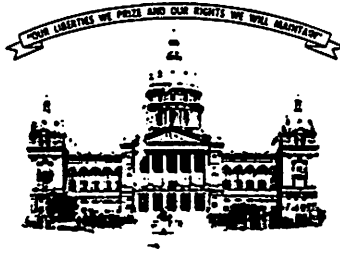


General Fund Reversions  
Fiscal Year 1988

Projected Reversions			Estimated Actual Reversions			
Regular	Item Veto	Total	Description	Regular	Item Veto	Total
	5.6	5.6	Aid To Dependent Children	1.4	5.6	7.0
	4.8	4.8	Medical Assistance		1.5	1.5
	0.7	0.7	State Supplementation	0.1	0.7	0.8
	2.7	2.7	Foster Care	0.1	2.7	2.8
	0.3	0.3	Community Based Services		0.3	0.3
	0.5	0.5	Home Based Services		0.5	0.5
	0.7	0.7	Social Services Block Grant	0.1	0.7	0.8
	0.2	0.2	General Administration		0.2	0.2
0.8		0.8	Personal Property	0.8		0.8
2.9		2.9	Personal Property - LS	2.9		2.9
			Educational Excellence	1.2		1.2
			Standing Unlimited Appropriations	0.3		0.3
20.3		20.3	Other Departments/Programs:			
			Administration	0.5		0.5
			Agriculture/Natural Resources	0.2		0.2
			Economic Development	0.4		0.4
			Education	0.5		0.5
			Health and Human Rights	0.8		0.8
			Human Services	0.7		0.7
			Justice	0.9		0.9
			Regulation	0.3		0.3
			Transportation & Public Safety	0.1		0.1
24.0	15.5	39.5		11.3	12.2	23.5

Department of Management  
August 25, 1988

IOWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319  
515 281-3566



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DONOVAN PEETERS, *SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL*

August 25, 1988

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Representative Don Avenson, Chairperson, Senator Bill Hutchins, Vice Chairperson, and Members of the Legislative Council

**FROM:** Ed Bittle and Roxanne Conlin, Co-chairpersons, Higher Education Task Force

**RE:** Higher Education Task Force's Organizational Plan and Budget Request

As Co-chairpersons of the Higher Education Task Force, we are today submitting to the Studies Committee and the Legislative Council a preliminary organizational plan and proposed budget for the Task Force. The submission includes a request for the following:

1. Receipt of the preliminary organizational plan.
2. Authorization to move forward to name an executive director immediately and other staff as necessary.
3. Approval of an interim budget item relating to the reimbursement of expenses for a staff expert from the Education Commission of the States to meet with the Co-chairpersons and legislator members of the Task Force.
4. Approval of the permanent budget.

Please refer to the last page of the attached document for the specific requests.

HigherED,1  
rj/dg/20

## PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

### HIGHER EDUCATION TASK FORCE

#### CREATION AND CHARGE

The Higher Education Task Force was established by Senate File 2312 (1988 Session), to "study and make recommendations regarding the goals, and the legislation necessary to meet the goals, of the state's postsecondary education system in the future." The statute requires that the study include a review of the following issues and compilation of the following information:

1. Educational opportunity and access.
2. Present and future postsecondary education needs.
3. Articulation of curriculum with the elementary and secondary schools.
4. An inventory of educational programs and services at the state universities, area schools, private colleges and universities, and technical schools, and through the College Aid Commission.
5. Demographic enrollment projections.
6. Comprehensive analysis of the state's postsecondary education financing effort.
7. State university tuition costs.
8. A 20-year postsecondary education plan to match recommended goals with state resources.

The Legislative Council has required the Higher Education Task Force to submit its organizational plan and research design to the Council for approval by September 1, 1988. The enabling legislation creating the Task Force requires a report to the Council regarding its organization and research plans by December 15, 1988, with final recommendations to be made by the Task Force no later than July 1, 1990. In addition, the Legislative Council has required the Task Force to study the current condition of and need for vocational education of secondary school students and submit a final report on this study by January 1, 1990. A preliminary report on vocational education has been requested, however, by Senate File 2278 (1988 Session), for the 1989 legislative session.

