



Iowa's Office of Ombudsman

History and Background

The first Ombudsman was created in 1809 as an arm of the Swedish Parliament. The “classical” Ombudsman model is an office established by the legislature or parliament that receives and investigates complaints about the administrative actions of governmental agencies, and if appropriate, recommends corrective action.

The first Ombudsman position in Iowa was created by Governor Robert D. Ray in 1970 as a two-year pilot project funded by a federal grant. The Ombudsman office was then created by statute in 1972 as a legislative agency.

The Ombudsman's Authority

Chapter 2C of the Iowa Code¹ authorizes the Ombudsman to investigate the administrative actions of most local and state government agencies when those actions might be:

- Contrary to law or regulation.
- Unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or inconsistent with the general course of an agency's functioning, even though in accordance with law.
- Based on a mistake of law or arbitrary in ascertainties of fact.
- Based on improper motivation or irrelevant consideration.
- Unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons.

By law, the Ombudsman cannot investigate the Iowa courts, legislators and their staffs, the Governor and his staff, or multi-state agencies. The Ombudsman also cannot investigate complaints from agency employees about employment-related matters.

As a step in combatting the perilous impersonality of government and in giving citizens a renewed sense of direct participation in their government, the office of ombudsman should be established, subject to appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate. The concept has a 160-year history of success, beginning in Sweden and recently under consideration in more than half of our fifty states. An ombudsman would serve as a channel for redressing individual grievances which are beyond the reach of present court procedures and leave many people voiceless. Additionally, the ombudsman would analyze grievances and seek better administration of public agencies. He would improve the performance of legislative functions through identification and recurring problems which may require corrective legislation. Finally, experience has shown that an ombudsman improves the morale of public servants and increases public confidence in them, by ventilating unfounded criticism and rejecting unfounded complaints.

Honorable Robert D Ray
Governor of Iowa
First Inaugural Message
January 16, 1969

¹ Appendix A – Iowa Code Chapter 2C

The Ombudsman is also referenced in four additional areas of the Iowa Code:

1. Resource for aggrieved persons under chapter 23A (Noncompetition by Government). §23A.4.
2. Resource for victims of domestic abuse alleging misconduct by peace officers. §236.16(1).
3. State employee may disclose wrongdoing as a “whistleblower” to Ombudsman. §70A.28(2). The Ombudsman’s investigative findings related to alleged violations of “whistleblower” protections may be introduced as evidence in an administrative action filed by the eligible state employee. §70A.28(6). Information about the “whistleblower” law given to state employees is to include Ombudsman’s toll-free number. §70A.28(8).
4. Representation on the Child Support Advisory Committee. §217.3A(3).

Complaint and Investigative Process

The Ombudsman may investigate complaints received from individuals or initiate an investigation on the Ombudsman’s own motion. The Ombudsman can prescribe how complaints are made or received and acted upon, and can decide the scope and manner of investigations.

Upon receipt of a complaint, a determination is made as to whether the complaint is jurisdictional, an appropriate subject or issue for investigation, or if the complaint should be declined. Under §2C.12, the Ombudsman may decline to investigate a complaint if:

- The complainant has available another remedy or channel of complaint which the complainant could reasonably be expected to use.
- The grievance pertains to a matter outside the Ombudsman’s power.
- The complainant has no substantive or procedural interest which is directly affected by the matter complained about.
- The complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith.
- Other complaints are more worthy of attention.
- The Ombudsman’s resources are insufficient for adequate investigation.
- The complaint has been delayed too long to justify present examination of its merit.

If a complaint is accepted for review and investigation, the Ombudsman can request assistance and information from an agency necessary for conducting an investigation. The Ombudsman’s authority² includes the ability to:

- Examine any records of an agency, except those which are attorney work product under § 22.7(4) or are privileged communications under § 622.10, or would violate federal law or result in the denial of federal funds;
- Attend agency hearings and proceedings;
- Enter and inspect premises in agency’s control;
- Issue a subpoena compelling any person to give sworn testimony or produce documentary evidence.

