granzow and Miller.

[House File 42](#) Reassigned

Human Resources: Upmeyer, Chair; Jacoby and Tymeson.

House File 45 Reassigned

Human Resources: Heaton, Chair; Granzow and Jacoby.

House File 62 Reassigned

Human Resources: Granzow, Chair; Jacoby and Upmeyer.

House File 89 Reassigned

Local Government: Schickel, Chair; Hanson and Olson, D.

House File 114 Reassigned

Education: Boal, Chair; Upmeyer and Wise.

House File 124 Reassigned

Education: Dolecheck, Chair; Foege and Upmeyer.

House File 155 Reassigned

Education: Roberts, Chair; Chambers and Foege.

House File 164 Reassigned

Education: Chambers, Chair; Boal and Wendt.

House File 167 Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Paulsen and Winckler.

House File 172 Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Dolecheck and Winckler.

House File 237 Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Paulsen and Stevens.

House File 243 Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Schickel and Wendt.

House File 264 Reassigned

Education: Schickel, Chair; Bukta and Dolecheck.

House File 269 Reassigned

Education: Dennis, Chair; Roberts and Winckler.

[House File 271](#) Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Boal and Mascher.

[House File 303](#) Reassigned

Education: Kramer, Chair; Bukta and Paulsen.

[House File 323](#) Reassigned

Education: Dolecheck, Chair; Kramer, and Wendt.

[House File 409](#) Reassigned

Human Resources: Heaton, Chair; Smith and Upmeyer.

[House File 418](#) Reassigned

Education: Schickel, Chair; Berry and Upmeyer.

[House File 421](#)

Natural Resources: Baudler, Chair; Frevert and Lukan.

[House File 439](#) Reassigned

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Chambers and Mascher.

[House File 448](#)

Commerce, Regulation and Labor: Kurtenbach, Chair; Jacoby and Sands.

[House File 474](#) Reassigned

Education: Tjepkes, Chair; Berry and Kramer.

[House File 488](#)

Local Government: Fallon, Chair; Arnold and Hanson.

[House File 513](#)

Natural Resources: Lukan, Chair; Rayhons and Taylor, D.

[House File 519](#)

Natural Resources: Boddicker, Chair; Lukan and Whitaker.

[House File 533](#)

Environmental Protection: Kurtenbach, Chair; Gaskill and Klemme.

[House File 552](#)

Public Safety: Tjepkes, Chair; Hogg and Van Fossen, J.R.

[House File 568](#)

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Boal and Wendt.

[House File 572](#)

Environmental Protection: Drake, Chair; Hogg and Watts.

[House File 579](#)

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Boal and Wendt.

[House File 589](#)

State Government: Raecker, Chair; Lykam and Rasmussen.

[House File 605](#)

State Government: Greiner, Chair; Jones and Petersen.

[House File 618](#)

Natural Resources: Frevert, Chair; Baudler and Freeman.

[House File 638](#)

Public Safety: Baudler, Chair; Chambers and McCarthy.

[House File 649](#)

Public Safety: Chambers, Chair; De Boef and Heddens.

[House File 693](#) Reassigned

Education: Roberts, Chair; Boal, Dolecheck, Mascher, Schickel, and Winckler.

[House File 2001](#)

Commerce, Regulation and Labor: Jacobs, Chair; Hoffman and Quirk.

[House File 2003](#)

Human Resources: Granzow, Chair; Heaton and Heddens.

[House File 2006](#)

Human Resources: Smith, Chair; Boddicker and Roberts.

House File 2009

Human Resources: Carroll, Chair; Hunter and Roberts.

House File 2012

Human Resources: Roberts, Chair; Foege and Granzow.

House File 2016

Human Resources: Heaton, Chair; Granzow and Miller.

Senate File 203 Reassigned

Environmental Protection: Greimann, Chair; Olson, D., Olson, S. and Wilderdyke.

Senate File 313 Reassigned

Commerce, Regulation and Labor: Watts, Chair; Horbach and Wise.

Senate File 449

Commerce, Regulation and Labor: Dix, Chair; Freeman, Osterhaus, Taylor, D. and Watts.

HOUSE STUDY BILL SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

House Study Bill 200 Reassigned

Local Government: Schickel, Chair; Maddox and Shomshor.

House Study Bill 502

Education : Paulsen, Chair; Cohoon and Tjepkes.

House Study Bill 506

Environmental Protection: Kurtenbach, Chair; Olson, D. and Olson, S.

House Study Bill 507

Environmental Protection: De Boef, Chair; Olson, D. and Watts.

House Study Bill 508

Public Safety: Eichhorn, Chair; Hogg and Klemme.

House Study Bill 509

Public Safety: Tjepkes, Chair; Chambers and McCarthy.

[House Study Bill 510](#)

Judiciary: Boddicker, Chair; Hutter and Swaim.

[House Study Bill 511](#)

Judiciary: Eichhorn, Chair; Paulsen and Reasoner.

[House Study Bill 512](#)

Judiciary: Heaton, Chair; Kramer and Winckler.

[House Study Bill 513](#)

Judiciary: Schickel, Chair; Berry and Boal.

[House Study Bill 514](#)

Education: Chambers, Chair; Schickel and Stevens.

HOUSE STUDY BILL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

[H.S.B. 516](#) **Appropriations**

Urging state employee unions and the Governor to renegotiate and establish a pay freeze for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004.

[H.S.B. 517](#) **Human Resources**

Providing for the elimination of an examination requirement as a prerequisite for being designated a registered dental assistant.

[H.S.B. 518](#) **Public Safety**

Making substances which are precursors to amphetamine and methamphetamine schedule V controlled substances, and providing a penalty.

[H.S.B. 519](#) **Public Safety**

Relating to fire safety issues, including the promulgation of administrative rules by the state fire marshal and the definitions of the criminal offenses of arson and harassment, and providing for a penalty.

H.S.B. 520 Public Safety

Relating to receiving a precursor substance or possessing a product to be used in the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance.

H.S.B. 521 Human Resources

Making technical changes to programs under the purview of the department of human services.

On motion by Gipp of Winneshiek the House adjourned at 10:51 a.m., until 8:45 a.m., Thursday, January 15, 2004.