

PROOF

STATE OF IOWA

House Journal

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2018

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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 10, 2018

The House met pursuant to adjournment at 8:30 a.m., Speaker Upmeyer in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Baxter of Hancock. He was the guest of Hagenow of Polk.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Noah, Owen and Sophia Hagenow. They are the children of Hagenow of Polk.

The Journal of Tuesday, January 9, 2018, was approved.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

[House File 2001](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to service dogs and assistive animals in residential rental property, providing for landlord remedies to remove dogs and animals, and providing penalties for misrepresenting an animal as a service dog or assistive animal.

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

[House File 2002](#), by Forbes, Staed, Hunter, Bennett, Prichard, Kacena, Kearns, Brown-Powers, Abdul-Samad, Winckler, Kurth, Gaskill, Steckman, Running-Marquardt, T. Taylor, Isenhardt, Mascher, Anderson, and Heddens, a bill for an act relating to health care coverage including the establishment of a healthy Iowans for a public option and the administration of the Medicaid program, and including effective date provisions.

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

[House File 2003](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to persons involved in the sale of alcoholic beverages, and making penalties applicable.

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

[House File 2004](#), by McKean, a bill for an act amending the definition of small city for purposes of eligibility under the workforce housing tax incentives program, including effective date and applicability provisions.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Economic Growth**.

[House File 2005](#), by Mascher, a bill for an act requiring school districts to expand human growth and development coursework to include instruction regarding organ and tissue donation.

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

[House File 2006](#), by Jones, a bill for an act providing for brain injury policies for certain extracurricular interscholastic activities, and including applicability provisions.

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

[House File 2007](#), by Wills, a bill for an act relating to subject and performance-based assessments administered prior to a student's completion of a practitioner preparation program.

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

[House File 2008](#), by Mommsen, a bill for an act changing the name of the watershed management authority to the watershed partnership, and including transitional provisions.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Environmental Protection**.

[House File 2009](#), by Isenhardt, a bill for an act relating to the disclosure of personal identifying information of prescribing

practitioners contained in the information program for drug prescribing and dispensing.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Human Resources**.

[House File 2010](#), by Jacoby, a bill for an act relating to medical specialty board recertification and the practice of medicine in this state.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Human Resources**.

[House File 2011](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to motor vehicle operating records pertaining to arrests, convictions, and driver's license revocations for operating-while-intoxicated offenses.

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

[House File 2012](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to search warrants issued in the investigation of operating-while-intoxicated violations.

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

[House File 2013](#), by Jones, a bill for an act relating to the assessment of fees when a public defender or designee requests copies of certain documents.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Local Government**.

[House File 2014](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to weapons requirements for nonambulatory hunters.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Natural Resources**.

[House File 2015](#), by Salmon, a bill for an act relating to the administration of portable breath tests in operating-while-intoxicated cases, including the use of test results in court actions.

Read first time and referred to committee on **Public Safety**.

[House File 2016](#), by Hunter, a bill for an act concerning the regulation of elections by establishing requirements for election to public office, assessing election costs to candidates, and affecting vote tabulations for public referenda.

Read first time and referred to committee on **State Government**.

[House File 2017](#), by Jones, a bill for an act relating to the elimination and transition of the duties of the department of public health.

Read first time and referred to committee on **State Government**.

[House File 2018](#), by Meyer, a bill for an act prohibiting outside employment or activities requiring registration as a foreign agent and making penalties applicable.

Read first time and referred to committee on **State Government**.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Klein of Washington 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 Klein of Washington, Chair; Sexton of Calhoun and Bearinger of Fayette.

The House stood at ease at 8:38 a.m., until the fall of the gavel.

The House resumed session at 9:47 a.m., Speaker Upmeyer in the chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE SENATE

Klein of Washington, Chair of the committee to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in Joint Convention, reported that it 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 members 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 9:49 a.m., President Whitver presiding.

Senator Dix of Butler moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that the President of the Joint Convention be authorized to declare a quorum present, which motion prevailed.

President Whitver announced a quorum present and the Joint Convention duly organized.