MEMBERSHIP

The members appointed to the Higher Education Task Force by legislative leadership are:

Ed Bittle, Co-chairperson  
Roxanne Conlin, Co-chairperson  
Senator Richard Varn  
Senator Dale Tieden  
Representative Johnnie Hammond  
Representative J. Brent Siegrist  
Susan Clouser  
Judy McCoy  
Art Neu  
Harry Slife  
vacancy

ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

**PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS.** Pursuant to its charge to report its organization plan to the Legislative Council by September 1, 1988, the Co-chairpersons of the Higher Education Task Force have prepared the following preliminary plan which is subject to review and approval by the full Task Force at its first meeting scheduled for September 14, 1988. The preliminary plan has been prepared after consultation with legislative leadership and discussions with key executive branch officials concerning ongoing executive branch studies in the area of higher education. In addition, the Co-chairpersons have recently completed meetings with the four legislator members of the Task Force, with the Education Commission of the States' staff expert on higher education, and with the chairpersons of the Senate and House Education Committees.

**STAFF.** The Task Force's enabling legislation, Senate File 2312, provides that the Legislative Council may authorize the Task Force to employ an executive director and may authorize the expenditure of moneys under Code section 2.12 to fund the cost of the Task Force. The Co-chairpersons have made several contacts with potential executive directors and are recommending that John Schmidt be immediately named executive director. Additional staff will be necessary, especially during the 1989 legislative session.

**CALENDAR.** The following preliminary calendar of Task Force activities will be submitted by the Co-chairpersons to the full Task Force for informational purposes and for review and approval:

AUGUST 15, 1988 - Co-chairpersons' planning meeting, and meetings with potential executive director and potential chairperson of vocational education subcommittee

AUGUST 24, 1988 - Co-chairpersons' meetings with legislator members of the Task Force and Aims McGuinness of the Education Commission of the States

AUGUST 25, 1988 - Co-chairpersons' report to the Legislative Council and meetings with key executive branch officials and meeting with the chairpersons of the Senate and House Education Committees

AUGUST 31, 1988 - Co-chairpersons' conference calls to the citizen members of the Task Force and meetings with key executive branch officials

SEPTEMBER 1, 1988 - Legislative Council Deadline for submission of organizational plan and research design for Council approval

SEPTEMBER 1, 1988 - Monitoring of meeting of Governor's Work Group on Statewide Study of Postsecondary Education and Co-chairpersons' meeting with Jim Carney of Peat Marwick Main & Co., the executive branch consultant for higher education

SEPTEMBER 8, 1988 - Monitoring of meeting of Governor's Steering Committee on Statewide Study of Postsecondary Education

SEPTEMBER 9, 1988 - Monitoring by staff of meeting of Vocational Education Council

SEPTEMBER 14, 1988 - First meeting of the Higher Education Task Force

Public Hearings conducted by the Higher Education Task Force

- OCTOBER 12, 1988 - Des Moines
- OCTOBER 13, 1988 - Council Bluffs
- OCTOBER 14, 1988 - Sioux City
- OCTOBER 18, 1988 - Waterloo
- OCTOBER 19, 1988 - Clinton
- OCTOBER 20, 1988 - Mt. Pleasant

WEEK OF OCTOBER 31 - NOVEMBER 4 - Second meeting of the Higher Education Task Force (tentative)

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 28 - DECEMBER 2 - Third meeting of the Higher Education Task Force (tentative)

DECEMBER 1988 - Peat Marwick Main & Co. Report to Governor

FEBRUARY 1, 1989 - Submission of preliminary recommendations on vocational education for secondary school students

JULY 1989 - Preliminary Proposals by Higher Education Task Force

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1989 - Higher Education Task Force Hearings in Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Waterloo, Clinton, and Mt. Pleasant

JANUARY 1, 1990 - Legislative Council Deadline for submission of final recommendations on vocational education for secondary school students

JULY 1, 1990 - Statutory Deadline (SF 2312) for submission of final recommendations of Higher Education Task Force to General Assembly

BUDGET. The following proposed budget for the Task Force is submitted to the Legislative Council for review and approval, subject to a request by the Task Force to be able to rearrange expenditures within the total budget amount approved.

