PROPOSED RULES

IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1991-1992

1. Thirteen members shall constitute a quorum.

2. Not less than thirteen 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 those committees. The committees shall include members of both political parties. The actions of the committees shall be reported to the Council at each meeting.

8. The Speaker of the House, Majority Leader of the Senate, and Minority Leaders of the Senate and House shall appoint the members of their respective caucuses to interim study committees created by the Legislative Council or statute.

Proposed:

February 26, 1991

g:\rules\ccl

FEB 0 6. 91

February 5, 1991

Diane Bolander
Legislative Service Bureau
LOCAL

Dear Diane,

We are now ready to establish a selling price for the 1991 Code of Iowa.
I now have a compilation of production costs, some of which are estimated because we
are not as yet finished with all operations, but they should be fairly accurate.

Typesetting and data entry costs - $ 18,858.00

Printing   - $360,787.00

Distribution   - $220,000.00

Iowa Code Division and
 Text Processors   - $130,810.00

Currently we are distributing approximately 3510 code cost free. I propose we offset
this cost, as we have in the past, and set the price at $197.10, plus $7.88 sales
tax. This price would reflect the increase in pages, and increases in postage costs.

Please advise if the council agrees, we would like to begin the subscription process.

Respectfully,

Kristi Little
Superintendent of Printing

To: JoAnn Brown
From: Michelle Meyer
        State Auditor's Office
Re: 1989 Code of Iowa

   The Department of General Services, Printing Division actually
received 8,583 complete sets of the 1989 Code of Iowa, with some
individual volumes receiving an additional 2 to 16 books. Originally
8700 sets were ordered, however, per Cheri Hurst, the printer is
allowed a 5% variance. The actual number of sets received is within
the 5% limit.
   It had originally been reported by the Printing Division that
3,510 sets had been distributed free, while an additional 1,452 sets
had been sold.
   Through a review of various records of the Printing Division we
were able to determine that the 3,510 sets reported as distributed free
appears reasonable. For volumes sold, we determined that 4,380 sets of
the 1989 Code of Iowa had been sold, not 1,452 as originally had been
reported. In addition, the number of damaged volumes which had been
returned to the Printing Division for replacement is not included
in these figures.

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED POLICY ON THE RELEASE OF REDISTRICTING INFORMATION

Page 2, new paragraph A(6):

"6. Minority Data. Upon delivery of a redistricting plan to the General Assembly, the Legislative Service Bureau shall provide to any member of the public information regarding the impact of the plan on a language or racial minority group. This information shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

    a. The concentration of racial or language groups within the district;

    b. The dispersion of racial or language groups among districts or within the districts contiguous to the district under review.

Amend the Proposed Policy for Release of Redistricting Information and Access to the General Assembly's Redistricting System's Hardware and Software by adding the following:

"An individual desiring to obtain redistricting information provided by the Legislative Service Bureau under this policy for which a fee is charged may receive copies of the information free of charge if the individual provides evidence that the individual has an income level of one hundred ten percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services."

_____

JIM LIND

RELEASE OF REDISTRICTING INFORMATION AND

ACCESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REDISTRICTING

SYSTEM'S HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A. **Release of Redistricting Information Upon Request.**

1. DO-IT-YOURSELF REDISTRICTING MAPS. The Legislative Service Bureau shall provide to any member of the public a set of the "Do-It-Yourself" redistricting maps.

   a. One copy of the portion of the map set which contains the computer geography identifiers of the redistricting data units shall be provided to a person free of charge.

   b. Two copies of the portion of the map set which contains the populations of the redistricting data units shall be provided to a person free of charge.

   c. Additional copies of the set of both types of maps shall be provided upon payment of a fee of $20 per map set.

   d. A person obtaining a Do-It Yourself redistricting map set may reproduce the maps for the person's own use or may use them in any manner, including having the maps scanned into a computer readable format.

2. PRECINCT/REDISTRICTING DATA UNIT CORRELATION LISTING. The Legislative Service Bureau shall provide to any member of the public its listing that provides the correlation between voting precincts and redistricting data units on either a floppy disk or in paper format upon payment of a fee of $20.