Senator Dix of Butler moved that a committee of six consisting of three members from the Senate and three members from the House of Representatives be appointed to escort Governor Kim Reynolds to the House chamber for the Condition of the Judicial Branch Message.

The motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Senators Behn of Boone, Kraayenbrink of Webster and Hart of Clinton on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Bloomingdale of Worth, Zumbach of Linn and H. Miller of Webster, on the part of the House.

Senator Dix of Butler 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 Mark S. Cady that the Joint Convention was ready to receive him.

The motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Senators Chelgren of Wapello, Greene of Des Moines and Hogg of Linn on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Jones of Clay, Heartsill of Marion and Meyer of Polk, on the part of the House.

Secretary of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Bill Northey; State Auditor, Mary Mosiman and Attorney General Tom Miller were escorted into the House chamber.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge and Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Chief Judges of the state's judicial districts were escorted into the House chamber.

The Chief Justice's wife, Rebecca, of Fort Dodge, his son and daughter-in-law, Spencer and Reilly Cady and his sister-in-law, Susan Imus were escorted into the House chamber.

Lieutenant Governor Adam Gregg was escorted into the House chamber.

The committee waited upon Governor Kim Reynolds and escorted her to the Speaker's station.

The committee waited upon Chief Justice Mark S. Cady and escorted him to the Speaker's station.

President Whitver presented Chief Justice Mark S. Cady who delivered the following Condition of the Judicial Branch Message:

CONDITION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH MESSAGE

Mister president, madam speaker, distinguished members of the Iowa General Assembly, Governor Reynolds, state officials, colleagues, family, friends, and everyone who joins us this morning to hear the condition of Iowa's judicial system.

One of the simple pleasures in my life was the opportunity to drive my daughter to her grade school in the morning. It did not occur often enough, but enough to produce a lasting memory—not from any words spoken, but from the moments I spent watching her walk from the car to the school door. Before she disappeared inside for the day, she always looked back to see if I was still there for her.

Everyone is dependent upon the support of others, and each year the courts look to you for support. Not just your financial support to maintain our current level of services to Iowans or to keep the courthouse doors open. But, consistent with the expectations of Iowans, the support for our court system to continue to innovate, to be a part of transformational change, to be the very best we can be.

Our founders built government for all Americans to grow to be better than we once were—to form “a more perfect union.” And they created a court system to work towards this end in perpetuity. As from the beginning, the court's role in this pursuit of a “more perfect union” is to advance justice through decisions made to resolve disputes. Yet, this goal can also be achieved as much, if not more, by changes made to

the process of justice—changes in the way courts do their work. As with any successful business and industry, a court system today must constantly examine the way it works, ask if better ways exist, and incorporate proven new ideas and technologies. This is what Iowa's court system must do.

So, as we begin this new year, the Iowa court system pauses again to look back at you for your support. We look back with a deep appreciation for the support shown to us in the past, and we look forward with hope your support will grow in the future. Iowa's court system is at its best when your support allows us to provide the level of services needed to best serve Iowans. Let me share with you examples of how the changes the court system is currently making to the process of justice are improving the lives of Iowans, beginning with the services we provide to Iowa's children.

The Process of Justice Serving Iowa's Children

Juvenile judges and juvenile court officers continue to serve the needs of children and families, and new stories of success continue to emerge from juvenile courts, diversion courts, and family treatment courts. These stories confirm that the innovative approaches to delivering justice I have highlighted for you over the last few years are working. These stories show how thoughtful changes to the process of justice transform hope into real opportunity for more children and their families and save millions of dollars for taxpayers. Better outcomes are achieved when the process of justice not only holds children accountable for their actions but holds them accountable to overcome the problems responsible for their criminal acts without imposing unnecessary burdens that only hold them back.

Juvenile courts and diversion programs continue to keep more children out of the formal court system by using community-based programs to address their needs and hold them accountable for their actions. While some children need to face the full force of the court system, we have learned most do not. Most children only need a process of justice that best assures their potential will be discovered and achieved. This is what the process of justice must be for all of Iowa's children.

