

R U L E S

IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1989-1990

1. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum.
2. Not less than eleven affirmative votes are required for final action on any motion except a motion to recess or adjourn.
3. A substitute motion may be offered in lieu of a pending motion at any time unless the question has been called on the pending motion. A substitute motion takes precedence over any pending amendment to the original motion and, if adopted, disposes of the original motion and any pending amendments to the original motion.
4. Whenever Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure does not conflict with the rules specifically adopted by the Council, Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the deliberations of the Council.
5. Meetings shall be set by motion before adjournment, or by call of the Council Chairperson with the approval of the Vice Chairperson if meetings are necessary before the date set in the motion.
6. Rules may be changed by a majority vote of the Council as provided in Rule 2.
7. The Council upon its motion may create committees in addition to those provided by statute to carry out its duties and shall designate the members of these committees. The committees shall include members of both political parties. The actions of the committees shall be reported to the Council at each meeting.

In addition, the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson may suggest to the Council the membership and chairpersons of study committees authorized.

The chairpersons of standing committees of the Senate and House shall recommend to the Legislative Council the membership of joint subcommittees of their standing committees.

All appointments suggested to the Council under this Rule shall be approved as provided in Rule 2.

Adopted: January 23, 1989

MEMBERSHIP - IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (1989-1990)

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Speaker Don Avenson
Vice Chairperson
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O-319/283-4422

Senator C. Joseph Coleman
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Representative Robert C. Arnould
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Senator Donald V. Doyle
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Representative Florence D. Buhr
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Senator Julia Gentleman
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O-712/623-5555

Representative John H. Connors
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Senator Emil J. Husak
Rural Route 2
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Representative Thomas J. Jochum
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H-319/588-2268

Senator Jack Nystrom
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H-515/432-5514

Representative Mary A. Lundby
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Marion, IA 52302
H-319/377-6673

Senator Dale L. Tieden
Elkader, IA 52043
H-319/245-2683

Representative Delwyn Stromer
R. R. 2, Box 108
Garner, IA 50438

Senator Joe J. Welsh
P. O. Box 3040
Dubuque, IA 52001-3040

Representative Harold Van Maanen
R. R. 5
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Lieutenant Governor Jo Ann Zimmerman
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Rural Route 10
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Mbrs, Council
dg/20

MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1989-1990

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Senator Donald Doyle,
Chairperson
Senator Julia Gentleman
Senator Tom Mann
Representative Bob Arnould
Representative Florence Buhr
Representative Bill Harbor

SERVICE COMMITTEE

Representative John Connors,
Chairman
Senator Joe Welsh
Senator Bill Hutchins
Senator Calvin O. Hultman
Representative Kay Chapman
Representative Delwyn Stromer

STUDIES COMMITTEE

Speaker Don Avenson,
Chairperson
Senator Bill Hutchins
Senator C. Joseph Coleman
Senator Emil Husak
Senator Calvin O. Hultman
Senator John N. Nystrom
Representative Bob Arnould
Representative John Connors
Representative Mary Lundy
Representative Harold Van Maanen

FISCAL COMMITTEE

Senator Joe Welsh
Co-chairperson
Representative Tom Jochum
Co-chairperson
Senator Bill Dieleman
Senator Emil Husak
Senator Dale Tieden
Senator Jack Hester
Representative Tom Swartz
Representative David Tabor
Representative Hugo Schnekloth
Representative Harold Van Maanen

Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

[1GA, ch 112; C75, 77, 79, 81, §1A.1]

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Act of the First General Assembly of the State of Iowa

creating the Great Seal, approved February 25, 1847, is hereby reproduced in the descriptive part.

There seem to be no further enactments, repeals or amendments and no codification of this law appears in the various Codes. See *Annals of Iowa*, Volume XI, pages 561, 576. Constitutional provision for a great seal is contained in Article IV, section 20 but no description is there provided.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

See reference in §68.10

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| <p>2.1 Sessions — place.</p> <p>2.2 Designation of general assembly.</p> <p>2.3 Temporary organization.</p> <p>2.4 Certificates of election.</p> <p>2.5 Temporary officers — committee on credentials.</p> <p>2.6 Permanent organization.</p> <p>2.7 Officers — tenure.</p> <p>2.8 Oaths.</p> <p>2.9 Journals.</p> <p>2.10 Salaries and expenses — members of general assembly and lieutenant governor.</p> <p>2.11 Officers and employees — compensation.</p> <p>2.12 Expenses of general assembly and legislative agencies — budgets.</p> <p>2.13 Issuance of warrants.</p> <p>2.14 Meetings of standing committees.</p> <p>2.15 Powers and duties of standing committees.</p> <p>2.16 Prefiling legislative bills.</p> <p>2.17 Freedom of speech.</p> <p>2.18 Contempt.</p> <p>2.19 Punishment for contempt.</p> <p>2.20 Warrant — execution.</p> <p>2.21 Fines — collection.</p> <p>2.22 Punishment — effect.</p> <p>2.23 Witness — attendance compulsory.</p> <p>2.24 Witnesses — compensation.</p> <p>2.25 Joint conventions.</p> <p>2.26 Secretary — record.</p> <p>2.27 Canvass of votes for governor.</p> <p>2.28 Tellers.</p> <p>2.29 Election — vote — how taken — second poll.</p> <p>2.30 Certificates of election.</p> <p>2.31 Adjournment.</p> <p>2.32 Confirmation of appointments — procedures.</p> <p>2.33 Differential treatment.</p> <p>2.34 Reserved.</p> <p>2.35 Communications review committee established.</p> <p>2.36 Duties of committee.</p> <p>2.37 to 2.39 Reserved.</p> <p>2.40 Membership in state insurance plans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL</p> <p>2.41 Legislative council created.</p> <p>2.42 Powers and duties of council.</p> <p>2.43 General supervision over legislative facilities, equipment, and arrangements.</p> | <p>2.44 Expenses of council and special interim committees.</p> <p>2.45 Committees of the legislative council.</p> <p>2.46 Powers of legislative fiscal committee.</p> <p>2.47 Procedure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU</p> <p>2.48 Legislative fiscal bureau established.</p> <p>2.49 Functions of legislative fiscal bureau.</p> <p>2.50 Duties of legislative fiscal director.</p> <p>2.51 Visitations.</p> <p>2.52 Access — subpoenas.</p> <p>2.53 Actuarial services. Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 200, §14.</p> <p>2.54 Repealed by 68GA, ch 1011, §4.</p> <p>2.55 Government accountability.</p> <p>2.56 and 2.57 Reserved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU</p> <p>2.58 Service bureau.</p> <p>2.59 Director.</p> <p>2.60 Salary of director.</p> <p>2.61 Requests for research.</p> <p>2.62 Powers.</p> <p>2.63 Meetings.</p> <p>2.64 Assistance by bureau.</p> <p>2.65 Information and assistance.</p> <p>2.66 Office and supplies — expenses.</p> <p>2.67 Repealed by 66GA, ch 1055, §1(3).</p> <p>2.68 Cities authorized to draw proposed precincts.</p> <p>2.69 to 2.75 Reserved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BUREAU</p> <p>2.76 through 2.81 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2042.</p> <p>2.82 to 2.90 Reserved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BOUNDARY COMMISSION</p> <p>2.91 Iowa boundary commission.</p> <p>2.92 through 2.99 Reserved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMPUTER SUPPORT BUREAU</p> <p>2.100 Computer support bureau.</p> <p>2.101 Director.</p> <p>2.102 Director — salary.</p> <p>2.103 Powers and duties.</p> <p>2.104 Budget.</p> |
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2.1 Sessions — place.

The sessions of the general assembly shall be held annually at the seat of government, unless the governor shall convene them at some other place in times of pestilence or public danger. Each annual session of the general assembly shall commence on the second Monday in January of each year. The general assembly may recess from time to time during each year in such manner as it may provide, subject to Article III, section 14 of the Constitution of the state of Iowa.

[C51, §4; R60, §13; C73, §5; C97, §5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.1]

2.2 Designation of general assembly.

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

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

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.2]

See also §14.18

2.3 Temporary organization.

At ten o'clock a.m. on the second Monday in January of each odd-numbered year, the general assembly shall convene. The president of the senate, or in the president's absence some person claiming to be a member, shall call the senate to order. If necessary, a temporary president shall be chosen from the persons claiming to be elected senators. Some person claiming to be elected a member of the house of representatives shall call the house to order. The persons present claiming to be elected to the senate shall choose a secretary, and those of the house of representatives, a clerk on a temporary basis.

[C51, §5; R60, §14; C73, §6; C97, §6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.2; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.3]

2.4 Certificates of election.

The selected secretary and clerk shall receive and file the certificates of election presented for their respective houses, and make a list therefrom of the persons who appear to have been elected members of the respective houses.

[C51, §6; R60, §15; C73, §7; C97, §7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.3; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.4]

2.5 Temporary officers — committee on credentials.

The persons appearing to be members shall proceed to elect such other officers as may be requisite and when so temporarily organized shall choose a committee of five, who shall examine and report upon the credentials of the persons claiming to be members.

[C51, §7; R60, §4; C73, §8; C97, §8; C24, 27, 31, 35,

39, §8; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.4; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.5]

2.6 Permanent organization.

The members reported by the committee as holding certificates of election from the proper authority shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses by the election of officers and shall not be challenged as to their qualifications during the remainder of the term for which they were elected.

[C51, §8; R60, §5; C73, §9; C97, §9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §9; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.5; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.6]

2.7 Officers — tenure.

The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall hold their offices until the first day of the meeting of the next general assembly. All other officers elected by either house shall hold their offices for the same terms, unless sooner removed, except as may be otherwise provided by resolution or rules of the general assembly.

[R60, §16; C73, §13; C97, §17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.6; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.7]

2.8 Oaths.

Any member may administer oaths necessary in the course of business of the house of which that person is a member, and, while acting on a committee, in the course of business of such committee.

[C51, §10; R60, §7; C73, §10; C97, §10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.7; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.8]

2.9 Journals.

The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall preserve copies of the printed daily journals of their respective bodies, as corrected, certify to their correctness, and file them with the secretary of state at the adjournment of each session of the general assembly. The secretary of state shall cause the journals to be bound and preserved as the original journals of the senate and the house in the manner specified by the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the house.

[C97, §132; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.9]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2001

Printing of journals, §17.15-17.17

2.10 Salaries and expenses — members of general assembly and lieutenant governor.

Members of the general assembly and the lieutenant governor shall receive salaries and expenses as provided by this section.

1. Every member of the general assembly except the speaker of the house and majority and minority floor leaders of the senate and house shall receive an annual salary of sixteen thousand six hundred dollars for the year 1989 and subsequent years while serving as a member of the general assembly. The

majority and minority floor leaders of the senate and house, except the senate majority leader, shall receive an annual salary of twenty-two thousand nine hundred dollars for the year 1989 and subsequent years while serving in such capacity. In addition, each such member shall receive the sum of forty dollars per day for expenses of office, except travel, for each day the general assembly is in session commencing with the first day of a legislative session and ending with the day of final adjournment of each legislative session as indicated by the journals of the house and senate, except that in the event the length of the first regular session of the general assembly exceeds one hundred ten calendar days and the second regular session exceeds one hundred calendar days, such payments shall be made only for one hundred ten calendar days for the first session and one hundred calendar days for the second session. However, members from Polk county shall receive twenty-five dollars per day. Each member shall receive a seventy-five dollar per month allowance for legislative district constituency postage, travel, telephone costs, and other expenses. Travel expenses shall be paid at the rate established by section 18.117 for actual travel in going to and returning from the seat of government by the nearest traveled route for not more than one time per week during a legislative session. However, any increase from time to time in the mileage rate established by section 18.117 shall not become effective for members of the general assembly until the convening of the next general assembly following the session in which the increase is adopted; and this provision shall prevail over any inconsistent provision of any present or future statute.

2. The lieutenant governor shall receive an annual salary of twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars. Personal expense and travel allowances shall be the same for the lieutenant governor as for a senator. The lieutenant governor while performing administrative duties of the office of lieutenant governor when the general assembly is not in session or serving as the president of the senate during special sessions of the general assembly shall receive sixty dollars per diem and reimbursement for expenses incurred in performing such duties. The lieutenant governor may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan for employees of the state established pursuant to chapter 509A and the disability insurance program established pursuant to section 79.20 on the same basis as a full-time state employee excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20. The lieutenant governor shall authorize a payroll deduction of any premium due. The salary, per diem, and expenses of the lieutenant governor provided for under this subsection, including office and staff expenses, shall be paid from funds appropriated to the office of the lieutenant governor by the general assembly.

3. The speaker of the house and the senate majority leader shall receive an annual salary of twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars for the year 1989 and subsequent years while serving as the

speaker of the house or as the senate majority leader. Expense and travel allowances shall be the same for the speaker of the house and the senate majority leader as provided for other members of the general assembly.

4. When a vacancy occurs and the term of any member of the general assembly is not completed, the member shall receive a salary or compensation proportional to the length of the member's service computed to the nearest whole month. A successor elected to fill such vacancy shall receive a salary or compensation proportional to the successor's length of service computed to the nearest whole month commencing with such time as the successor is officially determined to have succeeded to such office.

5. The director of revenue and finance shall pay the travel and expenses of the members of the general assembly and the lieutenant governor commencing with the first pay period after the names of such persons are officially certified. The salaries of the members of the general assembly and lieutenant governor shall be paid pursuant to any of the following alternative methods:

a. During each month of the year at the same time state employees are paid.

b. During each pay period during the first six months of each calendar year.

c. During the first six months of each calendar year by allocating two-thirds of the annual salary to the pay periods during those six months and one-third of the annual salary to the pay periods during the second six months of a calendar year. Each member of the general assembly and the lieutenant governor shall file with the director of revenue and finance a statement as to the method the member selects for receiving payment of salary. The presiding officers of the two houses of the general assembly shall jointly certify to the director of revenue and finance the names of the members, officers, and employees of their respective houses and the salaries and mileage to which each is entitled. Travel and expense allowances shall be paid upon the submission of vouchers to the director of revenue and finance indicating a claim for the same.

6. In addition to the salaries and expenses authorized by this section, members of the general assembly shall be paid forty dollars per day, except the speaker of the house who shall be paid sixty dollars per day, and necessary travel and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings for which per diem or expenses are authorized by law for members of the general assembly who serve on statutory boards, commissions, or councils, and for standing or interim committee or subcommittee meetings subject to the provisions of section 2.14, or when on authorized legislative business when the general assembly is not in session. However, if a member of the general assembly or the lieutenant governor is engaged in authorized legislative business at a location other than at the seat of government during the time the general assembly is in session, payment may be made for the actual transportation and

lodging costs incurred because of the business. Such per diem or expenses shall be paid promptly from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

7. If a special session of the general assembly is convened, members of the general assembly shall receive, in addition to their annual salaries, the sum of forty dollars per day for each day the general assembly is actually in special session, and the same travel allowances and expenses as authorized by this section. A member of the general assembly shall receive the additional per diem, travel allowances and expenses only for the days of attendance during a special session.

[C51, §11; R60, §18; C73, §12; C97, §12, 14; S13, §12; C24, 27, 31, 35, §14-a1, 14-a2, 14-a3; C39, §14, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 15, 16, 17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.10]

83 Acts, ch 205, §20; 87 Acts, ch 227, §14; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §12, 13; 88 Acts, ch 1275, §29

See Constitution, Art. III, §25 and Art. IV, §15

2.11 Officers and employees — compensation.

Each house of the general assembly may employ such officers and employees as it shall deem necessary for the conduct of its business. The compensation of the chaplains, officers, and employees of the general assembly shall be fixed by joint action of the house and senate by resolution at the opening of each session, or as soon thereafter as conveniently can be done. Such persons shall be furnished by the state such supplies as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

[C73, §12; C97, §13, 152; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §18, 19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.18, 2.19; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.11]

2.12 Expenses of general assembly and legislative agencies — budgets.

There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay for legislative printing and all current and miscellaneous expenses of the general assembly, authorized by either the senate or the house, and the director of revenue and finance shall issue warrants for such items of expense upon requisition of the majority leader and secretary of the senate or the speaker and chief clerk of the house.

