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**STATE OF IOWA**

**House Journal**

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2005**

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

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# JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Third Calendar Day - Third Session Day

Hall of the House of Representatives  
Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, January 12, 2005

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

Prayer was offered by the Honorable Danny Carroll, Speaker pro tempore of Poweshiek County.

The Journal of Tuesday, January 11, 2005 was approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Speaker Rants.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

[House File 37](#), by Hutter, a bill for an act providing for legislative membership on the state racing and gaming commission.

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

[House File 38](#), by Whitaker, a bill for an act relating to the eligibility for the homestead credit of the owner of a dwelling located on land owned by another person or entity and including an effective date.

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

[House File 39](#), by Hutter, a bill for an act relating to enhancing the criminal penalty for offenses against a person sixty-five years of age or older.

Read first time and referred to committee on **public safety**.

[House File 40](#), by Jochum, a bill for an act allowing elections in certain cities to be conducted by mail ballots and providing penalties.

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

[House File 41](#), by Hutter, a bill for an act relating to hours of operation of state-operated driver's license stations.

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

[House File 42](#), by Whitaker, a bill for an act relating to hunting by artificial light.

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

[House File 43](#), by Jochum, a bill for an act allowing a county commissioner of elections to appoint certain high school students to serve as precinct election board members.

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

[House File 44](#), by Gaskill and Murphy, a bill for an act relating to the disclosure of hospital-acquired infections and providing penalties.

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

[House File 45](#), by Granzow, a bill for an act relating to administrative rules for controlling fugitive dust.

Read first time and referred to committee on **environmental protection**.

[House File 46](#), by Smith, a bill for an act increasing the personal needs allowance for residents of nursing facilities under the medical assistance program.

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

[House File 47](#), by Thomas, a bill for an act relating to special emergency medical services motor vehicle registration plate fees.

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

[House File 48](#), by Jochum, a bill for an act providing for a sales and use tax exemption for the purchase of toys to be distributed by a nonprofit organization at no cost.

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

[House File 49](#), by Thomas, a bill for an act relating to the removal of campaign signs from the primary highway right-of-way and establishing a fee.

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

[House File 50](#), by Smith, a bill for an act relating to the provision of emergency crisis counseling to emergency service personnel at the place of an emergency or an accident by a volunteer critical incident stress management team member.

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

[House File 51](#), by Boal and Hogg, a bill for an act relating to the criminal penalty surcharge, creating a criminalistics laboratory fund, and appropriating criminal penalty surcharge moneys to the fund.

Read first time and referred to committee on **public safety**.

[House File 52](#), by Tjepkes and McCarthy, a bill for an act prohibiting false compartments in vehicles for the purpose of intentionally concealing or transporting contraband and providing penalties.

Read first time and referred to committee on **public safety**.

[House File 53](#), by Jochum, a bill for an act authorizing cities and counties to levy a property tax for purposes of establishing, maintaining, and managing recreational programs for persons with disabilities.

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

[House File 54](#), by Baudler, a bill for an act relating to relocation of the child support recovery unit to the department of revenue.

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

**House File 55**, by Berry and Raecker, a bill for an act encouraging community investment in before and after school programs by allowing school districts to request additional allowable growth and providing for related matters.

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

**House File 56**, by Boal, a bill for an act relating to the exemption of sales and use taxes on the purchase of precious metals and rare coins by dealers.

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

**House File 57**, by Jochum, a bill for an act subjecting officers and directors of a nonprofit corporation granted a license to conduct pari-mutuel wagering or gambling games to government conflict of interest provisions and making penalties applicable.

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

**House File 58**, by Jochum, a bill for an act relating to the regulation of wetlands, mitigation of adverse impacts to wetlands, providing penalties and fees, and making an appropriation.

Read first time and referred to committee on **environmental protection**.

The House stood at ease at 8:59 a.m., until the fall of the gavel.

The House resumed session at 9:43 a.m., Speaker Rants in the chair.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Eichhorn of Hamilton 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 Eichhorn of Hamilton, J.R. Van Fossen of Scott and Zirkelbach of Jones.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Eichhorn of Hamilton, 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 2](#), duly adopted, the joint convention was called to order at 9:56 a.m., President Lamberti presiding.

Senator Gronstal of Pottawattamie 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 Gronstal of Pottawattamie moved that a committee of seven, consisting of four 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 Angelo of Union, Kreiman of Davis, McKibben of Marshall and Horn of Linn on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Kaufmann of Cedar, Soderberg of Plymouth and Pettengill of Benton on the part of the House.