The Ombudsman may keep complaint and investigative files confidential, except the general assembly or a standing committee, or governor may require disclosure. The Ombudsman must maintain confidentiality of confidential records provided by agencies and cannot be compelled to testify in any

² Appendix B – Litigation relating to the Ombudsman’s authority.

court regarding any matter involving the exercise of official duties. A person who willfully obstructs lawful actions of Ombudsman or staff or misleads or attempts to mislead them during an inquiry is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

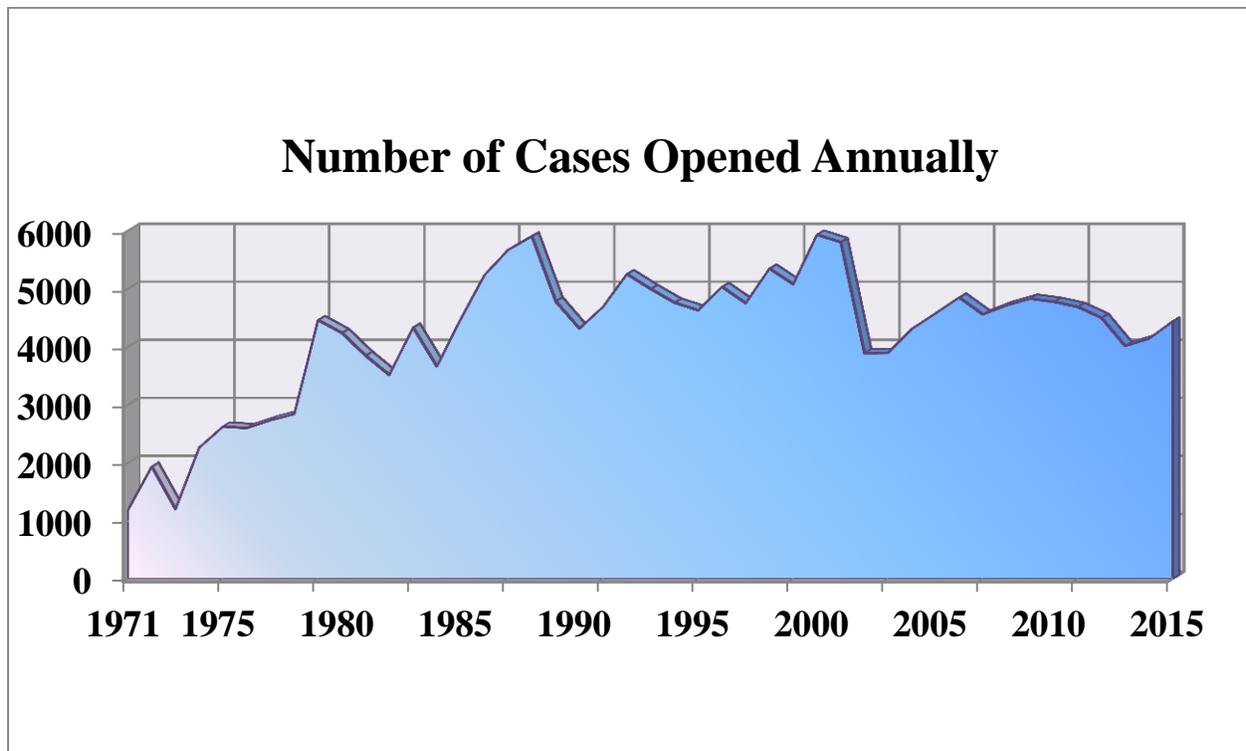
If a complaint is substantiated, the Ombudsman can recommend to an agency that:

- A matter be considered further;
- An administrative action be modified or canceled;
- An administrative rule be revised;
- A reason or reason(s) be given for an administrative action; or
- Any other action to be taken by the agency.

The Ombudsman may publish findings, conclusions, and recommendations. If a report is critical of an agency, official, or employee, the Ombudsman is required to consult with the agency, official, or employee before issuing the report, and to attach any unedited comments by the agency, official, or employee. If the Ombudsman believes that a law resulted in an administrative action which is unfair or otherwise objectionable, the Ombudsman shall notify the Legislature. In addition, the Ombudsman shall refer to appropriate authorities any public official, employee, or other person who has acted in a manner warranting criminal or disciplinary proceeding.