There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary, for each house of the general assembly for the payment of any unpaid expense of the general assembly incurred during or in the interim between sessions of the general assembly, including but not limited to salaries and necessary travel and actual expenses of members, expenses of standing and interim committees or subcommittees, and per diem or expenses for members of the general assembly who serve on statutory boards, commissions, or councils for which per diem or expenses are authorized by law. The director of revenue and finance shall issue warrants for such items of expense upon requisition of the majority leader and secretary of

the senate for senate expense or the speaker and chief clerk of the house for house expense.

There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary for the renovation, remodeling, or preparation of the legislative chambers, legislative offices, or other areas or facilities used or to be used by the legislative branch of government, and for the purchase of legislative equipment and supplies deemed necessary to properly carry out the functions of the general assembly. The director of revenue and finance shall issue warrants for such items of expense, whether incurred during or between sessions of the general assembly, upon requisition of the majority leader and secretary of the senate for senate expense or the speaker and chief clerk of the house for house expense.

There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year budgets of the legislative service bureau, the legislative fiscal bureau, the citizens' aide office and the computer support bureau for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes to carry out their statutory responsibilities. The legislative service bureau, the legislative fiscal bureau, the citizens' aide office and the computer support bureau shall submit their proposed budgets to the legislative council not later than September 1 of each year. The legislative council shall review and approve the proposed budgets not later than December 1 of each year. The budget approved by the legislative council for each of its statutory legislative agencies shall be transmitted by the legislative council to the department of management on or before December 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the following year. The department of management shall submit the approved budgets received from the legislative council to the governor for inclusion in the governor's proposed budget for the succeeding fiscal year. The approved budgets shall also be submitted to the chairpersons of the committees on appropriations. The committees on appropriations may allocate from the funds appropriated by this section the funds contained in the approved budgets, or such other amounts as specified, pursuant to a concurrent resolution to be approved by both houses of the general assembly. The director of revenue and finance shall issue warrants for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes upon requisition by the administrative head of each statutory legislative agency. If the legislative council elects to change the approved budget for a legislative agency prior to July 1, the legislative council shall transmit the amount of the budget revision to the department of management prior to July 1 of the fiscal year, however, if the general assembly approved the budget it cannot be changed except pursuant to a concurrent resolution approved by the general assembly.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.10, 2.20; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.12]

85 Acts, ch 65, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1244, §1

2.13 Issuance of warrants.

The director of revenue and finance shall also issue to each officer and employee of the general assembly, during legislative sessions or interim periods, upon vouchers signed by the majority leader and secretary of the senate or the speaker and chief clerk of the house, warrants for the amount due for services rendered. The warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. [C97, §15, 16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.21, 2.22; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.13] 86 Acts, ch 1244, §2

2.14 Meetings of standing committees.

1. A standing committee of either house or a subcommittee when authorized by the chairperson of the standing committee, may meet when the general assembly is not in session in the manner provided in this section and upon call pursuant to the rules of the house or senate. In case of vacancy in the chair or in the chairperson's absence, the ranking member shall act as chairperson. A standing committee or subcommittee may act on bills and resolutions in the interim between the first and second regular sessions of a general assembly. The date, time and place of any meeting of a standing committee shall, by the person or persons calling the meeting, be reported to and be available to the public in the office of the director of the legislative service bureau at least five days prior to the meeting.

2. The legislative service bureau shall provide staff assistance for standing committees when authorized by the legislative council. The chairperson of the committee or subcommittee shall notify the legislative service bureau in advance of each meeting.

3. Interim studies utilizing the services of the legislative service bureau must be authorized by the general assembly or the legislative council. A standing committee may also study and draft proposed committee bills. However, unless the subject matter of a study or proposed committee bill has been assigned to a standing committee for study by the general assembly or legislative council, the services of the legislative service bureau cannot be utilized. Nonlegislative members shall not serve upon any study committee, unless approved by the legislative council. A standing committee may hold public hearings and receive testimony upon any subject matter within its jurisdiction.

Nonlegislative members of study committees shall be paid their necessary travel and actual expenses incurred in attending committee or subcommittee meetings for the purposes of the study.

4. Standing committees and subcommittees of standing committees may meet when the general assembly is not in session under the following conditions:

a. A standing committee may meet one time at the discretion of the chairperson.

b. Additional meetings of standing committees or their subcommittees shall be authorized by the

legislative council; however, such authorization may be given at any one time for as many meetings as deemed necessary by the legislative council.

c. Any study committee, other than an interim committee provided for in subsection 3 of this section, which utilizes staff of the legislative service bureau may meet at such times as authorized by the legislative council.

5. When the general assembly is not in session, a member of the general assembly shall be paid forty dollars per day and necessary travel and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings of a standing committee or subcommittee of which the legislator is a member in addition to regular compensation. Such compensation and expenses shall be allowed only if the member attends a meeting of the committee or subcommittee for at least four hours.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.14]

2.15 Powers and duties of standing committees.

The powers and duties of standing committees shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

1. Introducing legislative bills and resolutions.

2. Conducting investigations with the approval of either or both houses during the session, or the legislative council during the interim, with authority to call witnesses, administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and cite for contempt.

3. Requiring reports and information from state agencies as well as the full co-operation of their personnel.

4. Selecting nonlegislative members when conducting studies as provided in section 2.14.

5. Undertaking in-depth studies of governmental matters within their assigned jurisdiction, not only for the purpose of evaluating proposed legislation, but also for studying existing laws and governmental operations and functions to determine their usefulness and effectiveness, as provided in section 2.14.

6. Reviewing the operations of state agencies and departments.

7. Giving thorough consideration to, establishing priorities for, and making recommendations on all bills assigned to committees.

8. Preparing reports to be made available to members of the general assembly containing the committee's findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation.

A standing committee may call upon any department, agency or office of the state, or any political subdivision of the state, for information and assistance as needed in the performance of its duties and the information and assistance shall be furnished to the extent that they are within the resources and authority of the department, agency, office or political subdivision. This paragraph does not require the production or opening of any records which are required by law to be kept private or confidential.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.15]

84 Acts, ch 1171, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §1

2.16 Prefiling legislative bills.

Any member of the general assembly or any person elected to serve in the general assembly, or any standing committee, may sponsor and submit legislative bills and joint resolutions for consideration by the general assembly, before the convening of any session of the general assembly. Each house may approve rules for placing prefiling standing committee bills or joint resolutions on its calendar. Such bills and resolutions shall be numbered, printed, and distributed in a manner to be determined by joint rule of the general assembly or, in the absence of such rule, by the legislative council. All such bills and resolutions, except those sponsored by standing committees, shall be assigned to regular standing committees by the presiding officers of the houses when the general assembly convenes.

Departments and agencies of state government shall, at least forty-five days prior to the convening of each session of the general assembly, submit copies to the legislative service bureau of proposed legislative bills and joint resolutions which such departments desire to be considered by the general assembly. The proposed legislative bills and joint resolutions of the governor must be submitted by the Friday prior to the convening of the session of the general assembly, except in the year of the governor's initial inauguration. The legislative service bureau shall review such proposals and submit them in proper form to the presiding officer in each house of the general assembly for referral to the proper standing committee. Before submitting any proposal prepared under this section to the presiding officers, the legislative service bureau shall return it for review to, as appropriate, the relevant department or agency or the governor's office and such department or agency or the governor's office shall review and return it within seven days of such delivery.

The costs of carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid pursuant to section 2.12.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2002

2.17 Freedom of speech.

A member of the general assembly shall not be held for slander or libel in any court for words used in any speech or debate in either house or at any session of a standing committee.

[C51, §9; R60, §6; C73, §11; C97, §11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §22; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.23; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.17]

2.18 Contempt.

Each house has authority to punish for contempt, by fine or imprisonment or both, any person who commits any of the following offenses against its authority:

1. Arresting a member, knowing the member to be such, in violation of the member's privilege, or assaulting, or threatening to assault, or threatening any harm to the person or property of, a member, knowing the member to be such, for anything said or done by the member in such house as a member thereof.

2. Attempting by menace, or by force, or by any corrupt means to control or influence a member in giving a vote, or to prevent giving it.

3. Disorderly or contemptuous conduct, tending to disturb its proceedings.

4. Refusal to attend, or to be sworn, or to affirm, or to be examined, as a witness before it, or before a committee thereof, when duly subpoenaed.

5. Assaulting or preventing any person going before it, or before any of its committees, by its order, the offender knowing such fact.

6. Rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested by its order, the offender knowing of such arrest.

7. Impeding any officer of such house in the discharge of the officer's duties as such, the offender knowing the officer's official character.

[C51, §12; R60, §8; C73, §14; C97, §18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.24; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.18]

2.19 Punishment for contempt.

Fines and imprisonment for contempt shall be only by virtue of an order of the proper house, entered on its journals, stating the grounds thereof.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §24; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.25; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.19]

2.20 Warrant — execution.

Imprisonment for contempt shall be effected by a warrant, under the hand of the presiding officer, for the time being, of the house ordering it, countersigned by the acting secretary or clerk, in the name of the state, and directed to the sheriff or jailer of the proper county. Under such warrant, the proper officer will be authorized to commit and detain the person.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.26; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.20]

2.21 Fines — collection.

Fines for contempt shall be collected by a warrant, directed to any proper officer of any county in which the offender has property, and executed in the same manner as executions for fines issued from courts of record, and the proceeds paid into the state treasury.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §26; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.27; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.21]

2.22 Punishment — effect.

Imprisonment for contempt shall not extend beyond the session at which it is ordered, and shall be in a facility designated by the presiding officer.

Punishment for contempt shall not constitute a bar to any other proceeding, civil or criminal, for the same act.

[C51, §13, 15; R60, §9, 11; C73, §16; C97, §20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.28; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.22]

2.23 Witness — attendance compulsory.

Whenever a committee of either house, or a joint

committee of both, is conducting an investigation requiring the personal attendance of witnesses, any person may be compelled to appear before such committee as a witness by serving an order upon the person, which service shall be made in the manner required in case of a subpoena in a civil action in the district court. Such order shall state the time and place a person is required to appear, be signed by the presiding officer of the body by which the committee was appointed, and attested by its acting secretary or clerk; or, in case of a joint committee, signed and attested by such officers of that body.

[C73, §17; C97, §21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §28; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.29; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.23]

2.24 Witnesses — compensation.

Witnesses called by a standing or joint committee shall be entitled to the same compensation for attendance under section 2.23 as before the district court but shall not have the right to demand payment of their fees in advance.

[C73, §18; C97, §22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §29; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.30; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.24]

See §622.69, 622.72

2.25 Joint conventions.

Joint conventions of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives for such purposes as are provided by law. The president of the senate, or, in the president's absence, the president pro tempore of the senate shall preside at such joint conventions.

The speaker of the house of representatives may, for purposes of canvass of votes for governor and lieutenant governor and for the inauguration of such officers, designate any suitable hall at the seat of government as the hall of the house of representatives.

[R60, §674, 675; C73, §19; C97, §23; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §30; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.31; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.25]

2.26 Secretary — record.

The clerk of the house of representatives shall act as secretary of the convention, and the clerk and the secretary of the senate shall keep a fair and correct record of the proceedings of the convention, which shall be entered on the journal of each house.

[R60, §677; C73, §21; C97, §25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §31; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.32; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.26]

2.27 Canvass of votes for governor.

The general assembly shall meet in joint session on the same day the assembly first convenes in January of 1979 and every four years thereafter as soon as both houses have been organized, and canvass the votes cast for governor and lieutenant governor and determine the election. If an election is necessary under section 69.13(1) to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the general assembly shall similarly meet on the day it convenes in the

January following that election and canvass the vote cast for the office. When the canvass is completed, the oath of office shall be administered to the persons or person so declared elected. Upon being inaugurated the governor shall deliver to the joint assembly any message the governor may deem expedient.

[S13, §30-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §32; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.33; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.27]

2.28 Tellers.

After the time for the meeting of the joint convention has been designated each house shall appoint three tellers, and the six shall act as judges of the election.

Canvassing the votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be conducted substantially according to the provisions of sections 2.25 to 2.28.

[R60, §676; C73, §20, 26; C97, §24, 30; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §33, 34; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.34, 2.35; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.28]

2.29 Election — vote — how taken — second poll.

When any officer is to be elected by joint convention, the names of the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order by the secretaries, and each member shall vote in the order in which the member's name stands when so arranged. The name of the person voted for, and the names of the members voting, shall be entered in writing by the tellers, who, after the secretary shall have called the names of the members a second time, and the name of the person for whom each member has voted, shall report to the president of the convention the number of votes given for each candidate.

If no person shall receive the votes of a majority of the members present, a second poll may be taken, or as many polls as may be required until some person receives a majority.

[R60, §678, 679, 680; C73, §22, 23; C97, §26, 27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §35, 36; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.36, 2.37; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.29]

2.30 Certificates of election.

When any person shall have received a majority of the votes, the president shall declare the person to be elected, and shall, in the presence of the convention, sign two certificates of such election, attested by the tellers, one of which the president shall transmit to the governor, and the other shall be preserved among the records of the convention and entered at length on the journal of each house. The governor shall issue a commission to the person so elected.

[R60, §682; C73, §25; C97, §29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §37; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.38; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.30]

2.31 Adjournment.

If the purpose for which the joint convention is assembled is not concluded, the president shall adjourn or recess the same from time to time as the members present may determine.

[R60, §681; C73, §24; C97, §28; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39,

§38; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.39; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.31]

2.32 Confirmation of appointments – procedures.

1. The governor shall either make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment by March 15 for the following appointments which are subject to confirmation by the senate:

a. An appointment to fill a term beginning on May 1 of that year.

b. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “d,” existing prior to the convening of the general assembly in regular session in that year.

c. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “d,” which is known, prior to the convening of the general assembly in regular session, will occur before May 1 of that year.

d. An appointment to fill a vacancy existing in a full-time compensated position on December 15 prior to the convening of the general assembly.

2. If a vacancy in a position requiring confirmation by the senate, other than a full-time compensated position, occurs after the convening of the general assembly in regular session, the governor shall, within sixty calendar days after the vacancy occurs, either make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment unless the general assembly has adjourned its regular session before the sixty-day period expires. If a vacancy in a full-time compensated position requiring senate confirmation occurs after December 15, the governor shall, within ninety calendar days after the vacancy occurs, make an appointment or file a notice of deferred appointment unless the general assembly has adjourned its regular session before the ninety-day period expires.

3. If an appointment is submitted pursuant to subsection 1, the senate shall by April 15 of that year either approve, disapprove or by resolution defer consideration of confirmation of the appointment. If an appointment is submitted pursuant to subsection 2, the senate shall either approve, disapprove or by resolution defer consideration of confirmation of the appointment within thirty days after receiving the appointment from the governor. The senate may defer consideration of an appointment until a later time during that session, but the senate shall not adjourn that session until all appointments submitted pursuant to this section before the last thirty days of the session are approved or disapproved. If a nomination is submitted during the last thirty days of the session, the senate may by resolution defer consideration of the appointment until the next regular session of the general assembly and the nomination shall be considered as though made during the legislative interim.

Sixty days after a person's appointment has been disapproved by the senate, that person shall not serve in that position as an interim appointment or by holding over in office and the governor shall submit another appointment or file a notice of de-

ferred appointment before the sixty-day period expires.

4. The governor shall submit all appointments requiring confirmation by the senate and notices of deferred appointment to the secretary of the senate who shall provide the governor's office with receipts of submission. Each notice of appointment shall be accompanied by a statement of the appointee's political affiliation. The notice of a deferred appointment shall be filed by the governor with the secretary of the senate and accompanied by a statement of reasons for the deferral.