3. CENSUS DATA. The Legislative Service Bureau shall make available in its main office on the third floor of the Capitol for inspection by the public a paper copy of the Census data. Copies may be obtained from the Legislative Service Bureau upon payment of a fee of 25 cents per page.

   a. In addition to the Legislative Service Bureau which only has available a paper copy of the Census data, the Census Data Center of Iowa and the Bureau of the Census provide copies of the census population data either by paper copy or electronically. To order data from the Census Data Center of Iowa, contact the Center at telephone number 515-281-4118. To order data from the Census Bureau, contact the

Census Bureau Customer Services at telephone number 301-763-4100.

b. According to information received from the Census Bureau, the PL 94-171 Census population data is available from the Census Bureau at a cost of $175 on computer tape or $150 on CD-ROM. It is also available in paper for $50 plus $10 per county (except Linn County costs $20 and Polk County costs $25) or the entire state's population may be obtained on paper for $500.

4. GEOGRAPHY DATA. The TIGER/Line file for Iowa is available from the Census Bureau at a cost of $200 for the first county and $25 for each additional county on computer tape and $250 for the entire state on CD-ROM.

5. ELECTION DATA. Voter registration information and election returns are available from the Office of State Registration of Voters, Hoover Building, Des Moines, IA, 50319 (telephone number 515-281-5781). According to the Office of State Registration of Voters, the cost for the information on an electronic medium is $5 per report plus the price of the medium. Printed copies are available at the cost of 90 cents per thousand lines with a $5 minimum cost.

B. Release of Redistricting Software and Data Bases Prohibited.

1. The redistricting software provided by Election Data Services, Inc. shall not be released to the general public.

2. The data bases prepared by Election Data Services, Inc. shall not be released to the general public.

C. Availability and Use of Legislative Service Bureau Redistricting Hardware .

1. The Legislative Service Bureau shall not permit the use of its redistricting hardware for the purpose of drawing redistricting plans by any person other than an employee of the Legislative Service Bureau.

2. The Legislative Service Bureau may demonstrate the use of the redistricting system to members of the public at the members' written request and at the convenience of the Legislative Service Bureau.

3. The Legislative Service Bureau shall not draw a redistricting plan for any individual or organization. However, upon release of the third redistricting plan under section 42.3, subsection 3, Code 1991, a state senator or representative may present a completed plan drawn on the Do-It-Yourself maps as a request for an amendment to the third redistricting plan, and the Service Bureau shall enter the plan onto its system.

FILED

FEB 0 1 1991

CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE MATTER OF A CHANGE   )   REPORT OF THE
IN THE IOWA RULES OF   )   SUPREME COURT
CIVIL PROCEDURE   )

TO: MS. DIANE BOLENDER, SECRETARY OF THE
     LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

Pursuant to Iowa Code sections 602.4201 and 602.4202, the Supreme Court of Iowa has prescribed and hereby reports on this date to the Secretary of the Legislative Council concerning an amendment to Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 232 as shown in the attached Exhibit "A".

Pursuant to Iowa Code section 602.4202(2), this change is to take effect July 1, 1991.

Respectfully submitted,

THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA

By _____
     Arthur A. McGiverin, Chief Justice

Des Moines, Iowa

_____2-1_____, 1991

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Legislative Council hereby acknowledge delivery to me on the 8ᵗʰ day of _____, 1991, the Report of the Supreme Court pertaining to the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure.

_____
Secretary of the Legislative Council

232. **Judgment on default.** Judgment upon a default shall be rendered as follows:

a. Where the claim is for a sum certain, or which by computation, can be made certain, the clerk, upon request, shall make such computation as may be necessary, and upon affidavit that the amount is due shall enter judgment for that amount, and costs against the party in default.

b. In all cases the court on motion of the prevailing party, shall order the judgment to which he <u>the prevailing party</u> is entitled, <u>provided notice and opportunity to respond has been given to any party who has appeared,</u> and the clerk shall enter the judgment so ordered. If no judge is holding court in the county, such order may be made by a judge anywhere in the judicial district as provided in R.C.P. 120. The court may, and on demand of any party not in default shall, either hear any evidence or accounting required to warrant the judgment or refer it to a master; or submit it to a jury if proper demand has been made therefor under R.C.P. 177.