Numbers and Types of Complaints

In calendar year 2015, the Ombudsman office opened 4,434 cases. These cases consisted of both jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional complaints and information requests, as well as special projects. Case numbers have increased the last two years, with over a seven percent increase in 2015.



Prison, community supervision (work release, probation and parole), and jail complaints comprised 35 percent of the cases in 2015. Twelve percent of the cases were coded against municipal government, and nine percent of the cases were coded against the Department of Human Services.

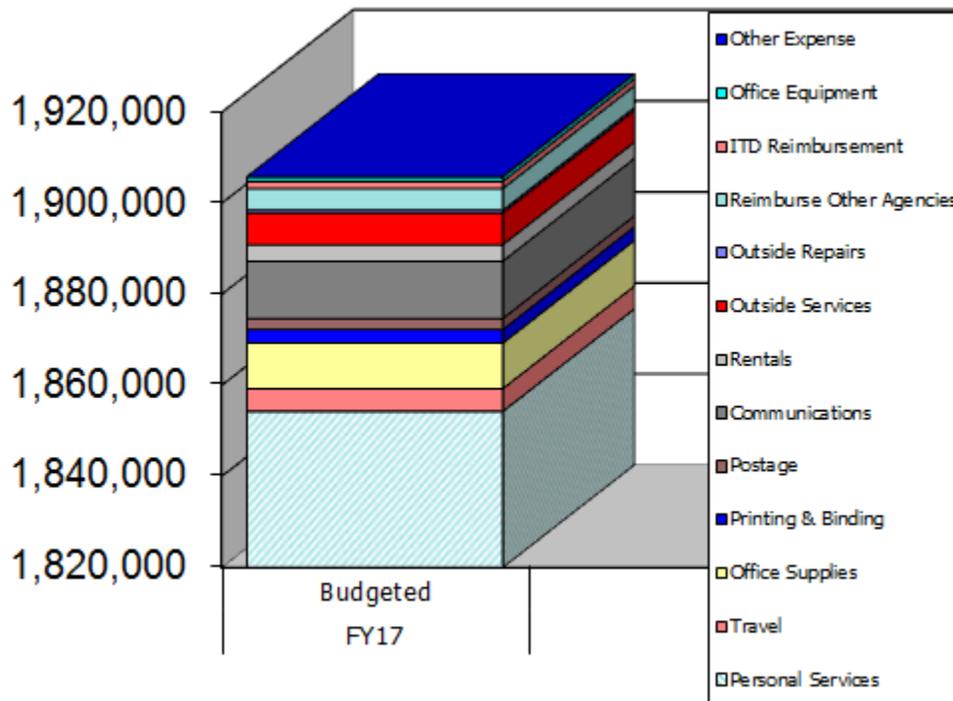
Personnel

The Ombudsman is appointed by the Legislative Council with the approval and confirmation of a constitutional majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Section 2C.6 of the Iowa Code requires that the Ombudsman designate one of the members of the staff as the deputy ombudsman. Ruth Cooperrider retired as Ombudsman effective December 31, 2015. Kristie Hirschman has performed the duties of the deputy ombudsman for the last five years, and currently serves as Acting Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman is also required to appoint an assistant ombudsman whose primary responsibility is to investigate complaints of penal or correctional agencies. Eleena Mitchell serves as the office’s Assistant for Corrections. In addition, the office employs a legal counsel, nine assistant ombudsmen, a financial officer, and a receptionist.³

Budget

In July of 2016, the Legislative Council approved the Ombudsman office’s \$1.9 million budget for FY 2017.⁴ Personnel expenses comprise 97 percent of the office’s budget.