5. The senate shall adopt rules governing the referral of appointments to committees, the reports of committees on appointments, and the confirmation of appointments by the senate.

6. The confirmation of every appointment submitted to the senate requires the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate.

A person whose appointment is subject to senate confirmation shall make available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred, upon the committee's request, a notarized statement that the person has filed federal and state income tax returns for the three years immediately preceding the appointment, or a notarized statement of the legal reason for failure to file. If the appointment is to a board, commission, council, or other body empowered to take disciplinary action, all complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders pertaining to any disciplinary action taken by that board, commission, council, or body in a contested case against the person whose appointment is being reviewed by the senate shall be made available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred upon its request.

All tax records, complaint files, investigation files, other investigation reports, and other investigative information in the possession of the committee which relate to appointee tax filings or complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders from any past disciplinary action in a contested case against the appointee are privileged and confidential and they are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the appointee unless otherwise provided by law.

7. The governor shall file by February 1 with the secretary of the senate a list of all the appointment positions requiring gubernatorial action pursuant to subsection 1. The secretary of the senate shall provide the governor a written acknowledgement of the list within five days of its receipt. The senate shall approve the list or request corrections by resolution by February 15.

8. A gubernatorial appointee, whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the senate and who serves at the pleasure of the governor, is subject to reconfirmation by the senate during the regular session of the general assembly convening in January if the appointee will complete the appointee's fourth year in office on or before the following April

30. For the purposes of this section, the submission of an appointee for reconfirmation is deemed the same as the submission of an appointee for confirmation and the procedures of this section regarding confirmation and the consequences of refusal to confirm are the same for reconfirmation.

[C27, 31, 35, §38-b1; C39, §38.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.40; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.32]

85 Acts, ch 145, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2003; 88 Acts, ch 1128, §1

2.33 Differential treatment.

The general assembly shall not pass a bill that uses gender as the basis for differential treatment unless there is a compelling reason for the differential treatment and no reasonable alternatives exist by which the treatment could be mitigated or avoided.

84 Acts, ch 1042, §1

2.34 Reserved.

2.35 Communications review committee established.

A communications review committee is established, consisting of three members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate and three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house. The committee shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson. Meetings may be called by the chairperson or a majority of the members.

Members shall be appointed prior to the adjournment of the first regular session of each general assembly and shall serve for terms ending upon the convening of the following general assembly or when their successors are appointed, whichever is later. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy. The members of the committee shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive forty dollars for each day in which engaged in the performance of their duties. However, per diem compensation and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. Expenses and per diem shall be paid from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

Administrative assistance shall be provided by the legislative service bureau to the extent possible.

[C75, 77, §750.8; C79, §693.8; C81, §2.35]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2004

Appointments by lieutenant governor remain in effect until the end of their terms; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2035

2.36 Duties of committee.

The committee shall review the present and proposed uses of communications by state agencies and the development of a statewide communications plan. It shall meet as often as deemed necessary and annually shall make recommendations to the legislative council and the general assembly, accompa-

nied by bill drafts to implement its recommendations.

[C75, 77, §750.8; C79, §693.8; C81, §2.36]
87 Acts, ch 115, §1

2.37 to 2.39 Reserved.

2.40 Membership in state insurance plans.

A member of the general assembly may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan for employees of the state established under chapter 509A subject to the following conditions:

1. The member shall be eligible for all state group insurance plans on the basis of enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

2. The member shall pay the premium for the plan selected on the same basis as a full-time state employee excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

3. The member shall authorize a payroll deduction of the premium due according to the member's pay plan selected pursuant to section 2.10, subsection 5.

4. The premium rate shall be the same as the premium rate paid by a state employee for the plan selected.

In order to implement this section a member of the general assembly may elect to become a member of a state group insurance plan effective January 1, 1989. A member of the general assembly may continue membership in a state group insurance plan without reapplication during the member's tenure as a member of consecutive general assemblies. For the purpose of electing to become a member of the state health or medical service group insurance plan, a member of the general assembly has the status of a "new hire", full-time state employee when the member is initially eligible or during the first subsequent annual open enrollment. A member of the general assembly who elects to become a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan shall be exempted from preexisting medical condition waiting periods. A member of the general assembly may change programs or coverage under the state health or medical service group insurance plan during the month of January of odd-numbered years, but program and coverage change selections shall be subject to the enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20. A person who has been a member of the general assembly for two years and who has elected to be a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan may continue to be a member of such state health or medical group insurance plan by requesting continuation in writing to the finance officer within thirty-one days after leaving office. The continuing former member of the general assembly shall pay the total premium and administrative costs for the state plan and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as state employees.

83 Acts, ch 205, §21; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §14

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

2.41 Legislative council created.

A continuing legislative council of twenty members is created. The council is composed of the president pro tempore of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the majority and minority floor leaders of the senate, the chairperson of the senate committee on appropriations, the minority party ranking member of the senate committee on appropriations, five members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate, the majority and minority floor leaders of the house of representatives, the chairperson of the house committee on appropriations, the minority party ranking member of the house committee on appropriations, and five members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. The lieutenant governor shall be an ex officio nonvoting member of the council. Of the five members appointed by the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the house, three from each house shall be appointed from the majority party and two from each house shall be appointed from the minority party. Members shall be appointed prior to the fourth Monday in January of the first regular session of each general assembly and shall serve for two-year terms ending upon the convening of the following general assembly or when their successors are appointed. Vacancies on the council, including vacancies which occur when a member of the council ceases to be a member of the general assembly, shall be filled by the majority leader of the senate and the speaker of the house respectively. Insofar as possible at least two members of the council from each house shall be reappointed. The council shall hold regular meetings at a time and place fixed by the council and shall meet at any other time and place as the council deems necessary.

[C58, §2.46; C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.49; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.41]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2005

Appointments by lieutenant governor remain in effect until the end of their terms; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2035

2.42 Powers and duties of council.

The legislative council shall select its officers and prescribe its rules and procedure. The powers and duties of the council shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. To establish policies for the operation of the legislative service bureau, including the priority to be given to research requests and the distribution of research reports.

2. To appoint the director of the legislative service bureau for such term of office as may be set by the council.

3. To prepare reports to be submitted to the general assembly at its regular sessions.

4. To appoint interim study committees consisting of members of the legislative council and members of the general assembly of such number as the council shall determine. Nonlegislative members

may be included on such committees when the council deems the participation of such members advantageous to the conduct of the study.

5. To conduct studies and evaluate reports of studies assigned to study committees and make recommendations for legislative or administrative action thereon. Recommendations shall include such bills as the legislative council may deem advisable.

6. To co-operate with other states to discuss mutual legislative and governmental problems.

7. To recommend staff for the legislative council and the standing committees in co-operation with the chairperson of such standing committees.

8. To recommend changes or revisions in the senate and house rules and the joint rules for more efficient operation of the general assembly and draft proposed rule amendments, resolutions, and bills as may be required to carry out such recommendations, for consideration by the general assembly.

9. To recommend to the general assembly the names and numbers of standing committees of both houses.

10. To establish rules for the style and format for drafting and preparing of legislative bills and resolutions.

11. To appoint the Code editor, establish the salaries of the persons employed in that office and establish policies with regard to the printing and publishing of the Iowa administrative code and bulletin, the Code of Iowa and session laws, including but not limited to: The style and format to be used in publishing such documents, the frequency of publications, the contents of such publications, the numbering system to be used in the Code and session laws, the preparation of editorial comments or notations, the correction of errors, the type of print to be used, the number of volumes to be published, recommended revisions of the Code and session laws, the letting of contracts for the publication of the Code and session laws, and any other matters deemed necessary to the publication of a uniform and understandable Code of laws.

12. To establish policies for the operation of the legislative fiscal bureau.

13. To appoint the director of the legislative fiscal bureau for such term of office as may be set by the council.

14. To hear and act upon appeals of aggrieved employees of the legislative service bureau, legislative fiscal bureau, computer support bureau, and the office of the citizens' aide pursuant to rules of procedure established by the council.

15. Authority to review and delay the effective dates of rules and forms submitted by the supreme court pursuant to section 602.4202.

16. To establish policies for the operation of the computer support bureau.

17. To appoint the director of the computer support bureau for a term of office set by the council.

[C58, §2.47; C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.50; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.42]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10001, 10201; 84 Acts, ch 1067,

§1; 85 Acts, ch 65, §2,3; 85 Acts, ch 197, §1; 87 Acts, ch 115, §2

2.43 General supervision over legislative facilities, equipment, and arrangements.

The legislative council in cooperation with the officers of the senate and house shall have the duty and responsibility for preparing for each session of the general assembly. Pursuant to such duty and responsibility, the legislative council shall assign the use of areas in the state capitol except for the areas used by the governor and the courts as of January 1, 1986 and, in consultation with the director of the department of general services and the capitol planning commission, may assign areas in other state office buildings for use of the general assembly or legislative agencies. The legislative council may authorize the renovation, remodeling and preparation of the physical facilities used or to be used by the general assembly or legislative agencies subject to the jurisdiction of the legislative council and award contracts pursuant to such authority to carry out such preparation. The legislative council may purchase supplies and equipment deemed necessary for the proper functioning of the legislative branch of government.

In carrying out its duties under this section, the legislative council shall consult with the director of the department of general services and the capitol planning commission, but shall not be bound by any decision of the director in respect to the responsibilities and duties provided for in this section. The legislative council may direct the director of the department of general services or other state employees to carry out its directives in regard to the physical facilities of the general assembly, or may employ other personnel to carry out such functions.

The costs of carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid pursuant to section 2.12.

[C71, 73, §2.51; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.43]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §301

2.44 Expenses of council and special interim committees.

Members of the legislative council shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and shall receive a per diem of forty dollars for each day in which engaged in the performance of such duties. However, such per diem compensation and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. Such expenses and per diem shall be paid in the manner provided for in section 2.12.

Members of special interim study committees which may from time to time be created and members of the legislative fiscal committee who are not members of the legislative council shall be entitled to receive the same expenses and compensation provided for the members of the legislative council.

[C97, §181; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §44; C46, 50, §2.46; C54, §2.45; C58, §2.45, 2.48; C62, 66, §2.45, 2.51; C71, 73, §2.45, 2.52; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.44]

2.45 Committees of the legislative council.

The legislative council shall be divided into committees, which shall include but not be limited to:

1. The legislative service committee which shall be composed of six members of the legislative council, consisting of three members from each house, to be appointed by the legislative council. The legislative service committee shall select a chairperson from its membership, and shall determine policies relating to the operation of the legislative service bureau, subject to the approval of the legislative council.

2. The legislative fiscal committee, composed of the chairpersons or their designated committee member and the ranking minority party members or their designated committee member of the committees of the house and senate responsible for developing a state budget and appropriating funds, the chairpersons or their designated committee member and the ranking minority party members or their designated committee member of the committees on ways and means, and two members, one appointed from the majority party of the senate by the majority leader of the senate and one appointed from the majority party of the house by the speaker of the house of representatives. In each house, unless one of the members who represent the committee on ways and means is also a member of the legislative council, the person appointed from the membership of the majority party in that house shall also be appointed from the membership of the legislative council. The legislative fiscal committee shall determine policies for the legislative fiscal bureau and shall direct the administration of performance audits and visitations, subject to the approval of the legislative council.

3. The legislative administration committee which shall be composed of six members of the legislative council, consisting of three members from each house, to be appointed by the legislative council. The legislative administration committee shall perform such duties as are assigned it by the legislative council.

[C97, §181; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §39, 40; C46, 50, §2.41, 2.42; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §2.41; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.45]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2006

Appointments by lieutenant governor remain in effect until the end of their terms: 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2035

2.46 Powers of legislative fiscal committee.

The legislative fiscal committee may, subject to the approval of the legislative council:

1. *Budget.* Gather information relative to budget matters for the purpose of aiding the legislature to properly appropriate money for the functions of government, and to report their findings to the legislature.

2. *Examination.* Examine the reports and official acts of the executive council and of each officer, board, commission, and department of the state, in respect to the conduct and expenditures thereof and

the receipts and disbursements of public funds thereby.

3. *Reorganization.* Make a continuous study of all offices, departments, agencies, boards, bureaus and commissions of the state government and shall determine and recommend to each session of the legislature what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:

a. To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of state government.

b. To increase the efficiency of the operations of the state government to the fullest extent practicable within the available revenues.

c. To group, co-ordinate, and consolidate judicial districts, agencies and functions of the government, as nearly as may be according to major purposes.

d. To reduce the number of offices, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments by consolidating those having similar functions, and to abolish such offices, agencies, boards, commissions and departments, or functions thereof, as may not be necessary for the efficient and economical conduct of state government.

e. To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort on the part of such offices, agencies, boards, commissions and departments of the state government.

4. *Administration of legislative data base.* Determine the policy for the content and administration of a legislative data base.

5. *Information needs determination.* Determine the information needs of the general assembly and report them to the director of the department of general services who shall consider such needs in establishing the operating policies for a data base management system.

[C97, §181, 182; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §42, 45; C46, 50, §2.44, 2.47; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §2.43; C75, 77, §2.46; C79, §2.46, 2.54; C81, §2.46] 86 Acts, ch 1245, §302

2.47 Procedure.

The chairpersons of the committees on budget shall serve as cochairpersons of the legislative fiscal committee. The legislative fiscal committee shall determine its own method of procedure and shall meet as often as deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the legislative council. It shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection, and it shall inform the legislative council in advance concerning the dates of meetings of the committee.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.47]

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

2.48 Legislative fiscal bureau established.

There is established a legislative fiscal bureau which shall operate under the direction and control of the legislative fiscal committee, subject to the approval of the legislative council. The administrative head of the legislative fiscal bureau shall be the

legislative fiscal director. The legislative fiscal bureau shall co-operate with and serve all members of the general assembly, the legislative fiscal committee, and committees of the general assembly.

The legislative fiscal director shall be appointed by the legislative council, upon recommendation of the legislative fiscal committee. The director's compensation, and the compensation of employees of the legislative fiscal bureau, shall be fixed by the legislative council.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.46; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.48]

2.49 Functions of legislative fiscal bureau.

The legislative fiscal bureau shall:

1. By continuous review of state expenditures, revenues and analysis of budget through an audit, performance audit, and preaudit, if necessary, or such other means deemed necessary, ascertain the facts, compare cost, workload and other data, and make recommendations to the general assembly concerning the state's budget and revenue of the departments, boards, commissions, and agencies of the state.

2. Report to the legislative fiscal committee as required by the legislative fiscal committee and the legislative council and to the general assembly after the convening of each legislative session of a general assembly and make such other reports as may be required by either the legislative council or the general assembly.

3. Furnish information and act in an advisory capacity to the committees on budget and committees on ways and means of the general assembly and their several subcommittees when so requested.

4. Assist standing committees and members of the general assembly in attaching fiscal notes to legislative bills and resolutions as provided by the rules of the general assembly.

5. Submit to each member of the general assembly quarterly a report of the current status of major state funds, a comparison of income with estimates used by the general assembly and other revenue and expenditure information which the legislative fiscal committee determines will be informative for members of the general assembly. The department of revenue and finance and the department of management shall co-operate with the legislative fiscal bureau in the development of the report. The legislative fiscal committee shall approve the style and format of the report.

6. Perform such other duties as shall be assigned to the bureau by the legislative fiscal committee or by the general assembly.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.47; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.49] 88 Acts, ch 1134, §1

2.50 Duties of legislative fiscal director.

The legislative fiscal director shall:

1. Employ and supervise all employees of the legislative fiscal bureau in such positions and at such salaries as shall be authorized by the legislative council.

2. Supervise all expenditures of the legislative

fiscal bureau with the approval of the legislative council.