ELECTION DATA SERVICES, INC.

KIMBALL W. BRACE
PRESIDENT

February 18, 1991

Ms. Diane Bolender, Chair
Legislative Service Bureau
State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Ms. Bolender:

This letter is in reference to Section 42.4a, subparagraph (2) of the Iowa Code regarding definition of a
"geographic unit center" for purposes of compactness calculations in redistricting plans, which reads in
part:

> *This [geographic unit center] point shall be determined by visual observation of a map of the*
> *population data unit, unless it is otherwise determined within the context of an appropriate*
> *coordinate system developed by the federal government or another qualified and objective*
> *source and obtained for use in this state with prior approval of the legislative council.*

In developing redistricting software for the State of Iowa to use in legislative redistricting, Election Data
Services, Inc. would like to suggest that the appropriate coordinate system for the calculation of
compactness measures is the latitude-longitude ("lat-long") system as contained in the Census Bureau's
TIGER/LINE files. We have reached this determination for the following reasons:

• *"Lat-long" has been developed by the federal government for use in TIGER.* As noted in the
statutory language cited above, measurement systems adopted by the federal government are
acceptable for the purposes of redistricting compactness calculations. As result, the "lat-long"
coordinates used by the Census Bureau in its TIGER/LINE files -- the basis for the redistricting
system being assembled for the State -- would seem to meet this requirement of the Iowa Code.

• *"Lat-long" allows much greater precision in the calculation of geographic measurements.* The "lat-
long" coordinates contained in TIGER are accurate to a millionth of a degree -- approximately
four feet. This precision in measurement will ensure that compactness calculations will be
carried out using the most accurate numbers currently available from the Census Bureau.

• *"Lat-long" enables compactness calculations to be done automatically, with much less time and*
inaccuracy than manual calculations. During the 1980 round of redistricting, the State of Iowa
calculated compactness ratios manually, based on an arbitrary coordinate system established
with a map of the State and a ruler. By contrast, our redistricting system is based on the "lat-
long" system and can carry out complex geographical calculations in a fraction of the time and
with all the precision noted above. [More detailed examples of the use of "lat-long" in
calculating the State's compactness ratios are attached to this letter as Appendix One. Note,
however, that much of the geographic mathematics carried out in those examples -- especially
the location of the geographic unit center, or centroid, of a population data unit -- is already a
part of the redistricting software.]

1522 K Street NW Suite 320   Washington, DC 20005-1202   (202) 789-2004

Please note that we are proposing "lat-long" only as the basis for manipulating the <u>geographic unit centers</u> used in the compactness calculations specified in §42 of the Iowa Code. We are in no way proposing to alter the calculations themselves -- to the contrary, we believe that "lat-long" actually improves the calculations by putting them on a more precise basis.

For these reasons and in accordance with the section of the Iowa Code cited above, Election Data Services, Inc. requests formal authorization to use "lat-long" coordinates for calculating the compactness of redistricting plans in the State of Iowa.

If you have questions or need further information, please call me or Jeff Macintire at (202) 789-2004.

Sincerely,

Kimball W. Brace
President, Election Data Services, Inc.

cc: Gary Kaufman, LSB

APPENDIX ONE
CALCULATING IOWA'S COMPACTNESS RATIOS USING "LAT-LONG" COORDINATES

Latitude and longitude -- the basics

Latitude and longitude are the fundamental units of geographic measurement, with which each point on the globe can be fixed precisely:

> **Latitude**, expressed in degrees, measures the angle between a given point and the equator. All points in Iowa have positive latitudes, being that the State is north of the equator.

> **Longitude**, also expressed in degrees, measures the angle between a given point and the "prime meridian", or the Greenwich mean line. Points east of the line have positive longitude and all points west of the meridian -- including all of Iowa -- have negative longitude.