One such juvenile program located in Polk County is called "Too Good To Lose." It is the only court program in the state, and one of the few in the nation, exclusively devoted to the unique challenges teenage girls face. All of the girls in the program committed criminal acts. All have turned to drugs. Some are mothers. Yet, they are all still children who, too many times, looked back for support that was not there. Children too young to understand they had also become victims—of sexual assault, domestic violence, or human trafficking. Children in need of a process of justice that sees them as too good to lose.

The mission of Too Good To Lose is to ensure that these girls are safe, remain drug free, receive an education, give back to the community, and heal. Since March 2016, 17 girls have entered the program, and 6 have now graduated. The success of this program can be attributed to the unique bond between the judge who oversees the court, the juvenile court officer who supervises the girls, the women from the community who come into court and share their experiences with the girls, and the girls themselves who now have people in their lives that they can look back to for support.

After I attended a graduation ceremony last November, the girls in the program sent me a thank you note. One wrote, "Thank you for joining me on my journey." Another

wrote “you rock.” While I’m not sure about the meaning of “you rock,” I inquired further into the meaning of the journey I had joined that day. She wrote about it in an essay with these words:

Depression slowly crept into the night and I began to find myself drowning in my own tears. While living restless, I was having no motivation to get up in the morning. I was on the verge of giving up. I was unbelievably close. It was so out of control that I began to have legal problems and was on probation for using substances. Home wasn’t any better and I believe at that point I did give up. I didn’t care what happened to me, I was just reckless, falling into a deeper hole before I knew it.

Today, this young girl is on track to graduate from Too Good To Lose and from high school, with college in her future and dreams to pursue. Her journey is our journey. Too Good To Lose needs to become a movement, a movement that begins in Iowa. Every child is too good to lose. We must not stand by and allow any one of them to be left behind. This is what the process of justice must be for Iowa’s children.

The Process of Justice and Problem-Solving Courts

Too Good to Lose is part of a comprehensive commitment by the court system to build a process of justice that not only holds offenders accountable for their crimes but, when possible, gives them the tools needed to overcome the problems behind the criminal conduct. When rehabilitation is achieved without imprisonment, justice is advanced and the expense of incarceration is avoided.

Currently, 47 problem-solving courts are operating in Iowa, including 20 adult drug courts, 4 mental health courts, and 1 veterans court. The mental health court in Scott County has been operating for just over a year, and in that short time, 19 individuals have successfully participated in the program. All of the individuals are connected with a doctor and are medication compliant. For these offenders, this achieves rehabilitation. This court is a small but important step in addressing the mental health needs of Iowans who have violated the law. It shows how improving the process of justice leads to better outcomes and how expanding these courts statewide would benefit more Iowans. It is also a step that shows the benefits of avoiding the expense of attempting to treat mental health needs through incarceration. In its brief existence, the Scott County mental health court has generated a cost avoidance of over \$300,000. This is what the process of justice must be for all Iowans.

The Process of Justice in the Criminal Justice System

We continue to explore ways to improve the process of justice to achieve better results from the criminal justice system. In doing so, we have learned of the substantial and often unnecessary collateral consequences for Iowans who are financially unable to pay their bail when arrested and remain in jail. These consequences include separation from family, loss of job, loss of housing, and much more. While bail must always serve to protect the public and ensure future appearances in court, it should never serve to incarcerate solely because the person does not have the financial ability to post bail.

For more than a year we have been working with the department of corrections to develop a new public safety assessment for judges to use in deciding whether to release or detain criminal defendants before trial. The assessment was developed from years of data and research by the Arnold Foundation. It is designed to assist judges in making evidence-based release or detention decisions. The assessment does not replace a judge’s discretion, but it enhances a judge’s ability to determine the public

safety risk of the person appearing before the bench. Other states using this assessment have safely experienced a reduction in their jail populations and pretrial crime rates. We expect similar outcomes will be achieved in Iowa. But most importantly, this approach is aligned with our pursuit to improve justice. Criminal offenders should be punished pursuant to a sentence prescribed by law, not by unnecessary and unfair consequences of the process of justice itself. This is what the process of justice must be for all Iowans.