Senator Gronstal of Pottawattamie moved that a committee of seven, consisting of four 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 Boettger of Shelby, Fraise of Lee, Miller of Jefferson and Reilly of Mahaska, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Paulsen of Linn, Baudler of Adair and R. Olson 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.

Lieutenant Governor Sally Pederson was 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.

Mrs. Janis Lavorato, the wife of the Chief Justice; his step daughter, Jenna Green; his sister-in-law, Delayne Johnson 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:**

It is indeed an honor and a privilege to address this assembly each year. Thank you for the invitation. In return, I'd like to extend an invitation to you. I invite everyone to join us for refreshments and conversation downstairs in the courtroom following my remarks.

I would also like to extend a warm welcome to the new legislators. I look forward to meeting each of you, and hope you'll feel free to call on us if you have questions about the administration of the courts.

Now, I would like to turn our attention to the state of the judiciary.

This annual report is our best opportunity to inform you about the condition of our state court system, its strengths, and weaknesses. This is important because our system of government calls upon all three branches, in differing roles, to contribute to the administration of justice. Our role is to promptly but carefully decide cases according to law, equally to all. However, it is up to you—the legislature and the governor—to provide the tools and resources we need to carry out our enormous responsibilities.

Over the years, we have enjoyed a relationship of candor, cooperation, and mutual respect, and I address you in that spirit again today. In my previous messages I have reported that despite financial hardships brought on by budget cuts, the Judicial Branch was managing to fulfill its responsibilities to the public. My report this year, however, is less than favorable. Although we are continuing to provide basic court services, our resources are spread painfully thin, and the cumulative effects of five years of fiscal austerity have begun to show. The quality of justice in Iowa is at risk.

**History of Budget Cuts**

For the benefit of those of you who are not familiar with the details of the budget cuts, I will explain how we reached this point. Let's go back to fiscal year 2001.

That year, the state's problem with the health insurance terminal liability fund resulted in a shortfall of about \$2.4 million for the Judicial Branch. We balanced our budget through a variety of measures, and we carried on. Near the end of the fiscal year, state revenues dropped unexpectedly, and to cover the deficit, you transferred money from several sources, including \$4 million from our earmarked technology fund.

We began fiscal year 2002 with a flat, or status quo operating budget. But as you know, that year state revenues took a turn for the worse, and the legislature met in special session to implement severe across-the-board cuts. Our share of that cut was \$5.2 million. Balancing our operating budget that year required drastic and unprecedented action. We cut deep and wide. We laid-off 117 employees, eliminated 20 vacant positions, downgraded the positions of 79 supervisory employees, and reduced the hours of 67 employees. In addition, we implemented a hiring freeze, eliminated some highly regarded programs, and imposed other stringent cost-saving measures. Good people lost their jobs; others took a large pay cut. These were difficult decisions to make. But we made them, and we carried on.



More cuts followed as the state's budget crisis lingered. In March 2002, we sustained another cut of \$2.2 million, and fiscal year 2003 brought yet another cut—\$2.1 million. We cut whatever we could without disrupting service, and we carried on.

Fiscal year 2004 was more or less status quo. The current fiscal year, however, is a different matter.

#### **FY 2005 Budget Problems**

In July, we implemented approximately \$5 million worth of cost-cutting measures. This was necessary because of a flat appropriation and rising expenses. All of our increased expenses this fiscal year spring from higher personnel costs.

First, we must pay nearly \$2.5 million for increases in health and dental insurance premiums, the deferred compensation program match, and salary increases approved in the previous year and carried over to the current year.

In addition, our collective bargaining contract with two unions costs about \$1 million for salary increases to our contract employees. We tried to defer this expense. Last summer, the state court administrator asked both unions to accept a salary freeze for the current year. They rejected the request, and of course we must honor the contracts.

Once the matter of raises for contract employees was settled, we decided to approve similar raises for noncontract employees. Although this cost another \$1.3 million, it was the right thing to do. If we had not treated both groups of employees the same, noncontract employees would have paid a disproportionate price in terms of the budget cuts.

In the past, personnel expenses such as those I described have been covered by salary adjustment funds appropriated in the annual state salary bill. Last session, however, you and the governor chose not to provide salary adjustment funds to anyone, and consequently, as I mentioned earlier, we had to absorb about \$5 million.

This leads me to the steps we took to balance our budget this fiscal year.

#### **Unpaid Leave and Office Closures**

To operate within the parameters of our appropriation, the court ordered a variety of cost-cutting measures. Because personnel expenses account for 96% of our operating budget, we had few choices but to balance the budget on the backs of our employees.