Fixing a point using latitude and longitude

Given the curvature of the globe, units of latitude ("latitudinal units") are fixed, since the distance between the equator and the poles never varies. Units of longitude, on the other hand, vary in proportion to the distance from the equator.

[To visualize this, imagine the length of time it would take to travel around the world at the equator beginning and ending at a point due south of Des Moines. Then, compare this to the amount of time it would take to trace a circle ten miles from the North Pole beginning and ending at a point due north of Des Moines. Even more simply, longitudinal circles get smaller the farther you are from the equator.]

In practice, this means that longitudes measured at different latitudes are not comparable; however, there is a simple **transformation** that can be performed to even out the differences.

Given a point with longitude x and latitude y, the longitude may converted to "latitudinal units" by the equation

$$x * cosine(y).$$

Once both latitude and longitude are expressed in "latitudinal units" using this transformation, it is possible to calculate the compactness ratios specified in the Iowa Code.

Note: All of the data used in the following examples are hypothetical but approximate those kinds of data that would be expected in Iowa. Also, if the math used seems complicated, please remember that the redistricting software performs all transformations and calculates all distances automatically in milliseconds -- to six decimal places of precision. The calculations here are intended to open up that "black box" so that you may better understand how the process works.

(more)

Example #1: Length-width compactness ratio

Given a district with the following "extremes" (actually, the geographic unit centers of individual population data units, as defined in the Code):

- Northern extreme   -90 degrees longitude, 41.5 degrees latitude;
- Southern extreme   -92 degrees longitude, 40.3 degrees latitude;
- Eastern extreme   -90.3 degrees longitude, 60 degrees latitude; and
- Western extreme   -93.3 degrees longitude, 58 degrees latitude.

We first calculate the length and width of the district:

North-south "length"   = (Northern extreme - Southern extreme)
   = 41.5 - 40.3
   = 1.2 latitudinal units

East-west "width"   = (Western extreme - Eastern extreme)
   = (-90.3*cos(60)) - (-93.3*cos(58))
   = (-45.2) - (-49.4)
   = 4.2 latitudinal units

Next, we determine which measurement is longer. We do this in order to ensure that the ratio is always greater than one; otherwise, a plan with two square districts (each with length-width of 1) would "score" identically with a plan whose two districts have length-width compactness of 0.5 and 1.5 (i.e., and average of 1). So, we compare the two measurements and determine that the east-west distance of 4.2 is longer. This is then designated the "length" measurement.

Then, we combine to find the ratio for the district:

Compactness   = length/width
   = 4.2 latitudinal units/1.2 latitudinal units

   = 3.497

Example #2: Population dispersion ratio

Given a district with three population data units:

Unit A	Unit B	Unit C
Population 100	Population 200	Population 150
Longitude: -93 degrees	Longitude: -91 degrees	Longitude: -92 degrees
(-71.2 lat.units)	(-65.5 lat. units)	(-68.4 lat. units)
Latitude: +40 degrees	Latitude: +44 degrees	Latitude: +42 degrees

First, we calculate the "geographic center" of the district by averaging the geographic unit centers of the individual data units:

$$\text{Latitude} = \frac{\text{Latitude A + Latitude B + Latitude C}}{\text{Total \# of units}}$$

$$= \frac{40+44+42}{3}$$

$$= 42 \text{ degrees of latitude}$$

Similarly,

$$\text{Longitude} = \frac{\text{Longitude A + Longitude B + Longitude C}}{\text{Total \# of units}}$$

$$= \frac{(-91) + (-93) + (-92)}{3}$$

$$= -92 \text{ degrees of longitude}$$

Next, we calculate the population center of the district via a "population-weighted" average of the centers of the constituent data units:

$$\text{Latitude} = \frac{(\text{Population A*Latitude A}) + (\text{Population B*Latitude B}) + (\text{Population C*Latitude C})}{(\text{Population A+Population B+Population C})}$$