Investing in the Process of Justice

With every step we take to improve the process of justice, we also make justice more efficient and less costly to Iowa taxpayers. Last year, Iowa's juvenile diversion programs diverted more than 10,000 children from the formal court system. These programs alone avoided more than \$14 million in costs to other parts of the state budget. Family treatment courts served more than 300 families last year generating a cost avoidance of more than \$3.5 million in the human services budget. Other specialty courts avoided \$4 million in costs. These programs are in addition to the \$146 million the Iowa court system collects for the general fund. Last year, the total return on investment in your court system was more than \$178 million. Your investment in the process of justice benefits Iowa's taxpayers.

Let me mention two additional steps taken last year to improve the process of justice.

First, in October, the supreme court formed a commission to find better ways to ensure that juries reflect the diversity of each community. Juries make decisions that have a profound and lasting impact on the lives of Iowans. These decisions are improved when diverse thoughts and experiences are shared and considered. So is public confidence in the process of justice. So is the promise of justice for all. Your court system is better when there is public confidence in the fairness of the criminal justice system. This is what the process of justice must be for all Iowans.

Second, the supreme court issued a courthouse security order in June last year to enhance the safety and integrity of our process of justice within each courthouse. In December, the order was modified so our county partners can have greater leeway to assist in this mission. I just want you to know that we are committed to working with you and with counties, sheriffs, legislators, law enforcement, and others to achieve the common goal of protecting Iowans who conduct business and work in county courthouses. Courthouse security is inseparable from the concept of justice itself.

Current Challenges to the Process of Justice

While it is nice to report on our progress towards justice for all, I feel obligated to also report on our shortcomings. These deficiencies are not what Iowans expect or deserve. They are growing in number, as are consequences.

We must remember that justice ultimately comes from the people who work in the justice system. Today, the court system employs 182 fewer people than authorized just one year ago. This is a 10% reduction in workforce. As expected, efficiencies gained through the integration of technology into our operations account for some of the workforce reduction. But, we are currently operating with 115 essential positions unfilled, and this number is growing. This means there are fewer judges, fewer court reporters, fewer case schedulers, and fewer juvenile court officers. It means there is a daily struggle to coordinate and deliver services. It means Iowans are losing access to justice. Two years ago, I told you about our commitment that all cases would be timely

tried on the date set for trial, without delay. We have been forced to walk back from this pledge because we do not have enough people to do the work to keep it. So, the delays we were rapidly eliminating from the process of justice are returning and affecting your constituents who need our services to resolve their disputes. But that is not all. Today, Iowans who reside in rural areas are receiving fewer court services than the Iowans in urban areas. Today, a freeze on new specialty courts exists so that the critical services provided by a specialty court in one county are not being provided in another county. Today, I am concerned all of this causes us to lose our focus on the quality and promise of justice. This is not what the process of justice should be.

In past years, I have reported on the benefits that technology is giving Iowa's court system and its process of justice, including our paperless filing system. Yet, last October, the technology that supports the electronic filing system failed unexpectedly and could not be used for a week. This crippling situation resulted from an inadequate backup system, which we know needs to be upgraded with better technology to prevent a future system outage. The outage meant Iowans were unable to file or access court documents, and judges were unable to access and work on court files. This must not happen again. This is not what the process of justice should be.

These shortcomings, and others, are mostly the result of insufficient resources, and the shortcomings continue to be revealed in new ways every day. They are also beginning to tear at the very fabric of our operation and mission. Ominous signs are appearing. This year, more judges will be retiring than in previous years. For the last decade now, fewer and fewer private practice attorneys are seeking a career on the bench. Civil case filings continue to decline, as lawyers and litigants choose to pursue alternative means to resolve disputes. This is not what the process of justice should be.

Overall, the writing is on the wall. Our shortcomings and their consequences have not gone unnoticed in the most recent ratings of the 50 state court systems from the United States Chamber of Commerce. In past years I have spoken of these ratings to illustrate our success. This last year, Iowa fell from its proud position as the fourth best court system in the nation to thirteenth place. This is not the direction a justice system should be headed. This is not how our process of justice should be seen.