#### Interim Budget Item

The following interim budget item will be incurred prior to the first meeting of the full Task Force. The Co-chairpersons respectfully request Studies Committee and Legislative Council approval of the following expenditure at this time:

Travel, meal, and lodging expenses for Aims McGuinness from the Education Commission of the States to attend the meeting on August 24, 1988 in Des Moines with the Co-chairpersons and the four legislator members of the Higher Education Task Force.

#### Permanent Budget Items

The following permanent budget items represent potential expenses of the Task Force and are premised on the assumption that it will be necessary to hire one full-time staff person and one part-time staff person or up to three part-time staff persons who would perform research, writing, and liaison duties. It may also be necessary to hire a part-time support staff person as well. These staff persons would be in addition to Legislative Service Bureau staff who would perform the usual administrative support services related to the Task Force's oversight by the Legislative Council. Potential consultant fees are included with the understanding that major consultant contracts would be signed by the Chairperson of the Legislative Council.

<u>Function</u>	<u>Estimated 18-Month Cost</u>
Executive Director - part-time Fall 1988 - Spring 1990 Annualized salary - \$12,500-20,000 AND	\$18,750-30,000
Researcher/Writer - part-time Fall 1988 - Spring 1990 Annualized salary - \$12,500-20,000 AND	\$18,750-30,000
Researcher/Writer - part-time Fall 1988 - Spring 1990 Annualized salary - \$12,500-20,000	\$18,750-30,000
[LSB Research Analysts' annual salary range - \$24,500-45,200]	
Secretary - part-time	\$8000-10,000
[LSB Text Processor I annual salary range - \$15,400-19,400]	
Consultant Fees	\$100,000-150,000
Per diem and travel expenses for legislator members - 10 meetings and average attendance at 6 hearings	\$7000
Per diem and travel expenses for nonlegislator members - 10 meetings and average attendance at 6 hearings	\$11,000
Certified shorthand reporting expenses for public hearings	\$10,000-12,000
Expenses for vocational education experts within state and per diem and travel expenses for legislator liaisons	\$4,500
Other travel expenses - speakers, consultation trips	\$5000-10,000
Miscellaneous office expenses	\$4000-6000
Printing	\$5000-10,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$210,750-310,500

REQUESTS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Co-chairpersons of the Higher Education Task Force respectfully request the following action of the Legislative Council:

1. Receipt of this report fulfilling the requirement placed upon the Task Force by the Legislative Council to report its organizational plan to the Council by September 1, 1988.

2. Authorization for the Co-chairpersons of the Task Force to move forward to name an executive director immediately and other staff as necessary.

3. Approval of the interim budget item outlined above.

4. Approval of the permanent budget items outlined above as guidelines for expenditures of the Task Force, with flexibility given to the Task Force to rearrange expenditures within the total budget amount approved.

RJ/469b



**JOHN HAWKS SCHMIDT**

Born, Minneapolis, MN, April 14, 1922, son of a Lutheran minister. As a child, lived in Dwight, Ill., Goshen, Fort Wayne, Richmond and Corydon, Ind.

Education: B.A. degree, Earlham College; M.S. (journalism), Northwestern University

Military service: U.S. Army Medical Department, United States, Belgium, France, 1943-1946.

Married: Ingrid Anderson, May 29, 1948. Four children: Mark, Peter, Robert and Paul, graduates of (respectively) Iowa State University, Iowa State, University of Iowa and Lawrence University.

Employment: Des Moines Register, 1948-1988. Copy editor, telegraph editor, assistant news editor, editorial writer, deputy editorial-page editor.

Hobbies and interests: Reading, classical music, bicycling, cross-country skiing, travel (Mexico twice, Canada numerous times, Western Europe four times, Eastern Europe twice, Soviet Union three times, Mongolia and China.)

# Valedictory thoughts on 40-year career

4-29-88

By JOHN SCHMIDT



The coincidence of retiring from a 40-year career on The Register within a few weeks of both my 40th wedding anniversary and 40 years' residence in Des Moines tempted me irresistibly to reflect on some of the changes I have seen on the home front, at The Register and in Des Moines.