This year, the biggest cut in our budget resulted in eight days of mandatory unpaid leave for all nonjudicial employees. Because our rural offices are not sufficiently staffed to allow for staggered implementation of the unpaid leave, we chose to enforce the unpaid leave for everyone at the same time. On days of unpaid leave all of our offices are closed. To lessen the effect of these closures on the public, the court scheduled them, as much as possible, on federal and county holidays, and on Fridays.

The court considered, but rejected, more lay-offs as a way to reduce expenses. Since we cut our workforce by 11% in fiscal year 2002, we have operated with minimum staffing levels. Additional lay-offs would cripple our ability to provide basic services, particularly in the rural areas of the state.

**Holding Open Vacant Positions and Judgeships**

In addition to the money saved by office closures and forced leave, we continue to hold down expenditures by holding open jobs when they become vacant. We have relied heavily on this measure since the state's budget problems first began. There have been times when we have held open as many as 70 positions, or about 5% of our nonjudicial workforce.

This year we had to take this policy one step further. Beginning this year judgeships will not be filled for six months after they become vacant. This unprecedented action is a far cry from our practice of having new judges ready to take over on the date a vacancy occurs, but we have little choice. And this comes when the statutory formula for district judgeships shows we are thirty judges short.

**Substantial Travel Cuts**

On top of everything else, we have again cut our travel budget, nearly all of which we need just to ensure that all 99 counties see a district judge, court reporter, and juvenile court officers on a regular basis.

Pardon this digression, but I must tell you I was quite surprised to read in the newspaper last month that the amount spent on travel by state agencies has increased significantly in recent years. In stark contrast, Judicial Branch travel expenses have decreased nearly 22% in the past four years.

**Impact on Public Service**

I've heard it said by some legislators that the courts have not sacrificed enough. I say: look at the facts. The magnitude of the cuts I have just described clearly demonstrates that we have done our part to lessen the state's budgetary woes. We have slashed our expenses to the bone, and managed as best we can with the resources you have provided. Now the public is beginning to pay too high a price for the dollars we've saved. They are being short-changed.

This is the first time in Iowa's history that courts have closed for lack of funds. We all should be alarmed anytime courthouse doors are closed to those seeking justice.

The closures of clerk of court offices result in delays in case processing, and other vital services such as forwarding child support payments to parents, sending copies of court orders and notices of hearings, and providing up-to-date criminal history data to law enforcement.

Ruth Godfrey, Pottawattamie County Clerk of Court, says: "There have been times when notices for hearings were not issued in a timely manner; people didn't show up for hearings, and arrest warrants went out."

Closing clerk of court offices hinders many businesses that depend on information contained in court records. According to Jim Rosendahl, owner of Estherville Abstract, the court closure days have delayed real estate transactions, including the purchases of homes.

Some jury trials have been prolonged because of closure days. This is more than a mere inconvenience for litigants, witnesses, and jurors. It means one more day away from their workplace or business as well as more time away from family responsibilities.

Because of the cuts and closures, juvenile court officers have less time and opportunity to check on juvenile offenders. Juvenile Court Officer Al Blair tells me that the frequency of juvenile court services in Wright County was reduced this fall from two days a week to once a week. Also, he cannot visit juveniles placed in group care or Eldora on a regular basis.

Judges are traveling less to provide court services. Take for example, the juvenile court schedule for the Fourth Judicial District, which covers the southwest corner of the state. For years, eight of the nine counties in the district have had the service of a juvenile court judge one day a month. To begin with, this is not very often. Now these eight counties have a juvenile judge one day every other month. As a consequence of this reduced schedule, juveniles remain in detention longer.

Our chief juvenile court officers indicate that the travel cuts and disruptions in service undermine our ability to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions. At a minimum these service gaps increase expenses for county and state government, but ultimately the public pays the price in terms of diminished safety.

The travel cuts are causing problems for civil litigants as well. These cases involve dissolution of marriage, child support, personal injury, property damage, and contracts. For a few months this year, some counties without a resident judge did not have trials for non-jury civil cases. Litigants had to make a difficult choice: either travel to another county for a hearing where a judge is available or have their cases delayed. Either choice increases the cost of litigation.

Manchester Attorney Stephanie Rattenborg can attest to this. When faced with this dilemma, two of her clients, one who was involved in a paternity suit, and another who was a party in a dissolution of marriage action, decided to have their hearings as soon as possible. Attorney Rattenborg says: "My clients had to pay me significantly more in attorney fees to travel to and from the hearings. In addition, witnesses had to endure the significant inconvenience of further travel to be available to testify."