3. Attend, or designate a representative who shall attend, the budget hearings required by section 8.26 and may offer explanations or suggestions and make inquiries with respect to such budget hearings.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.47; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.50]

2.51 Visitations.

The legislative fiscal committee, with the approval of the legislative council, may direct a subcommittee, which shall be composed of the chairpersons and minority party ranking members of the appropriate subcommittees of the committees on budget of the senate and the house of representatives and the chairpersons of the appropriate standing committees of the general assembly, to visit the offices and facilities of any state office, department, agency, board, bureau, or commission to review programs authorized by the general assembly and the administration of the programs. When the legislative fiscal committee visits the offices and facilities of any state office, department, agency, board, bureau, or commission to review programs authorized by the general assembly and the administration of the programs, there shall be included the chairpersons and minority party ranking members of the appropriate subcommittees of the committees on budget of the senate and the house of representatives. The legislative council may appoint a member of the subcommittee or standing committee to serve in place of that subcommittee's or standing committee's chairperson or minority party ranking member on the legislative fiscal visitation committee or subcommittee if that person will be absent. The subcommittee and the legislative fiscal committee shall be provided with information by the legislative fiscal bureau concerning budgets, programs, and legislation authorizing programs prior to any visitation. Members of a committee shall be compensated pursuant to section 2.10, subsection 6. The subcommittee shall make reports and recommendations as required by the legislative fiscal committee.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.51]

84 Acts, ch 1026, §1

2.52 Access – subpoenas.

The director and agents and employees of the legislative fiscal bureau shall at all times have access to all offices, departments, agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the state and its political subdivisions and private organizations providing services to individuals under contracts with state agencies, and to the books, records, and other instrumentalities and properties used in the performance of their statutory duties or contractual arrangements. All offices, departments, agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the state and its political subdivisions and such private organizations shall co-operate with the director, and shall make available such books, records, instrumentalities, and property.

If the information sought by the legislative fiscal

bureau is required by law to be kept confidential, the bureau shall have access to the information, but shall maintain the confidentiality of the information and is subject to the same penalties as the lawful custodian of the information for dissemination of the information. However, the legislative fiscal bureau shall not have access to tax return information except for individual income tax sample data as provided in section 422.72, subsection 1.

The director may issue subpoenas for production of any records, books, or papers to which the director is authorized to have access. If any person subpoenaed refuses to produce the records, books, or papers, the director may apply to the district court having jurisdiction over that person for the enforcement of the subpoena.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.48; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.52]

84 Acts, ch 1172, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2007

2.53 Actuarial services. Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 200, §14.

2.54 Repealed by 68GA, ch 1011, §4. See §2.46.

2.55 Government accountability.

1. It is the intent of the general assembly to establish in the legislative branch of government the capability to independently and intensively review the performance of state agencies in operating the programs, to evaluate their efficiency and effectiveness, and to consider alternatives which may improve the benefits of a program or may reduce its costs to the citizens. The legislative fiscal bureau is intended to provide the technical and professional support for the general assembly's oversight responsibility.

2. The general assembly may by concurrent resolution or the legislative council may direct the legislative fiscal bureau to conduct a program evaluation or performance audit of any agency of the state government. Upon the passage of the concurrent resolution or receiving the direction of the legislative council, the legislative fiscal director shall inform the chairpersons of the committees responsible for appropriations of the anticipated cost of the program evaluation and the number and nature of additional personnel needed to conduct the program evaluation and shall notify the official responsible for the program to be evaluated. The director, after consulting with the responsible official and the requesting party, shall determine the goals and objectives of the agency or program for the purpose of the performance audit or program evaluation.

3. In conducting the program evaluation or performance audit, the legislative fiscal bureau shall make certain determinations including but not limited to the following:

a. The organizational framework of the agency, its adequacy and relationship to the overall structure of state government, and whether the program under the agency's jurisdiction could be more effec-

tive if consolidated with another program, transferred to another program, modified, or abolished.

b. Whether the state agency is conducting programs and activities and expending funds appropriated to it in compliance with the Acts of the general assembly, the Code, and any federal, state, or local rules, or policies assigned to it by the governor, and whether administrative or statutory changes are needed to achieve the intent of the general assembly.

c. Whether the state agency is conducting authorized activities and programs pursuant to goals and objectives established by statute, specific legislative intent, the budget, the governor, or a long-range plan, and whether alternatives which might produce the desired results at a lower cost have been considered.

d. Whether the state agency is conducting programs and activities and expending funds appropriated to it in an efficient and effective manner, has complied with all applicable laws and, if not, determine the causes.

e. Relationships within and among other governmental agencies and programs including financial exchanges, coordination, inconsistent programs, and areas of duplication or overlapping programs.

f. The productivity of the agency's operations measured in terms of cost-benefit relationships or other accepted measures of effectiveness.

g. Other criteria determined by the director.

4. Upon the completion of the program evaluation or performance audit, the legislative fiscal director shall provide a copy of the report to the governing official or board of the agency and afford the agency a reasonable opportunity to respond to the findings and recommendations of the report. The response shall be included in the report and the report released to the legislative council. Until its release the report shall be regarded as confidential by all persons properly having custody of it.

[C81, §2.55]

85 Acts, ch 65, §4; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2008

2.56 and 2.57 Reserved.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

2.58 Service bureau.

There is hereby created a legislative service bureau which shall operate under the direction and control of the legislative council. The administrative head of the legislative service bureau shall be the director of the bureau. The bureau shall co-operate with and serve all members of the general assembly, the legislative council, and committees of the general assembly. It shall upon proper request of members and committees of the general assembly prepare research reports upon any governmental matter. Such research reports and the findings therein shall not contain any recommendations. The bureau shall assist and serve any standing or interim committee of the general assembly upon request, approved by the legislative council. The bureau shall draft and prepare bills for committees and

individual members of the general assembly. Research and bill drafting requests made between sessions shall be in the manner provided for by the legislative council. The legislative council shall have the sole power and duty to allocate the work load of the bureau but may delegate such duty to the legislative service bureau director.

[C58, §2.49; C62, 66, §2.52; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.58]

2.59 Director.

The director of the service bureau shall serve on a full-time basis and shall have the following powers and duties:

1. The director shall be in charge of the research and bill drafting functions of the bureau.

2. The director shall employ and supervise all employees of the legislative service bureau in such positions and at such salaries as shall be authorized by the legislative council.

3. To employ, with the approval of the legislative council or its chairperson, such temporary employees as may be required to provide research and bill drafting services prior to and during sessions of the general assembly. Such employees shall be under the supervision of the director and shall be paid from the funds appropriated to the bureau.

4. With the approval of the legislative council or its chairperson, the director may employ such technical consultants as may be necessary to provide research and bill drafting services on a salary or fee basis.

[C58, §2.50; C62, 66, §2.53; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.59]

2.60 Salary of director.

The salary of the director of the legislative service bureau shall be set by the legislative council.

[C58, §2.51; C62, 66, §2.54; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.60]

2.61 Requests for research.

Requests for research on governmental matters may be made to the legislative service bureau by either house of the general assembly, committees of either house of the general assembly, special interim committees of the general assembly, the legislative council, or upon petition by twenty or more members of the general assembly. Any legislative committee may request the service bureau to do research on any matter under consideration by such committee. For each such request the legislative council may, if deemed advisable, authorize a special interim study committee to conduct the research study or may request a standing committee to conduct such study. Members on a study committee shall be appointed by the council and shall consist of at least one member of the council and such other members of the majority and minority parties of the senate and the house of representatives as the council may designate. As far as practicable, a study committee shall include members of standing committees concerned with the subject matter of the study. No

legislator shall serve on more than two study committees. Nonlegislative members having special knowledge of the subject under study may be appointed by the council to a study committee but such members shall be nonvoting members of such committee. The legislative service bureau shall assist study committees on research studies when authorized by the legislative council.

[C58, §2.52; C62, 66, §2.55; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.61]

2.62 Powers.

Special interim study committees shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Elect officers and adopt necessary rules for the conduct of business.
2. Conduct research on any matter connected with the study assigned by the legislative council.
3. Hold hearings.
4. Make regular progress reports to the legislative council.
5. Make a report, which may include recommendations, to the legislative council. Copies of study committee reports shall be made available to members of the general assembly and may be made available to other interested individuals upon request. The reports shall not be final until approved by the legislative council.

[C62, 66, §2.57; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.62]

2.63 Meetings.

Special interim study committees shall first meet at the call of the ranking legislative council member assigned to the study committee, and shall thereafter meet at such time as study committee members shall so designate. Any legislator may attend any study committee meeting or any hearing held by a study committee. All study committee meetings shall be open to the public.

[C62, 66, §2.58; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.63]

2.64 Assistance by bureau.

The legislative service bureau may provide the following assistance to standing and special interim study committees, as authorized by the legislative council:

1. Handle administrative affairs, including correspondence, record keeping, and scheduling of meetings.
2. Perform the research required for any study. Priority for studies shall be determined by the legislative council.
3. Arrange for the help of state employees and technical consultants whose assistance is needed.
4. Prepare research reports, and, upon the request of a committee, prepare that committee's report.

[C62, 66, §2.60; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.64]

2.65 Information and assistance.

The legislative service bureau may call upon any department, agency or office in the state, or any political subdivision of the state, for such information and assistance as may be needed in the perfor-

mance of the duties of the service bureau and such information and assistance shall be furnished insofar as the same shall be within the resources and authority of such departments, agencies, offices, and political subdivisions. Nothing herein shall be construed to require the production or opening of any public records which are required by law to be kept private or confidential.

The service bureau may co-operate with other states and the federal government in the exchange of research reports, information, and materials.

[C58, §2.53; C62, 66, §2.61; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.65]

2.66 Office and supplies – expenses.

The office of the service bureau shall be located in the statehouse. Supplies, postage, and equipment may be requisitioned from the department of general services. Expenses of the legislative service bureau shall be paid upon the approval of the director of the bureau and, if an extraordinary expense, upon the approval of the legislative council or its chairperson. Funds appropriated for per diem and expenses of the legislative council, legislative fiscal committee, and special interim study committees shall be paid and administered in the manner provided by the legislative council.

[C58, §2.54; C62, 66, §2.62; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.66]

2.67 Repealed by 66GA, ch 1055, §1(3).

2.68 Cities authorized to draw proposed precincts.

The council of any city which concludes that it is likely to be necessary or desirable to redraw precincts in that city after the 1980 federal decennial census may cause proposed precinct boundaries to be drawn not later than January 31, 1977, in accordance with all applicable requirements of law except that more recent indicators of population may be used in lieu of data from the 1970 federal decennial census. The proposed precinct boundaries shall be of no current legal force or effect in administration of elections or of any other governmental function, and drawing them shall not constitute a violation of section 49.3. Proposed precinct boundaries so drawn may be submitted to the census liaison commission for use in developing a plan and form for reporting of population data from the 1980 federal decennial census for districting purposes.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to commit any city which has prepared proposed precinct boundaries to adopt those boundaries in compliance with sections 49.3 and 49.7 subsequent to the 1980 federal decennial census, nor to commit the general assembly to follow the proposed precinct boundaries in any redistricting required after that census.

[C77, 79, 81, §2.68]

2.69 to 2.75 Reserved.

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BUREAU

2.76 through 2.81 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2042.

2.82 to 2.90 Reserved.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

2.91 Iowa boundary commission.

1. An Iowa boundary commission is established, consisting of three members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate and three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house. The commission shall select a chairperson and shall meet at the call of the chairperson.

2. Members shall be appointed to a term of four years commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy. The members of the commission shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive forty dollars for each day in which engaged in the performance of such duties. However, such per diem compensation and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. Per diem and expenses of the commission and its members shall be paid from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

3. The commission is authorized to meet with appropriate representatives of affected states, agencies of those states and Iowa, and agencies of the United States to discuss Iowa's boundaries and problems related to those boundaries and to make periodic reports and recommendations to the general assembly. The commission is authorized to expend reasonable sums for the purchase of maps and other information helpful to its discussions.

4. The commission may hold hearings with authority to call witnesses, administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and cite for contempt.

5. If a proposal is negotiated between Iowa and affected states after meetings authorized under this section, the attorney general of this state shall assist the commission in drafting the necessary documents to be approved by the Iowa general assembly in preparation for the ratification of agreements between Iowa and affected states.

Staff assistance for meetings of the commission shall be provided by the legislative service bureau.

[C79, 81, §2.91]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2009

Section 2.91 repealed July 1, 1990; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2052
 Appointments by lieutenant governor remain in effect until the end of their terms; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2035
 See also §568.14

2.92 through 2.99 Reserved.

COMPUTER SUPPORT BUREAU

2.100 Computer support bureau.

A computer support bureau is established under the direction and control of the legislative council. The administrative head of the computer support bureau is the director of the bureau. The computer support bureau shall serve the general assembly and the legislative council. The computer support bureau shall also provide services and support for the computer systems used by the legislative staff, the legislative service bureau, the public information office, the Code editor's office, the office of the citizens' aide and the legislative fiscal bureau.

85 Acts, ch 65, §5

2.101 Director.

The director of the computer support bureau shall serve on a full-time basis, and shall:

1. Employ and supervise all employees of the computer support bureau in positions and at salaries authorized by the legislative council.

2. Supervise all expenditures of the computer support bureau with the approval of the legislative council.

3. Advise the legislative council on matters relating to computer services and computer needs and uses of the legislative computer system.

4. Cooperate with legislative agencies under the control of the legislative council and the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house in developing and maintaining computer services required by the legislative council and the general assembly.

85 Acts, ch 65, §6

2.102 Director – salary.

The salary of the director of the computer support bureau shall be set by the legislative council.

85 Acts, ch 65, §7

2.103 Powers and duties.

The computer support bureau is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the legislative computer system. The bureau shall also advise the legislative council and legislative agencies under its control on uses and expanded capabilities of the legislative computer system.

85 Acts, ch 65, §8

2.104 Budget.

Expenses of the computer support bureau shall be paid upon approval of the director of the bureau. The budget of the computer support bureau for each fiscal year shall be prepared by the director and submitted to the legislative council.

85 Acts, ch 65, §9

CHAPTER 2A

COMMISSION ON COMPENSATION, EXPENSES, AND SALARIES
FOR ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

For specific salaries and salary ranges, see appropriations in annual Acts of the G.A.

2A.1 Commission established.

2A.2 Terms.

2A.3 Expenses.

2A.4 Meetings — duties.

2A.5 Consideration by general assembly.

2A.1 Commission established.

A commission on compensation, expenses, and salaries for elected state officials is established and is referred to in this chapter as "the commission". The commission is composed of fifteen members, five of whom shall be appointed by the governor, five of whom shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate, and five of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives. Members of the commission shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and shall not be state officials or employees, employees of any state department, board, commission, or agency or of any political subdivision of the state.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2A.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2010

Appointments by lieutenant governor remain in effect until the end of their terms: 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2035

2A.2 Terms.

Members of the commission shall serve for a term of office of five years, and for the initial commission, one member appointed by each shall be appointed to serve for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2A.2]

2A.3 Expenses.

Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall receive actual and necessary expenses, including travel at the state rate. Payment shall be made from funds available pursuant to section 2.12; however, members appointed by the governor shall be paid from funds appropriated to the office of the governor.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2A.3]

2A.4 Meetings — duties.

The commission shall elect its own chairperson from among its membership and shall meet on the call of the chairperson to review compensation and expenses received by members of the general assembly and salaries of the other elective state officials. The commission shall review compensation and expenses paid to members of the general assembly and salaries paid to other elective state officials, and shall review compensation, expenses, and salaries paid for comparable positions in other states, the federal government, and private enterprise. Based on such review and other factors deemed relevant, the commission shall make its determination as to compensation and expense levels for members of the general assembly and as to salary levels for other elective state officials to be recommended to the governor and the members of the general assembly. No later than February 1, 1973, and each two years thereafter, the commission shall report to the governor and to the general assembly its recommendations for compensation and expenses for members of the general assembly and for salaries for other elective state officials.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2A.4]

87 Acts, ch 227, §32

2A.5 Consideration by general assembly.