Most of the changes in my family life have been the usual ones that probably would have differed only in detail if I had lived in two or three cities and worked for three or four companies, which appears to be a more usual way than mine of living a life in the second half of the 20th century. (I feel a rare satisfaction that two of our grandchildren are going to the same schools — Greenwood and Callanan — that our sons attended.)

From the twin peaks of retirement and 40th anniversary, I look back in wonderment on how I was able to adjust to marriage and to my first permanent job simultaneously; on how Ingrid and I parented four sons through the turbulent '60s; on how we bought in 1950 a small tract house and, five years later — more by luck than sense — the larger one behind Terrace Hill where we still live and hope to remain (no Sun City for these naturalized Iowans).

I first saw Des Moines, buried under a foot of snow, on March 2, 1948, at the old North Western depot on East Fourth Street. Looking up the hill at the impressive Statehouse and around me at the then quite run-down East Side business district, I thought Decatur, Ill., where I had already been for a job interview, was a bit more impressive.

A streetcar ride across the river to the main business district — much less attractive than today but I think busier — changed my mind. Kenneth MacDonald, executive editor of The Register and Tribune, hired me as a copyreader on the Tribune news desk, bought me lunch at the old Des Moines Club across the street and told me that the \$42.50 weekly salary would rise after two months "if you are capable of holding the job."

That \$42.50 is about what \$185 or \$190 would be today, but real pay too is higher now at The Register and at most businesses than it was in 1948. During the next 20 years, when Ingrid and I were raising our family, the price



John Schmidt (left) and political writer Cliff Millen prepare for 1966 editorial meeting.

index went up only about 45 percent, and you hardly notice 2-plus percent a year. But like many people our age, we haven't adjusted to the near 245-percent rise in prices — and incomes — during the most recent 20 years.

"If you are capable of holding the job . . ." Since I stayed 40 years, apparently I was. But for two years, filled with self-doubt and worried about the doubts of several of my bosses, I hardly expected a long career in Des Moines. Try Decatur again, perhaps?

However, managing editor Frank Eyerly

transferred me to The Register in 1950. That meant night work for the next 11 years. It brought some advantages, both in terms of career satisfaction and in lifestyle — taking the children picnicking and hiking in empty state parks on Mondays, for example. But by the time the boys were all eating school lunches, my 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift as telegraph editor prevented my seeing them from Sunday night till Saturday morning, and that wasn't good.

Daylight dawned for me in 1961 when I was transferred to the editorial pages. (Actually, that would have been my first choice 13 years earlier, but there was no opening then.) During my 27 years in what

sometimes is called the "ivory tower," I have written some 6,000 editorials and done all of the other chores in this

department, from serving as acting editor for a few months and assistant editor for nine years to working the letters and editing the columnists and guest writers and the editorials.

I here have been two great changes in my 40 years with The Register and Tribune — one very visible to the public, the other largely unnoticed outside this building.

The first was the closing down of the afternoon Tribune in 1982 after years of declining circulation as more and more former readers spent their evenings watching TV. Changed lifestyles have caused a small circulation decline in the daily Register, too, and a larger one in the Sunday paper from the peak years of the 1950s when the big sign on Locust Street proclaimed "540,000 subscribers every Sunday."

The second was the conversion to electronic editing and typesetting, beginning in a small way in the mid-'70s and still developing.

No longer do reporters hunch over typewriters; no longer does national and world news come in over the wire on clattering teletype machines — it arrives via satellite dish and is fed directly into computer storage. No longer do editors edit by sorting pieces of paper into various piles, reading them and then marking corrections on them with soft-lead pencils.

Writers and editors alike sit in front of the

To next page

green screens of computer terminals, punching keys that fetch up any of thousands of forms, or keys that assemble words, or keys that change what appears on the screen, or keys that release some kind of impulses (I don't understand this very well) to be photographed as letters on shiny paper that printers paste onto page forms that in turn are photo-processed onto printing plates.