There are other reasons litigants must wait longer for resolution of their cases. As a result of cuts in support staff, judges must spend time retrieving court files, calling parties and witnesses waiting in courthouse corridors for trials, and making copies of documents. When judges must do these things, they have less time for hearings and decision making. This is not a question of whether or not a judge is above doing these things. It is simply a question of the most efficient use of the state's valuable and scarce judicial resources.

Because our clerk of court offices are overwhelmed with work, we've cut some services that, while important, are nevertheless discretionary. This summer the chief judges of the judicial districts ordered clerks to stop finding hospital placements for persons subject to involuntary commitment orders. This freed up time that clerks desperately need for other duties. Fortunately for people with mental health or substance abuse problems and their families, county officials, hospitals, and mental health providers stepped in to take over.

The extremely high vacancy rate we've maintained in recent years leaves many offices, particularly clerk of court offices, severely under-staffed. This money saving measure coupled with the forced leave days lowers productivity, causes more delays, and increases the risk of costly errors.

Craig Jorgensen, Woodbury County Clerk of Court says: "Thoroughness, accuracy, and dependability have been compromised, and timeliness is a constant struggle."

As you can see, services are eroding, delays are mounting, and access is decreasing. The short-term improvement in our bottom line will cost dearly in the long run; ultimately, the burden of the budget cuts falls on the public.

There are those who say we can solve these problems by working smarter and managing better. They simply do not know what has been going on. Because we take our stewardship of public funds seriously, we have done everything in our power over the years to streamline operations, stretch our resources farther, and reduce the cost of running the court system while maintaining quality service. And although we will continue to search for ways to operate more efficiently, efficiency measures won't fix the serious problems I've described.

#### **Wheels of Justice**

Remarkably, we continue to accomplish a great deal even within the confines of our limited means. Last year, our courts disposed of about one million cases that covered the gamut of issues, from felonies to family law, delinquency to domestic abuse, and traffic violations to torts.

Under the circumstances, you may wonder how the courts keep up to the extent that we do. All the credit for this belongs to our steadfast judges, magistrates, and staff. Faced with dwindling resources and an endless amount of work, they carry on undaunted, doing all they can to keep the justice system running as smoothly as possible. And they do so with dignity.

While we are immensely grateful for their sacrifices and devotion, and heartened by their indomitable spirit, we must face reality. Even the most productive and determined person can shoulder only so much. There comes a point when quality suffers and productivity drops.

If we stay on this path, court services won't necessarily come to a screeching halt. However, the result will be a steady erosion of access, service, and quality. We'll see more of the problems I described earlier, and they will snowball.

#### **Funding Justice**

With your help, we can stop this decline and prevent these problems. All it takes is a reasonable boost in operating funds and sufficient salary adjustment funds to cover rising personnel expenses. Naturally, we are fully aware of the state's budgetary constraints, and recognize the continued need for frugality. Therefore, we suggest only those improvements that are absolutely necessary and well within your means.

We recommend a modest supplemental appropriation that would be enough to restore basic services for the remainder of this fiscal year. For fiscal year 2006, we seek just enough to meet the public's demand for access and quality. The details of our recommendations are contained in our budget request that we submitted to you last month.

#### **Importance of a Strong and Independent Judiciary**

We, of course, know of the many demands being made upon you, and we appreciate the tough choices you are called upon to make. We trust that you appreciate the vital

nature of our work and the serious consequences we all will face if the condition of our court system worsens.

Justice is the essence of government, and a strong, reliable, and stable government is essential for a prosperous and harmonious democratic society. Without question, a strong judicial system ensures the overall well-being of our citizens, our communities, and our state.

Undoubtedly, everyone here is aware of recent events in Ukraine. In December, the Ukraine Supreme Court annulled the results of the country's disputed presidential election and ordered another election between the two main candidates. Political observers around the world were surprised the Court ordered a new run-off election, as opposed to starting the entire process from scratch—a course of action advocated by Ukraine's pro-Moscow government. Although Ukraine has struggled to establish a high quality and independent judiciary, its courts are reputed for caving in to interference and pressure from the government. However, in this instance, the Supreme Court's action demonstrates the critical value of a strong and independent judiciary. The Court resolved a crisis that threatened to destabilize Ukraine—politically, socially, and economically.

Coincidentally, in the late 1990s, our court met with a group of Ukraine lawyers and judges, as well as groups from Bosnia, Russia, and Moldova. They traveled to Iowa to study our judicial system, which they regard as a model of judicial independence and integrity. Others share this high opinion of our court system. For example, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce ranks our judiciary in the top five among all fifty state judicial systems for creating a fair and reasonable litigation environment. Our judiciary ranks high on the quality, competence, and impartiality of its judges, and the timeliness of dispositions.