Future Challenges to the Process of Justice

With your support, however, our shortcomings today can be opportunities to be a better court system tomorrow. We know additional challenges lie ahead, but with your continued investment, these too can be opportunities. So, as we work to overcome our current challenges to better our process of justice, we must also prepare to meet the challenges ahead.

One challenge can be seen in the growing signs that the opioid crisis has reached Iowa. While this will be a challenge for all, Iowa courts must prepare to respond now. Court services will be an essential part of the collective effort to minimize the loss of life and the devastation inflicted on families in our state. Fortunately, we know that family treatment courts and drug courts are up to the task. These courts, however, must be expanded and retooled to address the myriad issues families and children confront when affected by opioid addiction. This is what the process of justice must be.

Not all challenges are as visible as the opioid epidemic. Cybersecurity has rapidly emerged as a vital issue for the court system. The electronic filing system now stores more than 20 million documents containing sensitive personal information, corporate

data, and intellectual property. As in the private sector, courts need to invest in technology and take all necessary steps to ensure that Iowans' vital information is secured and protected against cyberattack and natural disasters. This is what the process of justice must be.

Yet, the greatest challenge facing the court system today is the unprecedented technological transformation rapidly shaping the way we communicate, think, and even live together. As in most aspects of life, it is giving rise to innovations and new industries that are displacing existing industries, even those that seemed impervious to change just a few years ago. The court system and the legal profession are not immune from this movement and will be challenged in significant ways very soon. The problem with disruptive innovation is not the change it brings, but the failure of existing systems to recognize it and adapt. The Iowa court system, like successful businesses today, needs support to integrate new technologies so the delivery of our services meets the expectations of Iowans. However, the Iowa court system is more than a business; its constitutional and common law components are essential to the future and must never be displaced.

A Defining Moment in Iowa's Process of Justice

From my perspective, there could not be a more important time to support Iowa's courts, or reasons more compelling. But the most important reason for supporting our courts is illustrated by looking back at one of the most important legal cases in Iowa's history. So it is fitting that this year we celebrate the 150th anniversary of this case and its importance today.

The case is called *Clark v. Board of Directors*. It was brought by an Iowan named Alexander Clark, who lived with his family in Muscatine. He turned to the courts in 1868 after his twelve-year-old daughter, Susan, was denied admission by the local school board to the public school in her neighborhood. She was denied admission because she was born to African-American parents. A separate school was located a mile away for African-American children to attend. I think Alexander Clark must have seen his daughter, too many times, look back at him for support when she walked past the door of her neighborhood school without entering. So, he turned to the process of government established by our forefathers and asked Iowa's courts for help.

The district court ordered the school board to admit Susan Clark to her neighborhood school, and an appeal brought the case before the Iowa Supreme Court. The supreme court found the school board's decision was supported by the prevailing sentiment of the community, as well as many other communities, but not by the laws and the constitution of our state. The court rejected the concept of segregated schools for Susan Clark and all children in Iowa.

The court wrote that just as a school board could not "require the children of Irish parents to attend one school, and the children of German parents another, the children of Catholic parents to attend one school, and the children of Protestant parents another," it could not require Susan Clark to attend a separate school for African-Americans. It then etched these iconic words into our history: "all the youths are equal before the law," and no institution of government has discretion "to interfere with or disturb that equality."

The case was a defining moment for Iowa and the nation. It occurred 86 years before the United States Supreme Court would follow in *Brown v. Board of Education*. It

occurred at a time when there was a strong public sentiment for segregated schools but a stronger commitment by our courts to uphold the rule of law. It was a moment in time that shined a beacon of light on the process of justice for all time.

Affirming the Process of Justice

The last word written by the court on that day in 1868 was “affirmed.” It was written to affirm the decision of the district court, but it did much more that day. It affirmed Susan Clark as equal with every other child. It affirmed all Iowans as equal. It affirmed a new public sentiment for the future. It affirmed a process of justice in Iowa where one person can turn to the courts for justice and make a difference for all.