Gone are the rows of huge, gray "linotypes" (here they were actually Intertypes), whose operators punched keys that produced one-line slugs of metal type. Gone are the stereotypers, who impressed the locked-up page forms onto curved metal printing plates. (Nothing of that craft remains but the word "stereotype," meaning rigid conformity.)

Gone, too, are the proofreaders whose job it was to compare the printed proofs with the paper copy sent down by the editors. Now every editor, every writer is, for better or worse, his or her own proofreader.

The appearance and content of the newspaper have changed, too, of course. Sections have been added and sections have been eliminated, to match the changing tastes of readers and of editors.

Stories tend to be shorter to accommodate what appears to be a shorter attention span among ever-busier readers. It seems to

me that less "routine" news is published but there is more in-depth writing about broader subjects that may not be today's spot-news headlines. Also, I think, there is more feature-type material (we call such stories "readers"). Again, the influence of television.

The department I am retiring from gives its followers more grist to chew on than they were given a decade ago, with the addition of a second page, the op-ed, to the daily paper, and with the expansion of the Sunday Forum (formerly Opinion) section to its present size from the two nameless pages it occupied when I arrived.

The Des Moines that I saw under smoke-filled skies on that chilly March day in 1948 was going to show up in the 1950 census with a population of 178,000, while all of the suburbs together had about 14,000.

Both Des Moines and the suburbs grew during the prosperous, baby-boom '50s, and in 1960 the city topped out at 209,000, then began declining — to 191,000 in 1980 and apparently about the same yet today.

But by 1980 the suburbs numbered more than 75,000 residents and will be even bigger in the 1990 census. That, of course, has made the great difference between Des Moines 1948 and Des Moines 1988: the decline of the center and the growth of the periphery.

In the last decade, the very center — the downtown — has undergone a remarkable renaissance. This pleases me personally, because I have always been a downtown type — seldom go to a shopping mall and don't like it when I do go. But you can no longer buy many

kinds of goods downtown. It has become a financial, rather than a retail center. Of course, during my first few years in Des Moines there were no shopping malls, just downtown and a lot of little individual neighborhood stores and a few small neighborhood business districts.

The quality of life in Des Moines strikes me as much improved from 40 years ago. The Art Center had just opened,

and since then, the Science Center, the Botanical Center, Living History Farms, the Blank Park Zoo, the Civic Center, Gray's Lake Park, triple-A baseball, many interesting restaurants, a skywalk-laced new downtown and other enhancements of the good life have brightened the city scene.

There's a cliché about New York City: "It's a great place to visit but I'd hate to live there."

This same comment has occasionally been applied in reverse to Des Moines.

But more and more, I find friends, acquaintances and relatives visiting from elsewhere saying, in effect, "It's a great place to live and a great place to visit."

And through all the ups and downs, it's made a good 40 years for me.

John Schmidt, a Register editorial writer, is retiring today.



John was here for this 1950 Page 1.



... as he was for this page last Wednesday.

## JAMES FLANSBURG



## Editor to travel retirement road

**S**TARTING MONDAY, my guess is that travel along Grand Avenue from Terrace Hill to Eighth Street will be a little safer.

John Schmidt is retiring, and that means that motorists will no longer be subject to the twice-daily sight of a lanky pedestrian loping down Grand, looking at little white cards and seeming to talk to himself.

In my imagination, I've always seen dozens of wrecked cars in his wake and dozens of couples quarreling over guesses on what he's doing and why.

The answer is simple. John's a terribly efficient person and on his way to and from work he uses flash cards to brush up on the language of the next place he's going to travel on his vacation.

John has been at The Register for more than 40 years — his valedictory message is at the right — as a copy editor, telegraph editor, copy-desk chief, editorial writer, assistant editorial-page editor and always editor par excellence.

On his own time, he has been a world traveler.

He wouldn't like my traffic-hazard theory, and had I mentioned it before, he probably would have given up those flash cards and started walking Locust,

## John is an editor par excellence.

Street — after offering up an editorial on why the world would be a better place if people walked more and left their cars at home.

John Schmidt's like that. He would quietly give up a personal pleasure if he remotely feared it might harm someone else.