The general assembly shall consider the recommendations of the commission in determining compensation and expenses for members of the general assembly and salaries for other elective state officials.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2A.5]

BILL HUTCHINS
Forty-Eighth District
Carroll, Crawford, Shelby
and Audubon Counties

HOME ADDRESS
306 S. Division
AUDUBON, IOWA 50025



The Senate
STATE OF IOWA
Seventy-Third General Assembly
SENATE
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

MAJORITY LEADER
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL *1989*
COMMITTEE
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION *1989*

1989 Legislative Council

Tentative Schedule

May 17, 1989

September 20, 1989

June 21, 1989

October 18, 1989

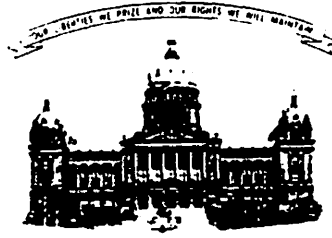
July 19, 1989

November 15, 1989

August 16, 1989

December 20, 1989

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA



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DIVISION CHIEF
DOUGLAS L ADKISSON
MICHAEL J GOEDERT
MARK W JOHNSON
GARY L KAUFMAN
C.J. MAY, III
DEANNE S NAIL
SUSAN E VOSS
JANET L WILSON
DANIEL PITTS WINEGARDEN
LESLIE E. WORKMAN

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE DIVISION

LUCAS BUILDING 515 281-
PHYLLIS V BARR
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

EVELYN HAWTHORNE
PUBLIC INFORMATION DIRECTOR
GERALDINE FRIDLINGTON
KENT A PETERSON
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS

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DONOVAN PEETERS, DIRECTOR
DIANE E BOLENDER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

IOWA CODE DIVISION

LUCAS BUILDING 515 281-5285
JOANN G BROWN
IOWA CODE EDITOR

RESEARCH DIVISION

PATRICIA A. FUNARO
THANE R. JOHNSON
JOHN C. POLLAK

January 20, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Legislative Council
FROM: Diane Bolender
RE: Expenditures of School Finance Study Committee

As you may remember, the Legislative Council approved the expenditure of \$100,000 by the School Finance Study Committee to be paid for work completed by Iowa based experts, consultants, and members of a National Panel. The budget was as follows:

Dr. Thomas Pogue, U of I	\$35,000
Dr. George Chambers, U of I	\$17,500
Dr. Mark Edelman, ISU	\$ 7,000
Mr. Kent McGuire, ECS	\$ 7,000
Dr. John Augenblick	\$ 6,667
Dr. Steven Gold	\$ 6,667
Mr. Paul Nachtigal	\$ 6,667
TOTAL	\$86,500

In addition to \$13,500 which remained for contingencies, Mr. Paul Nachtigal expended only \$4,224.49, which left a balance of \$15,942.51.

January 20, 1989

Page 2

On behalf of Senator Larry Murphy and Representative Art Ollie, Co-chairpersons of the School Finance Study Committee, I am writing to ask approval from the Legislative Council for payments of \$600 to Dr. George Chambers and \$7,487 to Dr. John Augenblick for expenditures which exceeded the budgeted amounts in their contracts. Dr. George Chambers submitted a billing for the costs of additional work beyond the amount stated in his contract. Dr. John Augenblick continued to serve as consultant to the Committee after his work as a national panel member was completed. He assisted the Legislative Fiscal Bureau in developing computer simulations and preparing for committee meetings and he attended committee meetings in which the proposals of the national panel were discussed.

The contracts provided a procedure in which the Committee could approve expenditures in excess of the budgeted amounts, but in light of current time constraints, the Co-chairpersons respectfully request approval from the Legislative Council for payment of the claims.

Council120

db/dg/20

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA



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RICHARD L. JOHNSON
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IOWA CODE DIVISION

LUCAS BUILDING 515 281-5285
JoANN G. BROWN
IOWA CODE EDITOR

January 20, 1989

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January 20, 1989

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Council120

db/dg/20

MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1989-1990

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Senator Julia Gentleman
Senator Tom Mann
Representative Bob Arnould
Representative Florence Buhr
Representative Bill Harbor

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January 30, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIRPERSON HUTCHINS, VICE CHAIRPERSON AVENSON,
AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FROM: Donovan Peeters *DP*

RE: Minutes of January 23 Meeting

Enclosed for your review you will find the minutes for the Legislative Council Meeting of January 23, 1989.

Dcmin
dp,dg/20

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LUCAS BUILDING 515 281-5285
JOANN G. BROWN
IOWA CODE EDITOR

January 16, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
FROM: Donovan Peeters 
RE: Filing of Report

Enclosed is a copy of a report required to be prepared and submitted to the Legislative Council pursuant to Section 263.17(4)(b) of the Code, which is part of the Groundwater Protection Act.

Dgr,rpt
dp/dg/20

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

CENTER FOR HEALTH EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

1988 ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER, 1988

I. Organization and Administration

In June of 1987 the Iowa General Assembly passed House File 631, the Groundwater Protection Act. Mandated within the Act was the establishment (by the State Board of Regents) of the Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination at the University of Iowa. As stated in the Act, the mission of the Center is "the determination of the levels of environmental contamination which can be specifically associated with human health effects."

Reasons for the development of the Center were outlined in the legislative proposal drafted by University scientists and submitted to the Board of Regents and subsequently to the Environmental Committee of the Legislature:

The human health hazard of contaminated drinking water supplies has become a major concern of Iowans. Detectable levels of potentially dangerous substances, including agricultural chemicals, have been found in groundwater sources supplying both municipal residents and users of private wells. While many of these contaminants are known to cause disease in lower animals or acute toxic effects in humans after high levels of exposure, it has not been directly shown that the lower levels found in drinking water are responsible for human disease. Until the question of relationship to human health effects can be answered, precise standards cannot be established, and action taken to protect the public may either be inadequate or may result in unnecessarily stringent and costly regulations.

In order to provide for the protection and promotion of health of the inhabitants of the state, a Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination will be established.....specific and early emphasis will be placed on health effects related to contamination of private and municipal groundwater supplies.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) allocated \$79,000 during fiscal 1988 (from the Agricultural Management Account) for preparation of a detailed report for the establishment of the Center on July 1, 1988. Work also began on assembling an environmental database of Iowa drinking water supplies, including characteristics of source, treatment, presence of contaminants, precise location, and usage patterns.

In July, 1987, the State Board of Regents approved the appointment of Peter Isacson, M.D., of the Department of Preventive Medicine & Environmental Health, College of Medicine, as the Center's acting Director. Dr. Isacson served as acting Director from July, 1987, through August, 1988. In July, 1988, Dr. Gene Parkin of the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, was elected acting Director by a unanimous vote of the Center Executive Committee; this appointment was approved by the Center Advisory Committee. The acting Director's tenure was set at one year, to be followed by a review, with full consideration given to renewal for another year. Dr. Parkin began his term as acting Director on September 1.

During the first six months of the planning phase the Executive Committee met bimonthly to discuss Center development. A document describing the administrative structure, operational procedures, general research goals, and membership and responsibilities of Center committees was drafted. A general budget and justifications for FY 1989 state funding were included.

This organizational document was reviewed and approved by the Advisory Committee and submitted to the IDNR on December 29, 1987, and to the Iowa General Assembly in January, 1988.

Since January, the Executive Committee's efforts have been directed toward identifying federal funding sources, developing research grant proposals, assembling and managing the environmental database, and making the Center as visible as possible through seminars, presentations to environmental agencies, and participation in a number of groundwater programs and public meetings (see sections VI. and VII.)

In order that a quorum could be established for voting purposes, those members of the Committee who are conducting research projects in which the Center is involved, or those who actively participate in the ongoing activities of the Center were designated voting members. This group is comprised of the following persons:

James Hanson, M.D., Dept. Pediatrics, University Hospitals and Clinics
William Hausler, Ph.D., UI Hygienic Laboratory and Dept. Preventive Medicine
Peter Isacson, M.D., Dept. Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine
Burton Kross, Ph.D., Dept. Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine
Charles Lynch, M.D., Ph.D., Dept. Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine
James Merchant, M.D., Dr.P.H., Dept. Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine
Gene Parkin, Ph.D., Dept. Civil & Env. Engineering, College of Engineering
Jerald Schnoor, Ph.D., Dept. Civil & Env. Engineering, College of Engineering

The remaining members of the initial working group were designated ex-officio (non-voting) members of the Executive Committee, and currently serve mainly as consultants in Center affairs. This group is comprised of the following individuals:

Cheryl Contant, Ph.D., Dept. Urban & Regional Planning, Graduate College
George Hallberg, Ph.D., IA Geological Survey Bureau, Dept. Natural Resources
Charles Helms, M.D., Medical Administration, College of Medicine
Derek Willard, Ph.D., Office of Educational Development and Research

The Center Advisory Committee convened in March, May, July, and October of 1988. At these meetings the Committee reviewed and approved Center budgets for FY 1989, and was kept abreast of current research initiatives. Dr. Thomas Tephly, of the Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, served as Chairman of the Advisory Committee from November, 1987, through July, 1988. Dr. Keith Cherryholmes of the University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL) was elected Chairman by a unanimous vote of the Committee in July. Tenure for this position was set at three years. Membership of the Advisory Committee is listed in Appendix A.

II. Data Management: the Environmental Database

An immediate goal of the Center's data management core was to establish a database that could address potential associations between the statewide Registry health data and a number of environmental issues, including 1) chlorination by-product micropollutants in municipal drinking water supplies:

2) pesticides and synthetic organic chemicals in municipal drinking water supplies; 3) pesticides, nitrates, and coliforms in private drinking water supplies; and 4) municipal drinking water contamination from toxic waste dumpsites.

During the past 18 months, efforts were directed at computerizing and editing data from the Iowa Study of Environment and Health, the Statewide Municipal Drinking Water Survey of Pesticides and Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and the Statewide Rural Well Water Survey. The data collection for the environmental survey contained in the Iowa Study of Environment and Health has been completed. This survey had three major components: 1) collection and analyses of finished water samples for trihalomethanes (quenched and maximal), several other volatile organic compounds, total organic carbon, total organic halide, pH, dissolved and total solids, and water temperature; 2) administration to municipal water operators of a three page questionnaire collecting data on the source and treatments applied to the collected water samples; and 3) administration of a seven page questionnaire collecting data on sources and treatments applied to municipal drinking water during the 20th century.

The first two components of this study have been computerized, edited, and are now being analyzed. Final editing is being done on the third component; these data will be available for analysis by mid 1989. Data entry and final editing is also being completed on the Statewide Municipal Drinking Water Survey of Pesticides and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Dr. Rosanna Li is performing a preliminary descriptive analysis of that survey). Edited data from the Statewide Rural Well Water Survey are currently being computerized. This survey will be in the data collection phase through June of 1989.

Other important data that may be added to the environmental database as time and funds warrant include 1) historical questionnaire data for the municipal supplies with a population less than 1,000, 2) landfill and toxic waste dumpsite data, 3) IDNR data files containing detailed information on the current drinking water sources for every municipality in Iowa (Dr. Lynch has been in contact with members of the Geological Survey Bureau of the IDNR to keep them abreast of developments with the historical municipal drinking water supply data, since there is a mutual desire to make this environmental dataset linkable with GSB datasets), 4) UHL-maintained data files on radioactivity in public water supplies, and 5) UHL-maintained Safe Drinking Water Act data.

An environmental data core subcommittee was established to assist in identifying available environmental data for inclusion in the CHEEC database. Members of this subcommittee include the director and programmer/analyst of the Center environmental data core, and representatives of the IDNR (including the GSB), the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), the State Health Registry (SHRI), the UHL, and the Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health. In January, members of the subcommittee met in Ames with Iowa State University faculty involved in environmental research to discuss the possibility of sharing data of common interest. The feasibility of establishing a data communications network between scientists at the two Universities was addressed, and groundwork was laid for further discussions along these lines.

During the past year, the CHEEC data management core has worked closely with the programming staffs of the Cancer and Birth Defects units of the SHRI

to develop a common database of geographic codes to allow easy and consistent linkage between the environmental data in the CHEEC databases and health outcome data maintained by the Registries. This geographic database includes codes for over one thousand Iowa communities along with population information from the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

CHEEC has also designed a computerized sample tracking system that can be used in future studies that require sampling the environment. SPLATS (Systematic Procedure for Labelling and Tracking Samples) was initially designed to track water samples, but it can be easily customized to meet other requirements. Use of this system will mean that future studies requiring environmental sampling can be done more efficiently and with fewer possibilities for error when interpreting the laboratory results.

III. Applications for external funding

The following funding requests included a description of CHEEC and its resources in the application. Only those proposals which have been funded or which are pending response are listed.

- A. Title: Demonstration Program for State Health Departments to Conduct Health Assessments Related to Toxic Waste Dump Sites
Investigators: Eure (IDPH), Kross, Merchant, Isacson
Source and Amount: Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) 1 yr direct costs \$192,000
Description: Consultation by CHEEC scientists on exposure and risk assessment methodologies, and training of IDPH programmer analyst so that cancer and birth defect registry data may be directly retrieved by the IDPH offices in Des Moines.
Disposition: Funded, in second year of agreement.
- B. Title: Aggregate Studies of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes related to Contamination of Drinking Water
Investigators: Isacson, Hanson
Source and Amount: March of Dimes 2 yr. direct costs \$44,000
Description: To pursue the preliminary findings relating an increased rate of low birth weight in Iowa infants born to mothers living in communities supplied by surface water sources.
Disposition: Outcome pending.
- C. Title: Cancer Education Grant Program
Investigators: Isacson, Lynch
Source and Amount: National Institutes of Health (NIH) 5 yr direct costs \$1,915,958
Description: Development of a training program in cancer epidemiology leading to Ph.D. degree together with undergraduate research experience in cancer epidemiology and control. CHEEC resources will contribute significantly to environmental cancer epidemiology and control studies.
Disposition: Priority score within funding range, awaiting final notification (10/88).

- D. Title: A Case-Control Study of Cancer & Drinking Water Contaminants
Investigators: Lynch, Isacson
Source and Amount: National Cancer Institute (NCI)
3 year direct costs \$409,920
Description: The purpose of this large scale study (2800 cases, 1500 controls) is to evaluate potential associations between chlorinated drinking water exposure and cancer incidence (bladder, brain, colon, kidney, pancreas, and rectum).
Disposition: Funded. To be completed in December, 1988.
- E. Title: Statewide Rural Well Water Survey
Investigators: Kross, Hallberg
Source and Amount: IDNR (Groundwater Protection Act - Oil Overcharge)
2 year direct costs \$560,000
Description: A one-time survey of the quality of private drinking water supplies used by rural Iowans. A stratified, random sample of 700 rural wells (design based on rural pop. density) looking at nitrate, coliform bacteria, 27 pesticides, organics, etc. will be done. Surveys will gather information on well characteristics, point source contamination, agricultural use and practice, and existing health status.
Disposition: Funded. Data collection continues through 6/89.
- F. Title: Epidemiologic Methods for Case-Control/Ecologic Studies
Investigators: Woolson, O'Gorman, Davis, Jones, Lemke, Lynch, Isacson
Source and Amount: U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS)
3 year direct costs \$383,422
Description: continuation of a project studying statistical problems associated with the analysis of epidemiologic data. Methodologies are applied to cancer case-control datasets.
Disposition: Funded.
- G. Title: Chlorination and Cancer in Iowa
Investigator: Lynch
Source and Amount: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
1 year direct costs \$30,755
Description: Preliminary analyses of Project D to evaluate possible associations of exposure to chlorinated drinking water and cancer incidence. Funding will be used specifically for data analyses.
Disposition: Funded.
- H. Title: Case-Control Study of Cancer and Drinking Water Contaminants in Iowa.
Investigator: Lynch
Source and Amount: NCI 2 year direct costs \$244,773
Description: Continuation of Project D, expanded to include additional bladder cancer cases and statewide population controls.
Disposition: Funded.