³ Appendix C – Iowa Office of Ombudsman Organizational Chart

⁴ Appendix D – FY2012 through FY2017 budgets

Appendix A

1

OMBUDSMAN, §2C.3

CHAPTER 2C

OMBUDSMAN

Referred to in §21.5, §23A.4

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 601G in Code 1993

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2C.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "Administrative action" means any policy or action taken by an agency or failure to act pursuant to law.
2. "Agency" means all governmental entities, departments, boards, commissions, councils or institutions, and any officer, employee or member thereof acting or purporting to act in the exercise of official duties, but it does not include:
 - a. Any court or judge or appurtenant judicial staff.
 - b. The members, committees, or permanent or temporary staffs of the Iowa general assembly.
 - c. The governor of Iowa or the governor's personal staff.
 - d. Any instrumentality formed pursuant to an interstate compact and answerable to more than one state.
3. "Employee" means any employee of an agency.
4. "Officer" means any officer of an agency.
5. "Person" means an individual, aggregate of individuals, corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.1]

C93, §2C.1

2C.2 Office established.

The office of ombudsman is established.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.2]

C93, §2C.2

2013 Acts, ch 10, §3

2C.3 Appointment — vacancy.

1. The ombudsman shall be appointed by the legislative council with the approval and confirmation of a constitutional majority of the senate and with the approval and confirmation of a constitutional majority of the house of representatives. The legislative council shall fill a vacancy in this office in the same manner as the original appointment. If the appointment or vacancy occurs while the general assembly is not in session, such appointment shall be reported to the senate and the house of representatives within thirty days of their convening at their next regular session for approval and confirmation.

2. The ombudsman shall employ and supervise all employees under the ombudsman's

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Iowa Code 2016, Chapter 2C (13, 0)

direction in such positions and at such salaries as shall be authorized by the legislative council. The legislative council shall hear and act upon appeals of aggrieved employees of the office of ombudsman.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.3]

C93, §2C.3

2013 Acts, ch 10, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §47

2C.4 Citizen of United States and resident of Iowa.

The ombudsman shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Iowa, and shall be qualified to analyze problems of law, administration, and public policy.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.4]

C93, §2C.4

2013 Acts, ch 10, §5

2C.5 Term — removal.

The ombudsman shall hold office for four years from the first day in July of the year of approval by the senate and the house of representatives, and until a successor is appointed by the legislative council, unless the ombudsman can no longer perform the official duties, or is removed from office. The ombudsman may at any time be removed from office by constitutional majority vote of the two houses of the general assembly or as provided by chapter 66. If a vacancy occurs in the office of ombudsman, the deputy ombudsman shall act as ombudsman until the vacancy is filled by the legislative council.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.5]

C93, §2C.5

2013 Acts, ch 10, §6

2C.6 Deputy — assistant for penal agencies.

1. The ombudsman shall designate one of the members of the staff as the deputy ombudsman, with authority to act as ombudsman when the ombudsman is absent from the state or becomes disabled. The ombudsman may delegate to members of the staff any of the authority or duties of the office except the duty of formally making recommendations to agencies or reports to the governor or the general assembly.

2. The ombudsman shall appoint an assistant who shall be primarily responsible for investigating complaints relating to penal or correctional agencies.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.6]

84 Acts, ch 1046, §1

C93, §2C.6

2013 Acts, ch 10, §7

2C.7 Prohibited activities.

Neither the ombudsman nor any member of the staff shall:

1. Hold another public office of trust or profit under the laws of this state other than notary public as provided in chapter 9B.

2. Engage in other employment for remuneration with an agency against which a complaint may be filed under this chapter or that could create a conflict of interest or interfere in the performance of the person's duties under this chapter.

3. Knowingly engage in or maintain any business transactions with persons employed by agencies against whom complaints may be made under the provisions of this chapter.

4. Be actively involved in partisan affairs.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.7]

84 Acts, ch 1046, §2

C93, §2C.7

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §31, 60; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §8

2C.8 Closed files.

The ombudsman may maintain secrecy in respect to all matters including the identities of the complainants or witnesses coming before the ombudsman, except that the general assembly, any standing committee of the general assembly or the governor may require disclosure of any matter and shall have complete access to the records and files of the ombudsman. The ombudsman may conduct private hearings.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.8]

C93, §2C.8

2013 Acts, ch 10, §9

2C.9 Powers.

The ombudsman may:

1. Investigate, on complaint or on the ombudsman's own motion, any administrative action of any agency, without regard to the finality of the administrative action, except that the ombudsman shall not investigate the complaint of an employee of an agency in regard to that employee's employment relationship with the agency except as otherwise provided by [this chapter](#). A communication or receipt of information made pursuant to the powers prescribed in [this chapter](#) shall not be considered an ex parte communication as described in the provisions of [section 17A.17](#).