So, the *Clark* case is not just a celebration of an important principle of law. It gives us an important perspective and understanding to see the promise and value of our court system at this critical time today and the best reason in the world to support our courts. It gives us an opportunity to reaffirm Iowa’s commitment to justice today in a way that will allow generations to look back 150 years from today and celebrate another defining moment in our history.

Chief Justice Mark S. Cady was escorted from the House chamber by the committee previously appointed.

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

On motion by Hagenow of Polk, the Joint Convention was dissolved at 10:40 a.m.

Speaker Upmeyer in the chair at 10:45 a.m.

HOUSE STUDY BILL COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

H.S.B. 500 Judiciary

Relating to probate by the distribution of decedent’s property by affidavit, requiring certain affirmations in the affidavit, and including an applicability provision.

H.S.B. 501 Judiciary

Relating to probate and the administration of small estates and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 502 Judiciary

Relating to expert witness standards in medical malpractice lawsuits.

H.S.B. 503 Judiciary

Relating to probate, by amending the court fees in probate and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 504 Judiciary

Relating to mortgage releases.

H.S.B. 505 Judiciary

Relating to the inheritance tax by modifying the requirements to qualify for a deferment of tax payment under certain circumstances in the case of estates with a deferred estate or remainder interest, and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 506 Judiciary

Relating to probate, by amending the probate powers of the clerk and conforming the probate procedures to electronic data management systems standards.

H.S.B. 507 Judiciary

Relating to the criminal offenses of the illegal use of a scanning device or encoding machine and criminal mischief in the third degree, and providing penalties.

H.S.B. 508 Transportation

Establishing a text messaging notification and payment system for certain citations and informations.

H.S.B. 509 Transportation

Relating to motor vehicles approaching stationary construction vehicles, and providing penalties.

H.S.B. 510 Local Government

Relating to the uses of remitted sales tax revenue and moneys from the flood mitigation fund under the flood mitigation program and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 511 Local Government

Relating to county budget and city budget approval procedures and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 512 Local Government

Prohibiting the use of automated or remote systems for traffic law enforcement, requiring the removal of existing systems, and including effective date provisions.

H.S.B. 513 Local Government

Concerning the contract bidding process for public improvement projects conducted by the state board of regents.

H.S.B. 514 Local Government

Setting the dates for the submission of local public measures to the electors.

H.S.B. 515 Local Government

Authorizing the use of electronic means for certain notices and information provided by local assessors and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 516 Human Resources

Relating to continuity of care and nonmedical switching by health carriers, health benefit plans, and utilization review organizations, and including applicability provisions.

H.S.B. 517 Human Resources

Relating to access to certain child abuse and dependent adult abuse information by free clinics.

H.S.B. 518 Public Safety

Relating to operating an unmanned aerial vehicle in, on, or above a county jail, municipal holding facility, detention facility for juveniles, or institution under the management of the department of corrections, and providing penalties.

H.S.B. 519 Public Safety

Relating to the real-time transmittal of information to the prescription monitoring program by licensed pharmacies and including effective date provisions.

H.S.B. 520 Public Safety

Relating to the issuance of prescriptions for an opiate that is a schedule II controlled substance and making penalties applicable.

H.S.B. 521 Public Safety

Relating to peace officers of the department of public safety exercising the general powers of a peace officer in cities without a permanent police force.

H.S.B. 522 Public Safety

Relating to information reporting to the information program for drug prescribing and dispensing.

H.S.B. 523 Public Safety

Relating to requirements for specific digital content-blocking capabilities of products manufactured, distributed, or sold in the state that make the internet accessible, providing for the collection and remittance of fees, and providing for criminal and civil liability for certain violations of the Act.

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

[House File 452](#)

Local Government: Bloomingdale, Chair; Deyoe and Lensing.

[House File 482](#)

Veterans Affairs: Heartsill, Chair; Gustafson and Meyer.

[House File 2013](#)

Local Government: Jones, Chair; Highfill and Wolfe.

On motion by Hagenow of Polk, the House adjourned at 10:46 a.m., until 8:30 a.m., Thursday, January 11, 2018.