$$= \frac{(100*40) + (200*44) + (150*42)}{100+200+150}$$

$$= \frac{(4000) + (8800) + (6300)}{450}$$

$$= 42.4 \text{ degrees of latitude (or latitudinal units)}$$

$$\text{Longitude} = \frac{(\text{Population A*Longitude A}) + (\text{Population B*Longitude B}) + (\text{Population C*Longitude C})}{(\text{Population A+Population B+Population C})}$$

$$= \frac{(100*(-93)) + (200*(-91)) + (150*(-92))}{100+200+150}$$

$$= \frac{(-9300) + (-18200) + (-13800)}{450}$$

$$= -91.8 \text{ degrees of longitude}$$
$$= (-91.8)*\cos(42.4) \text{ latitudinal units}$$
$$= -67.8 \text{ latitudinal units}$$

Example #2: Population dispersion (cont.)

Next, we calculate the distance from each unit center to both the district's geographic unit center and its population center, using the points calculated above and the Pythagorean theorem ("the sum of the squares of the sides of a right triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse"), with the two sides measured as the difference in longitude and the difference in latitude between the points. Since each calculation works the same, we present only the math for the first distance.

Center A to Geographic Center = Square root of ((diff. in longitude squared) + (diff. in latitude squared))
= square root [[(-71.2-(-68.4))*(-71.2-(-68.4))] + [(45-42)*(45-42)]]
= square root [(2.8*2.8) + (3*3)]
= square root (7.84+9)
= square root (16.84)

= 4.1 latitudinal units

Similarly,

Center B to Geographic Center = 3.5
Center C to Geographic Center = 0.0
Center A to Population Center = 4.2
Center B to Population Center = 2.8
Center C to Population Center = 0.7

Then, adding these values to the formula for population dispersion:

Population Dispersion = $\dfrac{\Sigma \text{ (Population * distance to population center)}^2}{\Sigma \text{ (Population * distance to geographic center)}^2}$

$= \dfrac{(100*4.1)^2+(200*3.5)^2+(150*0.0)^2}{(100*4.2)^2+(200*2.8)^2+(150*0.7)^2}$

$= \dfrac{658100}{501025}$

$= 1.31$

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

LEGAL AND COMMITTEE
=RVICES DIVISION

N C. POLLAK, ADMINISTRATOR

LEGAL COUNSELS
DOUGLAS L. ADKISSON
AIDA AUDEH
MARY M. CARR
JULIE A. SMITH CRAGGS
SUSAN E. CROWLEY
MICHAEL J. GOEDERT
MARK W. JOHNSON
GARY L. KAUFMAN
MICHAEL A. KUEHN
LESLIE E. WORKMAN

RESEARCH ANALYSTS
PATRICIA A. FUNARO
KATHLEEN B. HANLON
THANE R. JOHNSON

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319
(515) 281-3566
FAX (515) 281-8027
DIANE E. BOLENDER, *DIRECTOR*
RICHARD L. JOHNSON, *DEPUTY DIRECTOR*

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE DIVISION
LUCAS BUILDING (515) 281-5285

PHYLLIS V. BARRY
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE EDITOR

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION
OFFICE
CAPITOL BUILDING (515)-281-5129

JULIE E. E. LIVERS
DIRECTOR

IOWA CODE DIVISION
LUCAS BUILDING (515) 281-5285

JoANN G. BROWN
IOWA CODE EDITOR

JANET L. WILSON
DEPUTY IOWA CODE EDITOR

February 19, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE 1991-1992 IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FROM: Diane Bolender, Council Secretary

RE: Organizational Meeting

Speaker Arnould and Senator Hutchins have scheduled the organizational meeting of the 1991-1992 Iowa Legislative Council for 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 1991, in Committee Room 22 of the State Capitol. The Legislative Service Bureau will send you a proposed agenda and any accompanying materials prior to the meeting date.

LC226

February 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FROM: Diane Bolender, Director

RE: Council Meeting

This memo is a reminder that the organizational meeting of the 1991-1992 Iowa Legislative Council is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 1991, in Committee Room 22 of the State Capitol. Enclosed is a copy of an agenda for the meeting.

Please notify the Legislative Service Bureau if you will be unable to attend the meeting.