2. Investigate, on complaint or on the ombudsman's own motion, any administrative action of any person providing child welfare or juvenile justice services under contract with an agency that is subject to investigation by the ombudsman. The person shall be considered to be an agency for purposes of the ombudsman's investigation.

3. Prescribe the methods by which complaints are to be made, received, and acted upon; determine the scope and manner of investigations to be made; and, subject to the requirements of [this chapter](#), determine the form, frequency, and distribution of the conclusions and recommendations of the ombudsman.

4. Request and receive from each agency assistance and information as necessary in the performance of the duties of the office. Notwithstanding [section 22.7](#), pursuant to an investigation the ombudsman may examine any and all records and documents of any agency unless its custodian demonstrates that the examination would violate federal law or result in the denial of federal funds to the agency. Confidential documents provided to the ombudsman by other agencies shall continue to maintain their confidential status. The ombudsman is subject to the same policies and penalties regarding the confidentiality of the document as an employee of the agency. The ombudsman may enter and inspect premises within any agency's control and may observe proceedings and attend hearings, with the consent of the interested party, including those held under a provision of confidentiality, conducted by any agency unless the agency demonstrates that the attendance or observation would violate federal law or result in the denial of federal funds to that agency. [This subsection](#) does not permit the examination of records or access to hearings and proceedings which are the work product of an attorney under [section 22.7, subsection 4](#), or which are privileged communications under [section 622.10](#).

5. Issue a subpoena to compel any person to appear, give sworn testimony, or produce documentary or other evidence relevant to a matter under inquiry. The ombudsman, deputies, and assistants of the ombudsman may administer oaths to persons giving testimony before them. If a witness either fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued by the ombudsman, the ombudsman may petition the district court having jurisdiction for an order directing obedience to the subpoena. If the court finds that the subpoena should be obeyed, it shall enter an order requiring obedience to the subpoena, and refusal to obey the court order is subject to punishment for contempt.

6. Establish rules relating to the operation, organization, and procedure of the office of ombudsman. The rules are exempt from [chapter 17A](#) and shall be published in the Iowa administrative code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.9; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §1]

88 Acts, ch 1247, §1; 89 Acts, ch 296, §78

C93, §2C.9

2003 Acts, ch 178, §46; 2006 Acts, ch 1153, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §10; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §48
 Referred to in §21.5

2C.10 No charge for services.

A monetary charge or other charge shall not be levied upon any person as a prerequisite to presentation of a complaint to the ombudsman.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.10]

C93, §2C.10

2013 Acts, ch 10, §11

2C.11 Subjects for investigations.

1. An appropriate subject for investigation by the office of ombudsman is an administrative action that might be:

- a. Contrary to law or regulation.
- b. Unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or inconsistent with the general course of an agency's functioning, even though in accordance with law.
- c. Based on a mistake of law or arbitrary in ascertainties of fact.
- d. Based on improper motivation or irrelevant consideration.
- e. Unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons.

2. The ombudsman may also be concerned with strengthening procedures and practices which lessen the risk that objectionable administrative actions will occur.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.11]

C93, §2C.11

2007 Acts, ch 126, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §49

2C.11A Subjects for investigations — disclosures of information.

The office of ombudsman shall investigate a complaint filed by an employee who is not a merit system employee or an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement and who alleges that adverse employment action has been taken against the employee in violation of [section 70A.28, subsection 2](#). A complaint filed pursuant to [this section](#) shall be made within thirty calendar days following the effective date of the adverse employment action. The ombudsman shall investigate the matter and shall issue findings relative to the complaint in an expeditious manner.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §13; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §13

Referred to in [§70A.28](#)

2C.12 Complaints investigated.