Iowans have always prided themselves on the integrity and quality of all of their government institutions. It would be wrong to lower our standards. We're often reminded these days that government can't do everything. I agree. Government cannot do everything. But there are a few things that only government can do, and that it must do well. One of those is administering justice.

#### **Promise of Justice**

With so much at stake, it's time we ask ourselves if Iowans are getting the justice system they demand, the justice system they expect, and the justice system they deserve. I suggest that they are not. Surely, the state can afford to do better.

If you are not inclined to provide the level of funding we recommend, then I must caution you—we cannot continue on this downward path. It is neither a constructive nor a long-term solution. Rather, it is a recipe for failure.

Finally, let's remember always that the courts do not belong to the temporary incumbents, but rather to the people who sent all of us here. I believe that should those people, our constituents, ever need their day in court, they would expect open doors, full service, timely hearings, and prompt resolution of their disputes. And when the courts do not meet these expectations, the people look to us for real solutions—not empty promises. If we keep this foremost in our minds, I am confident that we can ensure Iowans have meaningful access to a high caliber court system, and we can make the promise of justice a reality.

Thank you.

Governor Vilsack was escorted from the House chamber by the committee previously appointed.

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

On motion by Jacobs of Polk the joint convention was dissolved at 10:48 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

2005\13 Alice Sneller, Sioux Center – For celebrating her 90<sup>th</sup> birthday.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

##### [House File 1](#)

Education: Tymeson, Chair; Kaufmann and Wendt.

##### [House File 2](#)

Ways and Means: Boal, Chair; Huser, Shoultz, Soderberg and Struyk.

##### [House File 13](#)

Ways and Means: Tymeson, Chair; Kaufmann and Winckler.

##### [House File 23](#)

Ways and Means: Carroll, Chair; Hogg and Paulsen.

##### [House File 24](#)

Ways and Means: Boal, Chair; Huser, Shoultz, Soderberg and Struyk.

##### [House File 25](#)

Ways and Means: Tymeson, Chair; Boal and Davitt.

[House File 26](#)

Ways and Means: Boal, Chair; Huser, Shoultz, Soderberg and Struyk.

[House File 27](#)

Ways and Means: Tymeson, Chair; Boal and Davitt.

HOUSE STUDY BILL SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

[House Study Bill 1](#)

Public Safety: Tjepkes, Chair; Dolecheck and Shoultz.

HOUSE STUDY BILL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

[H.S.B. 7](#) **Agriculture**

Relating to an appropriation from the environment first fund for the establishment of permanent soil and water conservation practices, by allocating moneys to support the administration of local governmental units, and providing an effective date.

[H.S.B. 8](#) **Ways and Means**

Expanding the child and dependent care credit under the individual income tax and including a retroactive applicability date.

[H.S.B. 9](#) **Judiciary**

Relating to workers' compensation insurance, benefits, and settlements, and related nonoccupational disability benefits.

[H.S.B. 10](#) **Judiciary**

Relating to the certain penalties for filing false affidavits under the state inheritance tax and increasing the amount of property that may be transferred to minors under certain conditions and including a retroactive applicability date provision.

[H.S.B. 11](#) **Judiciary**

Relating to the names of business entities.

**H.S.B. 12 Judiciary**

Relating to the health care providers included in the volunteer health care provider program.

**H.S.B. 13 Judiciary**

Relating to an individual's right of publicity, providing remedies, and including an applicability provision.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

MR. SPEAKER: The Chief Clerk of the House respectfully reports that the following committee recommendations have been received and are on file in the office of the Chief Clerk.

MARGARET A. THOMPSON  
Chief Clerk of the House

**COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND RULES**

**Committee Bill** (Formerly [House Study Bill 2](#)), relating to joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives for the Eighty-first General Assembly.

Fiscal note is not required.

Recommended **Do Pass** January 10, 2005.

**Committee Bill** (Formerly [House Study Bill 3](#)), relating to permanent rules of the House for the Eighty-first general assembly.

Fiscal note is not required.

Recommended **Amend and Do Pass** January 10, 2005.

**RESOLUTIONS FILED**

**HCR 3**, by Committee on Administration and Rules, a concurrent resolution relating to joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives for the Eighty-first General Assembly.

Placed on the **Calendar**.



**HR 4**, by Committee on Administration and Rules, a resolution relating to permanent rules of the House for the Eighty-first general assembly.

Placed on the **Calendar**.

On motion by Jacobs of Polk the House adjourned at 10:51 a.m., until 8:45 a.m., Thursday, January 13, 2005.