- I. Title: Biotransformation of Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals under Aerobic, Anoxic, and Methanogenic Conditions
Investigators: Parkin, Schnoor
Source and Amount: Iowa State Water Resources Research Institute (ISWRI) 2 year direct costs \$50,000
Description: A two-component study that will assess bitransformation of atrazine and alachlor in laboratory experiments and develop a model that will predict pesticide concentrations in groundwater when oxygen and nitrate are present.
Disposition: Funded.
- J. Title: Lung Cancer and Environmental Carcinogens
Investigators: Schwartz, Kross, Lynch, Burmeister, Isacson, Merchant
Source and Amount: USPHS 2 year direct costs \$49,295
Description: Pilot project to develop the necessary tools and establish preliminary results to assess the need for a full-scale, population-based case-control study examining the relationship between lung cancer and suspected environmental carcinogens.
Disposition: Outcome pending.

IV. Preliminary Center-Related Studies

A. Using Iowa birth tapes from the years 1974-1986, rates of low birth weight (LBW: less than 2500 gms.) have been calculated for singleton white births as a percent of total live singleton white births. Rates have been determined for state, individual counties, true rural persons within individual counties, and residents of individual incorporated communities. Initial results have shown that communities supplied by surface water exhibit higher rates of LBW than communities supplied by ground water, a relationship independent of the size of the community. Rural residents in Iowa counties with rural water systems from surface sources have also exhibited higher rates of LBW than residents of counties served only by private wells, or counties supplied by rural water systems from wells. While these findings might suggest that either chlorination by-products or pesticides could be a causal factor, it should be noted that the distribution of surface water sources in Iowa is not uniform, i.e. most of the communities supplied by surface water are located in the southern tier of counties. This raises the possibility that socioeconomic factors or differences in rates of risk factors such as smoking are responsible for the geographic variations. These possibilities are now being examined.

B. Under support from ATSDR a programmer analyst hired by the IDPH was trained in Iowa City to perform population estimates and projections for each of Iowa's incorporated municipalities by year from 1982-1990. These are necessary in order to obtain accurate age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for individual communities. This system will enable the IDPH in Des Moines to retrieve the cancer municipality data directly from the Iowa City Weeg Computing Center. A similar system is currently being put in place for municipal and county birth defect rates.

C. Population-based birth defect incidence data are available for 1983-1986, and birth defect rates are being calculated for initial epidemiologic studies. Initial aggregate analyses are currently in progress and include a

comparison of the incidence of selected birth defects between the Atlanta (MACDP) and Iowa (SHRI) surveillance systems. Linkage of the birth defect database with components of the CHEEC environmental database is planned.

D. A central component to many planned Center research projects is mathematical modeling. Aggregate epidemiologic studies will require some information of exposure concentration, duration, and frequency. With regard to drinking water and chlorination by-products, it may be sufficient to know the number of years that a person was exposed to chlorinated drinking water. However, it is better to have knowledge of the water supply processes and the exposure concentration that will be produced in order to infer epidemiologic associations. Mathematical modeling will provide estimates of exposure concentrations for a variety of chemicals and exposure pathways. Currently, a project aimed at improving the accuracy and reducing the standard deviation of exposure and risk estimates is being planned.

E. The Case-Control Study of Cancer and Drinking Water Contaminants has completed its third year of data collection, and has been extended two more to include additional bladder cancer cases and controls. This study currently consists of 2,897 cancer cases and 1,526 population controls ages 40-84 from the state of Iowa. Cases were identified from the SHRI cancer database and comprise a total of 569 cases from the bladder, 343 from the brain, 637 from the colon, 380 from the kidney, 336 from the pancreas, and 632 from the rectum. These cancers were selected because they had been associated with drinking water micropollutants in one or more previous studies. Population controls ages 40-64 are randomly selected from Iowa DOT driver's license tapes. Controls over the age of 64 are randomly selected from the files of the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). Prior to selection, the control population is being age and sex-frequency matched with the cancer population.

Mailout questionnaires are sent to those individuals who verbally consent to participate. Questionnaire items include sociodemographic factors, lifetime mobility and water source history, occupational history during adult life, cigarette smoking history, cigar and pipe smoking information, frequency of beverages and food consumed as an adult, use of haircare products, personal health history, family health history, pregnancy and childbirth data, and use of vitamin supplements.

F. The Iowa Statewide Rural Well Water Survey (SWRL) is being conducted by the IDNR-GSB and CHEEC. Participating units in CHEEC include the Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health, the Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering, and the UHL. Additional support to the survey is being provided by the Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service. A stratified random sample of 700 rural wells is included in the survey. Sample design is based on rural population density, total geographic coverage of all 99 Iowa counties, and repeat sampling to measure temporal variability. Parameters for each rural site include nitrate, coliform bacteria, 27 pesticides, selected environmental metabolites of pesticides, organic screening, typical water chemistry ions, toxicity screening, field measurements, and radon gas concentrations in the residences. Various site evaluation forms and individual health assessment questionnaires are also

used to gather information about well characteristics, possible point sources of contamination, agrichemical use and practices, and existing health symptoms or condition. (See Appendix B for the latest SWRL quarterly report.)

G. Biotransformation of Chlorinated Organics: A preliminary study is being conducted to determine the rates of degradation and major degradation products of chloroform, methylene chloride, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane by anaerobic microorganisms. Such work will help assess whether anaerobic biodegradation is a major fate process for these organics in groundwater systems and whether anaerobic bacteria can be used to remediate contaminated groundwaters.

V. Center-Supported Research

As stated previously, the primary goal of the Center is the "determination of the levels of environmental contamination which can be specifically associated with human health effects." Thus, research activities are a major thrust. The research need not necessarily involve human subjects, but must have a potential relationship to studies of human health effects. Environmental modeling of health hazards, development of sensitive laboratory techniques for exposure or early disease, or studies on the legal basis of regulatory action are examples of fundable activities which may not actively involve human health studies.

The Executive Committee has developed the following guidelines and criteria for submission of proposals:

1. While defined research projects can be considered for funding, use of State funds will generally be limited to seed monies and small grants for pilot studies.
2. Support from Center funds will be awarded to members of the Center scientific staff, and to other scientists working in collaboration with Center scientists.
3. Investigators are asked to submit a short proposal including a brief description of the aims, perceived value, methods, time frame, and budget with justifications.
4. Costs may be allowed for support personnel, supplies, and equipment. No faculty financial support will be allowed. Travel necessary to the conduct of the project will be allowed, but travel and expenses for national meetings will not be permitted.
5. Two yearly deadlines have been established for submission of proposals: May 1 and November 1. Awards will range from \$5,000 - \$15,000.

Members of the Executive committee will review and rank requests for financial support by the following criteria:

- scientific validity
- importance to the goals of the Center
- potential for further grant support
- project efficiency: optimal use of existing Center facilities
- justification of budget items
- quality assurance/quality control plan

The Committee will review the proposals and give each a priority score on a scale of 1-100; proposals must receive an average score of 60 to be approved for funding (in accordance with federal agency guidelines). The approved proposals will then be funded down the priority scale to the point of availability of funds. If a proposal is submitted by a Committee member, he/she will not vote on the proposal. If deemed necessary, a review by non-Center scientists will also be requested. Any monies remaining in the Center research account after all approved projects have been funded will be carried over to the next fiscal year.

The Center administration encourages qualified researchers interested in exploring potential development of collaborative research projects with Center scientists to contact our offices in Iowa City. Notification of the availability of Center funds for pilot study opportunities will be made to Regent's institutions and other research units in order to promote possible collaborative efforts.

The following projects were funding during 1988:

"Modeling Dissolved Oxygen, Nitrate, and Pesticide Concentrations in the Subsurface Environment"; J.L. Schnoor, G.F. Parkin, D.N. Nair, Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Iowa. Award: \$15,000.

"Development of Methods for Epidemiologic Studies of Birth Defects and Environmental Exposures in Iowa"; R. Munger, P. Isacson, C. Lynch, Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Environmental Health, College of Medicine, Univ. of Iowa; J. Hanson, Dept. of Pediatrics, Univ. of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics; D. Schwartz, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Univ. of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics; Award: \$15,000.

"Identification and Toxicity of Decomposition Products of Nitrogenous Pesticides Following Ozonation"; B.C. Kross, M. Selim, Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Environmental Health, College of Medicine, Univ. of Iowa. Award: \$10,500

"Development of a Model Surveillance Program for Agricultural Health and Safety"; J.A. Merchant, K.J. Donham, Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Environmental Health, College of Medicine, Univ. of Iowa. Award: \$6,000.

VI. Presentations

During 1988, Center representatives gave a number of presentations to environmental groups outside the University, in an effort to increase the visibility of CHEEC both in state and across the country. These presentations ranged from lectures on the functions of CHEEC and its plans for research to participation in public hearings organized by the IDNR on current issues of concern to Iowans. Following is a partial list of sponsored meetings at which CHEEC presented or participated in discussions of environmental issues:

Ames, IA: American Society of Civil Engineering in Water Resource Design
Des Moines: IA Public Health Assoc./IA Environmental Health Assoc.
" Greater Des Moines Leadership Institute
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
" Society for Occupational and Environmental Health

Cincinnati, Ohio: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
New Orleans: Third National Environmental Health Conference (ATSDR, CDC)
Chicago: Illinois Institute of Technology
Cedar Rapids, IA: Dept. of Agricultural Education Inservice Program (ISU)
Osceola, IA: Public Hearing on Groundwater Standards
Carroll, IA: Public Hearing on Groundwater Standards

In addition, the co-Principal Investigators on the SWRL project have made numerous presentations on groundwater quality in general, and the SWRL study in particular (see Appendix B).

VII. Seminars sponsored by the Center: 1988

CHEEC has sponsored two seminars in each academic semester since the fall of 1987. These seminars are an integral part of the Center's efforts to develop educational programs for both professional and public communities on current environmental issues and related research. The following seminars were presented during 1988.

- March 31: "Endangerment Assessment at Superfund Sites"
Jerald Schnoor, Ph.D., Professor and Chair, Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, Univ. of Iowa
- April 29: "Love Canal: At the Frontier of Science and Politics"
John Deegan, Jr., Ph.D., Dean, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Univ. of N. Iowa
- September 13: "Trihalomethanes in Iowa Municipal Drinking Water Supplies"
Charles Lynch, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health, College of Medicine, Univ. of Iowa
- December 5: "Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Health"
David Osterberg, State Representative, Mount Vernon
Chairman, Agriculture Committee, Iowa House of Representatives

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I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the implementation of the Iowa Groundwater Protection Act of 1987, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources is conducting a one-time survey of the quality of private drinking-water supplies used by rural Iowans. Nearly all of rural Iowans with private water supplies derive their water from wells. Hence, this is also a survey of the condition of these well waters and the groundwater that they tap.

The intent of this survey is to provide a statistically valid generalization of conditions statewide. This survey may also serve: 1) as a baseline for developing a long-term monitoring program for water quality sampling in other programs (such as the "grants to counties" rural well water monitoring program for private water supplies), and 2) to measure future trends and changes in groundwater or rural private drinking-water quality.

The Iowa Statewide Rural Well Water Survey (SWRL) is being designed and conducted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Bureau (IDNR-GSB) and The University of Iowa Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination (CHEEC). Participating units in CHEEC include the Department of Preventive Medicine and Environmental Health (PM&EH), the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering (CEE), and the University Hygienic Laboratory (UHL). Additional support to the survey is being provided by the Iowa State University Cooperative Extension Service (ISU-CES). Principal funding for the SWRL study comes from the Groundwater Protection Fund of the State of Iowa.

A stratified, systematic sample of 700 rural wells is included in the survey. Sample design is based on rural population density, total geographic coverage of all 99 Iowa counties, and repeat sampling to measure temporal variability. Parameters included for each rural site included nitrate, coliform bacteria, 27 pesticides, selected environmental metabolites of pesticides, organic screening, typical water chemistry ions, toxicity screening, field measurements, and radon gas concentration in the residences. Various site evaluation forms and individual health assessment questionnaires are also used to gather information about well characteristics, possible point sources of contamination, agrichemical use and practices, and existing health symptoms or condition.

This report covers SWRL project activities from July 15 to October 15, 1988.

II. STATUS OF SAMPLING, LABORATORY ANALYSIS, RESULTS REPORTING, AND DATA MANAGEMENT.

Various activities related to the progress of the SWRL project have been accomplished during the second quarter. These activities include sample collection and interviewing rural participants, laboratory analysis, and entry of data into the SWRL database. Status of the progress of these activities is reported for sample collection, laboratory analysis, results reporting, and data management.

To assure both geographic coverage and an adequate total sample size for the SWRL project, criteria for data completeness were set in the SWRL Work/Quality Assurance Plan. Where appropriate, status of the various activities of the second quarter are reported in terms of data completeness.

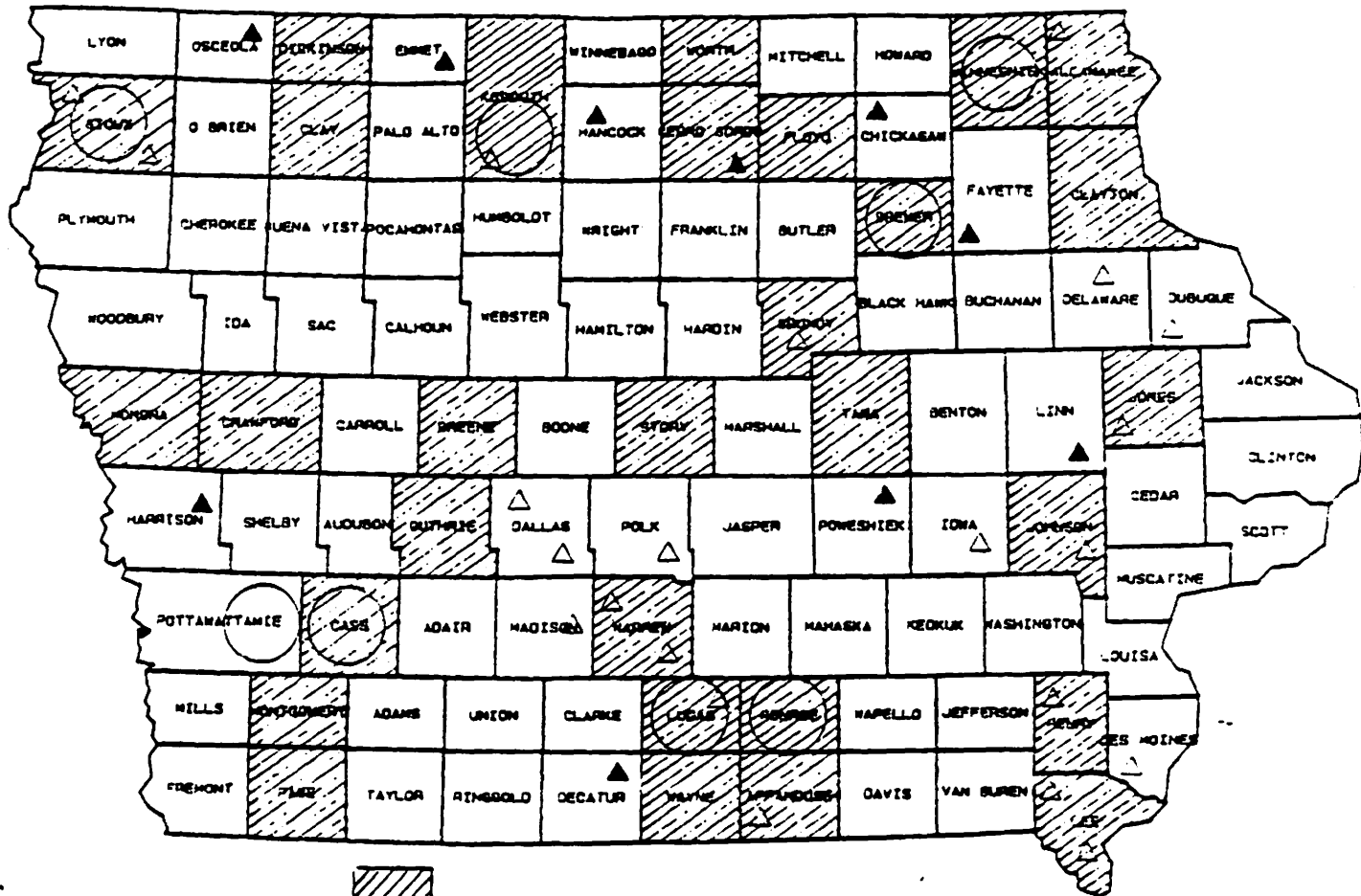
Sample Collection

During the second quarter of the SWRL project, 31 of the 99 counties in Iowa were sampled. This represents 222 sites sampled from a total of 698 sites across the state. This breaks down categorically into 141 sites scheduled to be sampled only one time, 48 sites scheduled for quarterly sampling, 37 10%-repeat sites, and 1 follow-up site which was not completed during the first quarter. Sampling for seven of the 10%-repeat sites is complete. That is, they were sampled twice. Figure 1 displays the counties sampled during the second quarter. It also displays quarterly counties and 10%-repeat sites sampled. (Section V reports cumulative totals of sites sampled during the first two quarters of the project.)