1. The ombudsman may receive a complaint from any source concerning an administrative action. The ombudsman shall conduct a suitable investigation into the administrative actions complained of unless the ombudsman finds substantiating facts that:

- a. The complainant has available another remedy or channel of complaint which the complainant could reasonably be expected to use.
- b. The grievance pertains to a matter outside the ombudsman's power.
- c. The complainant has no substantive or procedural interest which is directly affected by the matter complained about.
- d. The complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith.
- e. Other complaints are more worthy of attention.
- f. The ombudsman's resources are insufficient for adequate investigation.
- g. The complaint has been delayed too long to justify present examination of its merit.

2. The ombudsman may decline to investigate a complaint, but shall not be prohibited from inquiring into the matter complained about or into related problems at some future time.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.12]

C93, §2C.12

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §14

2C.13 No investigation — notice to complainant.

If the ombudsman decides not to investigate, the complainant shall be informed of the reasons for the decision. If the ombudsman decides to investigate, the complainant and the agency shall be notified of the decision. After completing consideration of a complaint, whether or not it has been investigated, the ombudsman shall without delay inform the complainant of the fact, and if appropriate, shall inform the agency involved. The ombudsman shall on request of the complainant, and as appropriate, report the status of the investigation to the complainant.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.13; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §2]

C93, §2C.13

2005 Acts, ch 19, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §15

2C.14 Institutionalized complainants.

A letter to the ombudsman from a person in a correctional institution, a hospital, or other institution under the control of an agency shall be immediately forwarded, unopened, to the ombudsman by the institution where the writer of the letter is a resident. A letter from the ombudsman to such a person shall be immediately delivered, unopened, to the person.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.14]

C93, §2C.14

2005 Acts, ch 19, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §16

2C.15 Reports critical of agency or officer.

Before announcing a conclusion or recommendation that criticizes an agency or any officer or employee, the ombudsman shall consult with that agency, officer, or employee and shall attach to every report sent or made under the provisions of [this chapter](#) a copy of any unedited comments made by or on behalf of the officer, employee, or agency.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.15]

C93, §2C.15

2013 Acts, ch 10, §17

2C.16 Recommendations to agency.

1. The ombudsman shall state recommendations to an agency, if, after having considered a complaint and whatever material the ombudsman deems pertinent, the ombudsman finds substantiating facts for any of the following:

- a. A matter should be further considered by the agency.
- b. An administrative action should be modified or canceled.
- c. A rule on which an administrative action is based should be altered.
- d. Reasons should be given for an administrative action.
- e. Any other action should be taken by the agency.

2. If the ombudsman requests, the agency shall, within twenty working days notify the ombudsman of any action taken on the recommendations or the reasons for not complying with them.

3. If the ombudsman believes that a law resulted in an administrative action which is unfair or otherwise objectionable, the ombudsman shall notify the general assembly concerning desirable statutory change.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.16]

C93, §2C.16

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §18; 2014 Acts, ch 1092, §1

2C.17 Publication of conclusions.

1. The ombudsman may publish the conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions and transmit them to the governor or the general assembly or any of its committees. When publishing an opinion adverse to an agency or official the ombudsman shall, unless excused by the agency or official affected, include with the opinion any unedited reply made by the agency.

2. Any conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions so published may at the same time be made available to the news media or others who may be concerned.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.17]

C93, §2C.17

2005 Acts, ch 19, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §19

2C.18 Report to general assembly.

The ombudsman shall by April 1 of each year submit an economically designed and reproduced report to the general assembly and to the governor concerning the exercise of the ombudsman's functions during the preceding calendar year. In discussing matters with which the ombudsman has been concerned, the ombudsman shall not identify specific persons if to do so would cause needless hardship. If the annual report criticizes a named agency or official, it shall also include unedited replies made by the agency or official to the criticism, unless excused by the agency or official affected.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.18; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §3]

C93, §2C.18

2013 Acts, ch 10, §20; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §50

2C.19 Disciplinary action recommended.

If the ombudsman believes that any public official, employee or other person has acted in a manner warranting criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the ombudsman shall refer the matter to the appropriate authorities.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.19]

C93, §2C.19

2013 Acts, ch 10, §21

2C.20 Immunities.