From 222 sites, a total of 238 sample sets were collected. Of the sample sets collected, 221 were regular sets (raw groundwater) and 17 were sample sets of treated groundwater. (An additional sample set is collected from sites which use a water purification system for their drinking water.) At one site, only a sample set of treated groundwater could be collected because the entire water system received treatment.

Sampling was not completed for seven sites scheduled for the second quarter. Three of those sites were scheduled to be sampled only one time and will be rescheduled. One site was a quarterly site which did not have an operating well at the time of scheduled sampling. One 10%-repeat site has been rescheduled for the third quarter. Two sites, follow-up sites from incomplete sampling during the first quarter, were not sampled. Repeated attempts to contact the rural participants were unsuccessful. No further attempt will be made to sample these locations.

The project sample completeness criteria for the number of sites actually sampled is 95% of the original sample size and must include at least 50% of the samples in each county. Sample completeness for the 31 counties sampled during the second quarter is 98%. Sample completeness for the two counties with incomplete sampling for sites scheduled to be sampled only one time is 91% and 33%. The 10%-repeat site which was not sampled had been scheduled for its second sampling; hence, sample completeness for that county cannot be reported. Sample completeness for the quarterly county with



Counties sampled.



Quarterly counties sampled.



10% repeat sites sampled once.



10% repeat sites, sampling completed.

Figure 1. Second Quarter Counties Sampled

incomplete sampling is 91%. In all other second quarter counties, sample completeness is 100%. Table 1 lists the counties sampled, number of sites per county, and their respective degrees of completeness. Counties are listed in chronological order of sampling beginning with Kossuth County.

As shown in Table 1, sampling in Wayne County does not satisfy the established completeness criteria. Corrective actions and options are under review at this time.

Table 1. Counties Sampled During Second Quarter.

County	No. of Sites	Sites Sampled	Completeness (%)
Kossuth (Q)*	5	5	100%
Sioux (Q)	11	10	91
Pottawattamie (Q)	3	3	100
Cass (Q)	5	5	100
Lucas (Q)	3	3	100
Monroe (Q)	3	3	100
Winneshiek (Q)	9	9	100
Bremer (Q)	10	10	100
Dickinson	6	6	100
Clay	6	6	100
Worth	3	3	100
Floyd	7	7	100
Cerro Gordo	7	7	100
Allamakee	10	10	100
Clayton	10	10	100
Henry	5	5	100
Tama	9	9	100
Story	7	7	100
Guthrie	5	5	100
Montgomery	3	3	100
Page	4	4	100
Jones	7	7	100
Johnson	11	10	91
Lee	12	12	100
Appanoose	5	5	100
Wayne	3	1	33
Warren	17	17	100
Monona	5	5	100
Crawford	6	6	100
Greene	7	7	100
Grundy	5	5	100
TOTAL:	209	205	
OVERALL COMPLETENESS:			98%

* Q indicates counties sampled quarterly.

Laboratory Analysis

In the second quarter, laboratory analysis reports for nitrate have been received from the University Hygienic Lab (UHL) for 167 sites. Laboratory analysis reports for bacteria have been received from 172 sites. This represents sites sampled through week twenty-seven. Additionally, laboratory reports of pesticide analysis have been received from UHL for 176 sites. This represents sites sampled through week twenty-five.

Laboratory analyses reports for common ions have been received from the Environmental Engineering Laboratory (EEL) for 243 sites. This represents sites sampled through week twenty-five.

Laboratory analyses reports for pesticides have been received from the Pesticide Hazard Assessment Laboratory (PHAL) for 132 sites. This represents sites sampled through week fourteen of the project.

Table 2 provides a listing of environmental parameters (analytes) measured for the SWRL study and the laboratories responsible for performing the analysis. The completeness criterion of 95% of the original sample size is applied to each analyte listed. Sample completeness for the pesticide and common ion analytes is 100% for laboratory analysis reports received. Analysis of nitrate and bacteria are incomplete for several sample sets (nitrate and bacteria samples were not collected). Sample completeness for these two analytes is 95% for nitrates and 98% for bacteria.

Results Reporting

During the second quarter, 132 rural participants (sites from the fourth week through the fourteenth week of sampling) have received both the nitrate and bacteria results, and the pesticide and common ion results. Along with the results they receive a letter which provided information about interpreting the results. One hundred and sixty-seven (167) rural participants (weeks fourteen through twenty-seven) received the first set of results for nitrate and bacteria analysis during the second quarter.

Data Management

Health questionnaires were left at each sampling site to be filled out and returned to the SWRL office. Of the 222 sites sampled, 215 were given health questionnaires (seven of the 222 were 10%-repeat sites that had been given the questionnaires at the time of the first sampling). Of the 215 health questionnaires given to participants, 111 were returned to the SWRL office during the second quarter. This is a return rate of 52%. The completeness criterion for health questionnaires is a return rate of 60%. Follow-up telephone contacts will be initiated during the third quarter to improve the return rate of health assessment questionnaires. All 111 health questionnaires have been edited and have been sent to Data Management for entry.

Table 2. List of Specific Environmental Contaminants Included in SWRL Study

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
A. University Hygienic Laboratory	
acifluorfen	Blazer
chloramben	Amiben
dicamba	Barvel
2, 4-D	many
2, 4, 5-T	many
2, 4, 5-TP	Silvex
picloram	Tordon
chlorpyrifos	Lorsban
ethoprop	Mocap
fonofos	Dyfonate
phorate	Thimet
terbufos	Counter
dimethoate	
diazinon	
malathion	
parathion	
N-series	includes nitrate, ammonia, and organic N (TKN)
coliform bacteria	
B. Pesticide Hazard Assessment Laboratory	
alachlor	Lasso
atrazine	Aatrex, Atrazine
butylate	Sutan
cyanazine	Bladex
dacthal	DCPA
metolachlor	Dual
metribuzin	Lexone, Sencor
propachlor	Ramrod
trifluralin	Treflan
pendimethalin	Prowl
de ethyl atrazine	metabolite of atrazine
de isopropyl atrazine	metabolite of atrazine
cyanazine amide	metabolite of cyanazine
carbofuran	Furadan
C. Environmental Engineering Laboratory	
Na, Ca, Mg, K	Cations
Cl and SO ₄	Anions

Each of the 215 sites has a farm or non-farm inventory questionnaire associated with it. All but fourteen of these questionnaires are on file in the SWRL office. These are being edited for data entry. The fourteen questionnaires not on file are in various stages of being completed because the field crew was unable to finish them at the time of sampling.

All field measurement forms for the sites sampled during the second quarter are in the SWRL files and all have been entered into the database.

Meetings and Seminars

The SWRL project has a continuing commitment to public information and professional dialogue about groundwater quality in general, and the SWRL study in particular. During the quarter, presentations on these issues were made by SWRL staff at the following locations.

<u>Meeting Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Presenter</u>	<u>Date</u>
Eldora Lions Club (request of county sanitarian)	Eldora, IA	Burton Kross	7/20/88
World Agriculture Expo (display and executive summary handouts)	Amana, IA	Burton Kross	9/7-10/88
Agricultural, Occupational, and Environmental Health; Policy Strategies for the Future---Technical Workshop	Iowa City, IA	Burton Kross George Hallberg	9/13-21/88
Agricultural, Occupational, and Environmental Health; Policy Strategies for the Future---Technical Workshop	Des Moines, IA	Burton Kross	9/13-21/88
Environmental Health and Water Surveys for Rural Populations, presented to Iowa Assn. of Milk, Food, and Environmental Sanitarians	Waterloo, IA	Burton Kross	9/27-30/88
Groundwater and Environmental Health, briefing to 3 U.S. Congressional staff members	Oakdale, IA	Burton Kross	10/13/88
Meetings with EPA---Office of Pesticide Programs Staff, and National Research Council staff	Washington, D.C.	George Hallberg	9/7-8/88
Midwest Environmental Education Workshop	Luther, IA (Iowa 4-H Camp)	George Hallberg	9/24/88
Meeting with officials of state of Oregon	Corvallis, OR	George Hallberg	10/21-22/88

III. SWRL QUALITY ASSURANCE QUARTERLY REPORT

by D. Roger Bruner

In the second quarter of the SWRL project, an audit of the field analytical quality was completed. Field crews were evaluated under controlled field conditions, to determine the reproducibility of the field analyzed parameters. Field crew personnel analyzed standard solutions, produced by the Environmental Engineering Laboratory (EEL), at a local farm. PH, conductivity, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen concentrations were determined by the field crews. The results were very good and showed both intra-, and inter-crew reproducibility of the field data collected.

At the end of the exercise EEL personnel discussed the different field analytical techniques used in the SWRL project with the field crews. Based on the results of this audit, further field crew training is not currently being planned.

In addition to project quality assurance efforts, the PHAL was formally audited by a representative of the U.S. EPA on September 15-16, 1988. Field and laboratory procedures used for the SWRL study were included in the scope of the audit. The audit report will be included in SWRL records.

IV. SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS

As in the first quarter, in areas where there is extensive use of rural water supplies, it was difficult to locate sites using a well as the primary source of drinking water. This affected six sites in two counties (Sioux and Lyon), 3% of all sites sampled during the second quarter. In all but one case, an operable well which was used for other purposes, such as livestock, was sampled. In the sixth case, the well was not operating at the time of sampling.

The second quarter showed a decline in return rates for health questionnaires. In order to improve return rates, the following procedures will be instituted. First, a reminder will be sent to a rural participant with the nitrate and bacteria analysis results. Second, a rural participant will be contacted by phone if the health questionnaire has not been received within three weeks of having received the written reminder.

V. CUMULATIVE PROGRESS FOR FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS

The SWRL project includes a sample of 698 rural wells statewide. The sample framework for these wells has been subdivided into 575 wells to be sampled once, 67 wells to be sampled twice (10%-repeat sites), and 63 wells to be sampled four times (quarterly sites in nine counties) during the course of the study.¹ During the first two quarters, 405 sites, 58% of the total number of wells included in the study, have been sampled at least once. Table 3 displays the number of wells scheduled and actually sampled for each category.

Sixty-four counties from a total of 99 counties in Iowa have been sampled during the first two quarters of the SWRL project. Sample completeness criteria for the SWRL project is 95% of the total sample size. For the sixty-four counties which have been sampled, the overall sample completeness is 98%. Figure 2 displays these counties, the location of 10%-repeat sites, and quarterly counties sampled.

Each of the 405 sites which have been sampled at least once during the first two quarters has a health questionnaire and an inventory questionnaire associated with it. Three hundred and eighty-eight (96%) of the inventory questionnaires have been completed by the field crews. Two hundred and sixty-two (65%) of the health questionnaires have been returned by rural participants. The sample completion criteria for health questionnaires is a return rate of 60%.

From the sites sampled (including those sampled more than once) during the first two quarters, 446 sample sets have been collected. Of these sets, 415 are sample sets of raw groundwater. Thirty-one sets are of treated water (an additional sample set is collected at sites using a treatment system on drinking water).

Laboratory analysis reports have been received from UHL for nitrate and bacteria for 354 sample sets. Additionally, laboratory analysis reports have been received from UHL for pesticides for 344 sample sets. Laboratory analysis reports of common ions have been received from EEL for 344 sample sets. Laboratory analysis reports for pesticides have been received from PHAL for 185 sample sets.

The project sample completeness criteria for all analytes included in the study is 95%. Of the analysis reports received for pesticides and common ion analytes, the sample completeness is 100% for the first two quarters. The sample completeness for the nitrate analyte is 97%. The sample completeness for the bacteria analyte is 98%.

¹Seven of the 10%-repeat sites are also quarterly sites; hence category numbers do not total 698.

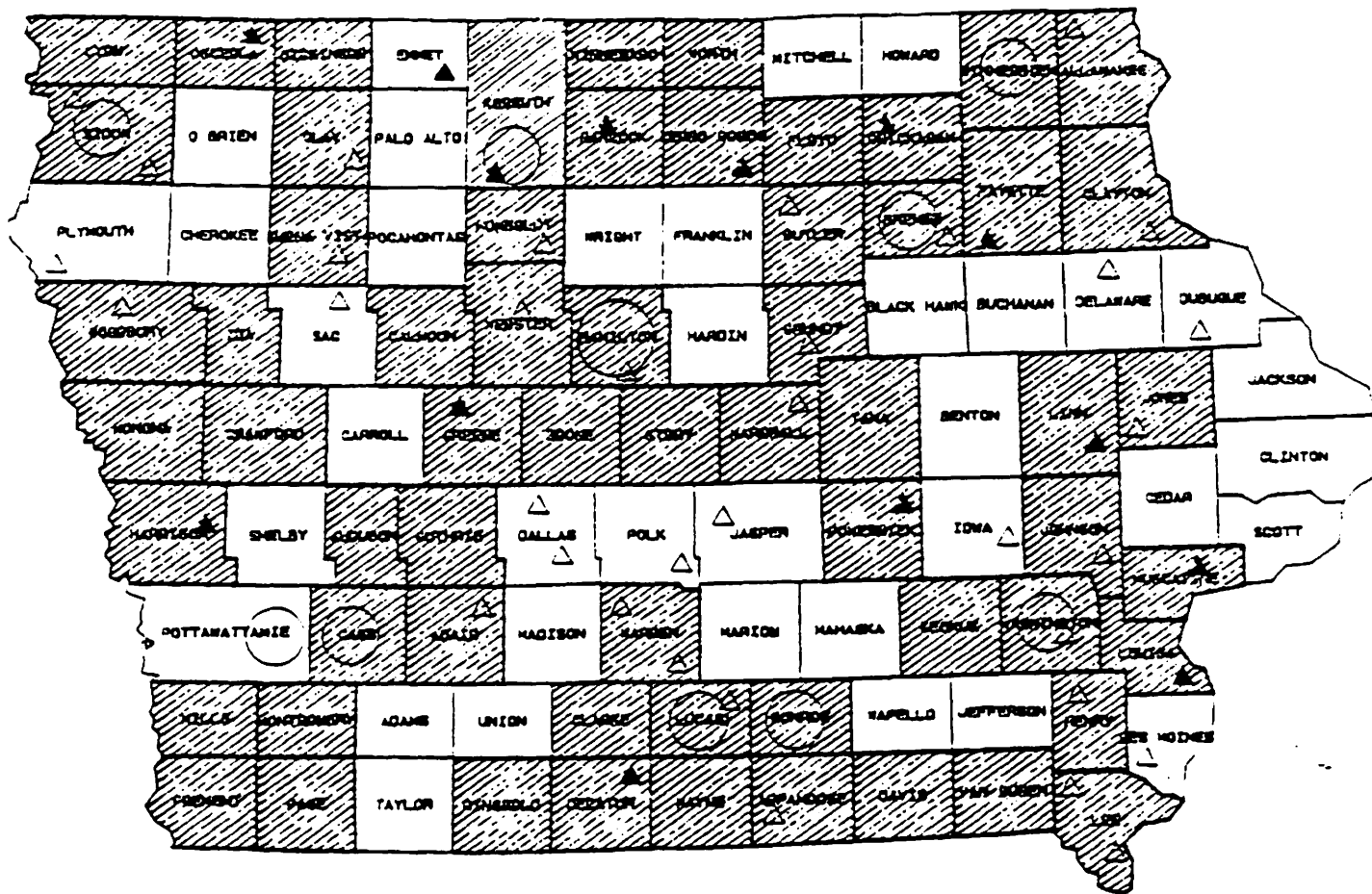
Table 3. Sites Sampled by Category

	First and Second Quarters	
	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Total Sites in State	698	
Total one time sites	575	301
Total 10%-repeat sites	67 ²	
First sample		55
Second sample		10
Total Quarterly Sites	63	
First sample		63
Second sample		0
Third sample		0
Fourth sample		0
Follow-up ⁴		3

²Seven 10%-repeat sites are also quarterly sites.