No civil action, except removal from office as provided in chapter 66, or proceeding shall be commenced against the ombudsman or any member of the staff for any act or omission performed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter unless the act or omission is actuated by malice or is grossly negligent, nor shall the ombudsman or any member of the staff be compelled to testify in any court with respect to any matter involving the exercise of the ombudsman's official duties except as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.20]

C93, §2C.20

2013 Acts, ch 10, §22

2C.21 Witnesses.

A person required by the ombudsman to provide information shall be paid the same fees and travel allowances as are extended to witnesses whose attendance has been required in the district courts of this state. Officers and employees of an agency shall not be entitled to such fees and allowances. A person who, with or without service of compulsory process, provides oral or documentary information requested by the ombudsman shall be accorded the same privileges and immunities as are extended to witnesses in the courts of this state, and shall also be entitled to be accompanied and advised by counsel while being questioned.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.21]

C93, §2C.21

2013 Acts, ch 10, §23

2C.22 Penalties.

A person who willfully obstructs or hinders the lawful actions of the ombudsman or the ombudsman's staff, or who willfully misleads or attempts to mislead the ombudsman in the ombudsman's inquiries, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.22]

C93, §2C.22
2013 Acts, ch 10, §24

2C.23 Citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "*Iowa Ombudsman Act*".

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.23]

C93, §2C.23
2013 Acts, ch 10, §25

Appendix B

LITIGATION RELATING TO THE OMBUDSMAN'S AUTHORITY

Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman v. Rolfes, 454 N.W.2d 815 (Iowa 1990)

Ombudsman's investigation is not a "contested case" proceeding under Iowa Administrative procedure Act; the investigation does not involve adjudication of legal rights, duties, or privileges, but only the discovery of facts related to the investigation. A subject is not entitled as a matter of due process to a preinvestigation hearing.

Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman v. Grossheim, 498 N.W.2d 405 (Iowa 1993)

Ombudsman was entitled to obtain a copy of videotape of prison incident under investigation, even though the Ombudsman was permitted to view the videotape at the Department of Corrections office. Ombudsman was entitled to presumption to maintain the confidentiality of information on the videotape and protect the videotape's integrity.

Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman v. Miller, 543 N.W.2d 899 (Iowa 1996)

Ombudsman has statutory authority to access investigative files of licensing boards which are otherwise privileged and confidential by law. The clash between the power of investigation and right to confidentiality can be reconciled. In order to fulfill its role, the Ombudsman must have widespread access to agency records. The licensing boards' files will continue to maintain their confidential status with the Ombudsman.

Office of Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman v. Edwards, 825 N.W.2d 8 (Iowa 2012)

Department of Corrections ALJ is an employee of a state agency, subject to the Ombudsman's investigative authority. However, serving in a quasi-judicial capacity, an ALJ may assert the "mental process privilege" protecting the ALJ from compelled testimony as to her thought processes behind her decision, absent a strong showing of bad faith or improper behavior. In this case, the Ombudsman presented sufficient evidence of improper behavior to overcome the qualified privilege.

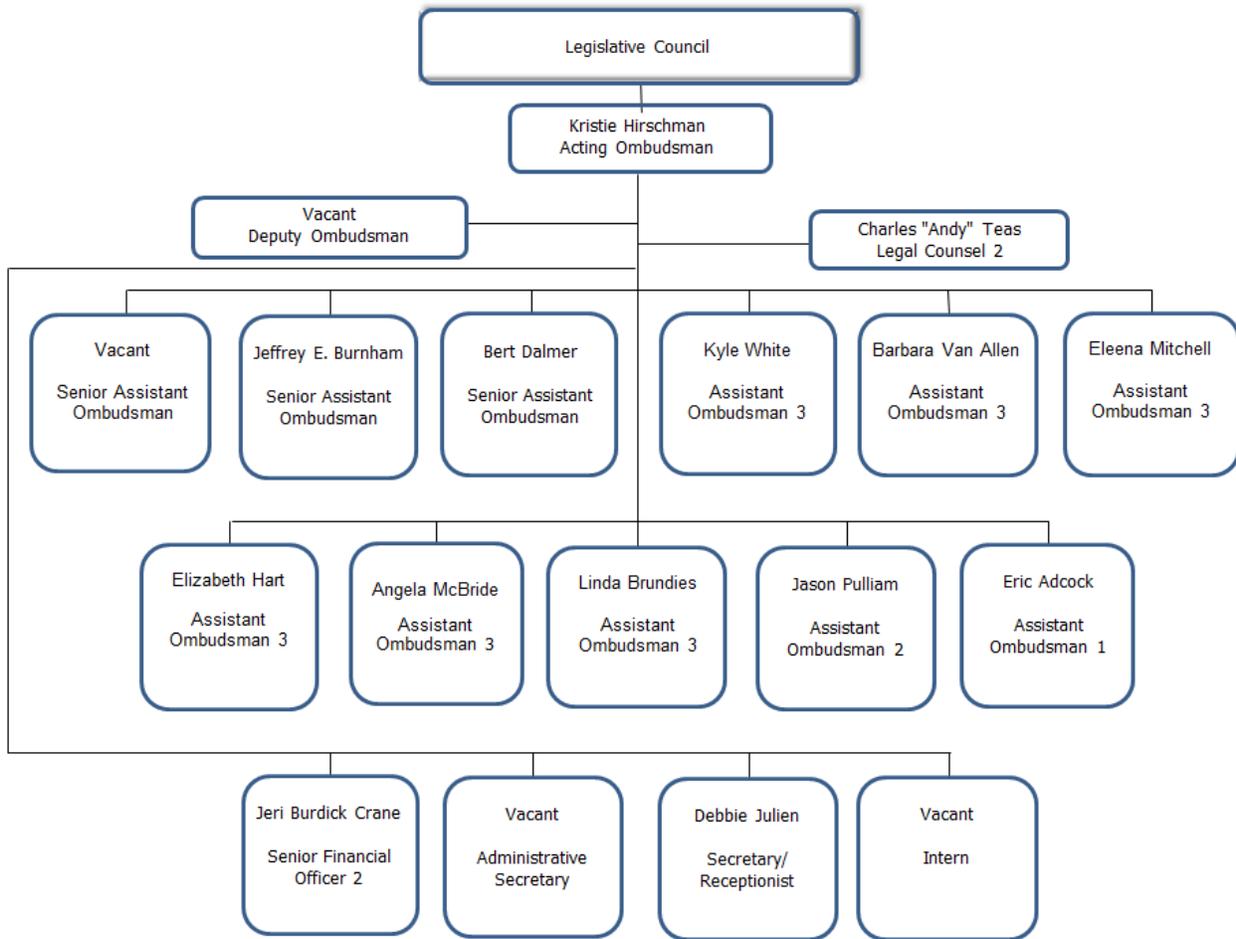
Shabazz v. Scurr, 662 F.Supp. 90 (S.D.Iowa 1987)

Limited privilege under federal law that Ombudsman could assert to prevent a former employee from disclosing complaint and investigative communications he had received while employed. The limited privilege did not extend to the former employee's general knowledge or expertise, even though he may not have been able to gain that expertise without the benefit of protected communications.

Appendix C

Table of Organization

Iowa Office of Ombudsman



Appendix D

Approved Budgets for FY2017 – FY2012

	FY2017 Budget	FY2016 Budget	FY2015 Budget	FY2014 Budget	FY 2013 Budget	FY 2012 Budget
Personal Services	1,854,324	1,757,955	1,698,179	1,658,596	1,546,632	1,502,036
Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,500	4,500
Office Supplies	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Equipment Maintenance	500	500	500	-	-	-
Printing & Binding	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Postage	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Communications	12,603	12,603	12,603	12,603	12,603	12,603
Rentals	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Prof & Scientific Services	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700
Outside Services	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Outside Repairs/Service	600	600	100	100	100	100
Reimburse Other Agencies	4,764	2,400	3,464	3,464	3,464	3,464
ITD Reimbursement	1,543	2,607	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,543
Office Equipment	500	500	500	500	500	500
	<u>1,916,534</u>	<u>1,818,865</u>	<u>1,758,589</u>	<u>1,718,506</u>	<u>1,606,042</u>	<u>1,561,446</u>
Percent of increase/decrease from previous FY	5.10%	3.31%	2.28%	6.54%	2.78%	2.93%