³One site had only its rural water supply sampled.

⁴Sites for which sampling is not completed when originally scheduled are rescheduled for follow-up sampling.







-  Counties sampled.
-  Quarterly counties sampled.
-  10% repeat sites sampled once.
-  10% repeat sites, sampling completed.

Figure 2. Counties Sampled To Date

VI. THIRD QUARTER FORECAST

In the third quarter of the SWRL project, 221 sites are scheduled to be sampled. Categorically, this breaks down into 124 sites scheduled to be sampled only one time, 68 sites scheduled to be sampled quarterly, and 29 10%-repeat sites. It will be the second sampling of four scheduled samplings for the quarterly counties. Fifteen of the 10%-repeat sites will be sampled for the second time. Table 4 lists the counties scheduled to be sampled during the third quarter. The counties are listed in chronological order of their sampling dates, beginning with Wapello county. Table 5 lists the counties where 10%-repeat sites will be sampled.

Table 4. Counties Scheduled to be Sampled in the Third Quarter.

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Sites</u>
Wapello	8
Washington (Q)*	9
Kossuth (North)	5
Kossuth (South) (Q)	5
Sioux (Q)	11
Hamilton (Q)	5
Pottawattamie (East) (Q)	3
Cass (Q)	5
Lucas (Q)	3
Monroe (Q)	3
Winneshiak (Q)	9
Bremer (Q)	10
Plymouth	9
Sac	4
Jasper	15
Clinton	8
Polk	12
Pottawattamie (West)	24
Adams	4
Shelby	6
Emmett	3
Palo Alto	5
Pocahontas	4
Mitchell	7
Howard	6
Franklin	4
Madison	8
Union	3
Taylor	5
Black Hawk	13
TOTAL:	<u>216</u>

* Q - Counties scheduled for quarterly sampling.

Table 5. Counties with Third Quarter 10% Repeat Sites

Marion	6317
Mahaska	6224
Humboldt	4617
Osceola	7204
Adair	0104
Woodbury	9713
Buena Vista	1115
Poweshiek	7906
Tama	8619
Clay	2118
Cerro Gordo	1724
Butler	1202
Buchanan	1010

APPENDIX A

Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination

Advisory Committee

Dr. Barrie Anderson
Obstetrics and Gynecology
Univ. of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics

Dr. Jo Ann Benda
Pathology
Univ. of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics

Dr. Trudy Burns
Prev. Medicine & Environmental Health
College of Medicine
University of Iowa

Dr. Keith Cherryholmes (Chairman)
University Hygienic Laboratory
University of Iowa

James Combs
Coordination & Public Information
Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources

Dr. Kelley Donham
Prev. Medicine & Environmental Health
College of Medicine
University of Iowa

Dr. Lon Drake
Geology
College of Liberal Arts & Sciences
University of Iowa

Mary Ellis, Director
IA Dept. of Public Health

Daryl Frey
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Dr. Wayne Paulson
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University of Iowa

Dr. Thomas Tephly
Pharmacology
College of Medicine
University of Iowa

Dr. Mary Waziri
Pediatrics
University of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics

Dr. John Stensvaag
College of Law
University of Iowa

Nancy Lee Siebenmann
IA Environmental Commission
(ad hoc member)

APPENDIX B

The Iowa Statewide Rural Well Water Survey (SWRL)
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Geological Survey Bureau,
and The University of Iowa Center for Health Effects
of Environmental Contamination

S E C O N D Q U A R T E R L Y R E P O R T

July 15, 1988 through October 15, 1988

Co-Investigators

George Hallberg, Ph.D., Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Burton Kross, Ph.D., Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination

The University of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa 52242

Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination
W310 Oakdale Hall

319/335-4550



1847

January 6, 1989

Mr. Donovan Peters
Director, Legislative Service Bureau
State Capitol Building
Des Moines, IA 50319

Dear Mr. Peters:

In accordance with Section 228, paragraph 4.b., of the Iowa Groundwater Protection Act, the Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination at the University of Iowa is submitting the enclosed Annual Report for 1988. This report has been reviewed and approved by the Center Advisory Committee, and must be submitted to the legislative council of the Iowa General Assembly by January 15.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Keith Cherryholmes, Ph.D.
Chairman, Advisory Committee
Center for Health Effects of
Environmental Contamination
Assistant Director
University Hygienic Laboratory

enclosure

JAN 09 1989

Legislative Service
Bureau

Ernst & Young

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January 4, 1989

Mr. Joe O'Hern
Chief Clerk
Iowa Legislature
State Capital Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. O'Hern

This letter is to acknowledge our discussions and interest in extending the Iowa Business Council (IBC) study. That study provided a review of the State of Iowa's information resources, systems and technology to identify potential opportunities available to the State. The extension of effort will specifically address issues and design of the approach to draft legislation and plan the implementation of key recommendations of the IBC study.

BACKGROUND

The review of the State of Iowa's information resources, systems and technology was initiated by the Iowa Business Council to identify opportunities to:

- Improve access and integration of the state's information systems.
- Enhance social and economic results of state programs through more efficient and integrated use of information resources.
- Improve communications and partnership of business, government and education.

The study team consisted of information systems representatives of IBC member companies, selected stated agencies, and Ernst & Young. The study approach was structured to provide a high level review, with recommendations to identify policy and management directions rather than specific projects and operational changes.

The recommendations of the study reflect a consensus of study team members and include:

- **Expand and strengthen TIM Council** -- Broaden functional responsibilities for policy making, information technology planning and plan review, expand participation, and add high level staff.
- **Implement Agency-Level Strategic Information Systems Planning** -- Establish agency planning processes which link the Futures Agenda, agency business plans, and agency information systems plans over a long-range planning horizon.
- **Implement an Information Resource Center** -- Centralize the catalog of information resources and provide a clearinghouse of information access transactions.
- **Establish an Applied Research Program for New Technology Applications** -- Establish and fund process for applied research, with well defined approach for setting the research agenda and delivering research findings.
- **Establish Multi-year Technology Budget** -- Fund systems and technology projects to achieve full completion over a multi-year period.

OBJECTIVES

The findings and recommendations of the IBC study provide ideas for change with significant impact. The identified improvement opportunities described as objectives for the IBC study can be realized. The proposed extension of this study will focus on defining and planning implementation requirements, and will address:

- **Focus** -- Defining the State's information technology management processes and structures to ensure that the energies and resources expended for information technology are focused on those programs and policy initiatives which have the greatest impact.
- **Value** -- Establishing guidelines for new investments in information technology in terms of planning, deployment and management to generate a sound economic return.
- **Positioning** -- Defining directions for the State to ensure that it has the capacity and flexibility to respond to future program demands and take advantage of future advances in technology.

In addition to defining and establishing technology leadership and a sound strategic agenda, the change process must establish a broad based consensus on the key elements of this agenda. Consensus requires both understanding and acceptance, and will act as a major factor in realizing changes.

SCOPE AND APPROACH

Our approach will focus most on the information technology leadership model, and issues related to the IBC study recommendations which require legislative action. This extension of the study must initiate change in those areas for implementation of all of the recommendations (and realization of objectives) to follow.

Positioning of the project with respect to the Legislature and Executive Branch needs to evolve. Clearly, some of the IBC study recommendations require legislative change, while others have direct impact on State agencies and will require Executive directive to implement. The information technology leadership model (i.e., expansion and strengthening of the TIM Council) is not necessarily an Executive Branch organization, and will require coordination and cooperation of all of Iowa state government, including the University system.

We have structured our approach with the assumption of working with the Legislature as the client, recognizing that coordination is required with the Executive Branch and University system. We also expect that an ad hoc committee or task force organization will be formed to address issues, approach, and legislative requirements. We will serve to facilitate and coordinate this group as well as actively participate to ensure timely results. Membership should include high level representation from the Legislature, the Executive Branch University system, and private sector. Members should be carefully selected to provide a group with capacity to achieve consensus and to challenge the status quo of the planning, use and management of information technology in Iowa state government today. Our approach provides flexibility and includes the following general phases:

- **Phase I - Information Technology Leadership Model Feasibility and Issues Analysis** -- Our initial analysis will examine feasibility of creating an organization through legislation rather than Executive directive. During this phase, we will examine the issues and options for:
 - Organizational Placement
 - Leadership Responsibilities
 - Method of Operations
 - Membership and Roles
 - Management Focus.

Our analysis of issues will include a review of models operating successfully in other states, and will test consensus with key individuals in Iowa state government. If expansion of the TIM Council as an Executive Branch function is clearly indicated, we will recommend that the continuation of the project for implementation planning be transitioned to the Executive Branch.

- **Phase II - Issues Analysis of Other Recommendations** -- There are several issues to consider with respect to the IBC study recommendations prior to considering legislative change. A preliminary identification of issues includes:
 - Program Management of Executive/Legislator Education in Information Technology.
 - Strategic Information Systems Planning Linkage to Budget Review/Approval.
 - Direction and Rollout for an Effective Strategic Information Systems Planning Process.
 - Organizational Placement, Method of Operations and Management Focus for an Information Resource Center.
 - Information Resource Sharing Access Policies, Pricing, and Value Added Service Offering.
 - Agenda and Program Management for Information Technology Applied Research.
 - Change Management for Multi-Year Technology Project Budgets.

In addressing these and other issues, we will prepare issue statements, research and analyze viable resolution options, coordinate discussions to identify consensus positions, and draft recommended courses of action.

- **Phase III - Draft Legislative Change** -- We will assist in evaluating implementation requirements which require legislative change. Our analysis will address the design of organizational, operational and management models to achieve intended changes, and we will assist in translating these models to legislative and policy directive language. We will provide assistance and advice throughout the legislative process to ensure that consensus building and compromise contribute to the strength of the program initiative. We will also prepare and present special communications of our analyses and recommendations where necessary to further this process.

TIMING AND FEES

We recognize the urgency in addressing the issues and drafting legislative change to meet the timeframe of the next legislative session. The schedule and fee estimates identified below reflect that an aggressive effort will be made, with the fee estimates as a not-to-exceed limit for services provided. The general schedule is as follows:

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Fee Estimate</u>
I. Information Technology Leadership Model		
- Feasibility	1/15 - 2/2	\$20,000
- Issues Analysis	1/29 - 3/2	40,000
II. Other Issues Analysis	2/5 - 3/16	40,000
III. Draft Legislation and Support	<u>3/5 - 4/5</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Total	1/15 - 4/5	\$140,000

Our fees are exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses, which we estimate not to exceed \$20,000.

ENGAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

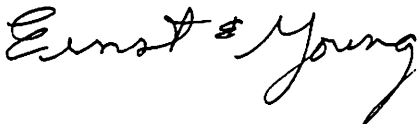
Our staffing approach for this extension of the study will maintain the Ernst & Young team from the IBC study:

- Charles Raz, Engagement Executive
- Dave Kraft, Lead Consultant
- Tony Barga, Advisory Consultant

We will leverage the work and talent of other individuals who are/were directly involved in similar state government studies, and will apply any other resources of our firm which will be advantageous to this study and Iowa's objectives for its impact.

We appreciate the opportunity to continue to provide our services to the State of Iowa in this important study. If you have any questions, please call Dave Kraft at (312) 645-3456 or Chuck Raz at (312) 645-3248 .

Very truly yours,





SANFORD B. SCHARF
DIRECTOR
515-281-7840

STATE OF IOWA

LUCAS STATE OFFICE BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA
50319

LEGISLATIVE COMPUTER SUPPORT BUREAU

MEMORANDUM

To: Senate Majority Leader Bill Hutchins
Speaker of the House Don Avenson
Senator Larry Murphy
Representative C. Arthur Ollie

From: Sanford B. Scharf, *SBS* Director - Legislative Computer Support Bureau

Subject: SAS Statistical Software Program

Date: January 17, 1989

In response to the Senate's inquiry to speed up the turn around time in processing the school-aid formula run using the SAS package on the ISD computer system, and with the knowledge that SAS will not run on a UNISYS 1100 computer, Glen Dickinson of the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and I are making the following recommendations:

1. To use PC-SAS to run the school-aid formulas
2. To purchase an AST 386 chip pc with the following equipment:
 - A. AST-386 20mhz with a VGA monitor
 - B. 70mb hard drive
 - C. 3mb ram memory
 - D. 387 Math Co-Processor
 - E. 40mb internal tape backup
 - F. IRMA board for communication with the ISD computer for data transfer using proc up-link and proc down-link

The total cost of the hardware will be approximately \$ 7,000.00 and the cost of the software from ISD will be approximately \$ 150.00.

There will be a learning curve to master PC-SAS because there are some differences with the main frame version the Fiscal Bureau is accustomed to executing. Glen and I feel that the acquisition of PC-SAS and the AST-386 pc will result in a significant decrease in the current school-aid run processing time once the initial learning of the new program is achieved.

CC: Senator Joe Welsh
Dennis Prouty, Director - Legislative Fiscal Bureau

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA



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DONOVAN PEETERS, DIRECTOR
DIANE E. BOLENDER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

January 23, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FROM: Donovan Peeters *DP*

RE: Current Status of Interim Study Committee Final Reports

I. The following study committees have completed their work and their Final Reports have been completed, approved by the Co-chairs, and are ready for distribution:

Judicial Compensation Commission
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
Modernization of Iowa Platting Statutes Study Committee
Compulsory School Attendance Study Committee
Health Care Services Study Committee
New Reproductive Technology Study Committee
Excise Tax on Indian Lands Study Committee
Rail Line Assistance Study Committee

II. The following study committees have completed their work except for approval of Final Reports, including legislative proposals. Their Final Reports have been drafted and submitted to the Co-chairs of the Committees. They are expected to be approved and released soon:

Aflatoxin Task Force
Pseudorabies Control Task Force

Civil Commitment Laws Study Committee
Coordination of Agricultural Research and Funding Study Committee
Protection of Individual Rights of Privacy Study Committee
State Policy for Guardians and Conservators Study Committee
Early Childhood Education Study Committee
Land Resource Conservation & Management Study Committee
Waste Volume Reduction & Recycling Study Committee
AIDS Task Force
Elimination of Discriminatory Insurance Practices Study Committee

III. The following study committees are still meeting or still have work in progress, including the drafting of Final Reports:

Corrections System Review Task Force
World Trade Institute Study Committee
School Finance Study Committee
Higher Education Task Force
- Subcommittee on Quality and Capacity
- Subcommittee on Opportunity, Access, and Affordability
- Subcommittee on Vocational Education and Articulation
- Subcommittee on Finance
- Subcommittee on Governance
Welfare Reform Study Committee
Bingo Statutes Study Committee
Code Publication Study Committee
Obscenity Law Study Committee
Elected Officials Compensation Commission
Living Roadways Steering Committee
Public Transit Funds Steering Committee
Road Use Tax Fund Steering Committee

NOTE: This listing includes some steering committees and statutory commissions.

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