He's brought that difficult principle to the editorial-page deliberations of this paper for 27 years, and I know of his bending it only once: He uses chemicals on his lawn.

Journalism has an iceberg effect. For every writer or reporter whose name you recognize or whose face you know, there are dozens, sometimes hundreds, of editors and artists and others who do the vital, unsung work of preparing a piece for publication.

John Schmidt has been in that legion for almost all of his professional life.

Though caught in a symbiosis, writers and editors rarely like each other. Editors come to see writers as people who plague their lives by trying to get misspellings and errors and nonsense into the paper. Reporters and writers see editors as picky bullies who cut the good stuff and complain about the spelling and the grammar in the rest.

An exception to this sometimes noisy and abrasive friction is John Schmidt. I came to the paper nine years after he came — I was a cub reporter when he was a big shot on the copy desk — and, with one marvelous exception, I have never heard a harsh word about his editing.

That's remarkable when you look at the list of whose work he's edited: Richard Wilson, Clark Mollenhoff, Fletcher Knebel, Nick Kotz, Jim Risser, Lauren Soth, George Anthon, Jim Gannon, Dave Yepsen and on and on.

He began editing my column a dozen or so years ago when it started appearing on the Opinion pages, and ear-

ly on I saw his skill. He shortened a piece by 25 percent, and I couldn't figure out what he'd done until I went back to look at the carbons.

The writer who took grievous exception to John's work — and to the work of some who had been here before him — was a syndicated columnist out of Chicago named Sydney J. Harris. John or some other genius had noticed that a Harris potpourri column would have four or five good paragraphs amid 15 or 20 undistinguished items.

So they threw out the bad, published the good and almost everybody in Iowa thought Harris was a genius. Poor Harris thought so, too, and probably went to his grave raging at what he — and he alone — thought was butchery.

Our approach on these pages is summed up by some old editor's observation that all columnists have 10-inch ideas that they put in 20-inch holes, and for many years, with the exception of most of 1985-86 when he took time out to write on foreign policy and national security, John Schmidt has been the main executioner of the policy.

He's being replaced as senior editor by his associate of the past five years, Diane Witosky, and she will be assisted by a 17-year veteran of The Register copy-editing ranks, Suzanne Nelson.

I doubt that you'll see either of them walking down Grand, looking at flash-cards and talking to herself, but I wouldn't bet. Editing does bring out curious qualities in people.

John Schmidt, meanwhile, will be adding to the list of 32 countries that he's visited in his travels — he and Ingrid will be off on their third trip to the Soviet Union in a couple of weeks — and when he's not off doing that, or finding new trains to ride on, or pursuing his new goal of exploring all of Iowa, he'll be at home back of Terrace Hill, pouring chemicals on his lawn.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL COMMITTEE  
TO THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

August 15, 1988

A presentation on the Tax Anticipatory Note Proposal for FY '89 was made by representatives from the Treasurer of State, the Department of Management, and the Department of Revenue and Finance.

Representatives from the Department of Human Services (DHS) appeared in response to issues raised at the Committee's July meeting concerning the Eldora Training School. Mr. Steve Huston, superintendent of the school, distributed a handout and discussed various aspects of the school; its mission, educational, vocational and treatment programs, and the physical plant. Mr. Lynn Vorbrich, Eldora Advisory Board, discussed Advisory Board recommendations. Ms. Deb Brower, administrator, Mountains-Plains Regional Resource Center, discussed the School's programming as compared to other states' programs. The Committee requested additional information regarding the student work program at the Eldora facility.

The Department of Human Services representatives appeared before the Committee to discuss the federal response to the Department's skilled nursing proposal.

The Department of Human Services presented a plan for internal reorganization. The Fiscal Committee recommended that the Human Services Council delay any action on reorganization until the 1989 session of the General Assembly.

Representatives of DHS appeared to discuss a proposed administrative rule which would allow DHS to change or eliminate programs specified by legislation. The Committee requested an Attorney General's opinion as to whether the Department has the authority to change programs addressed in legislation.

Department of Human Services representatives appeared to discuss the Polk County default enrollment of welfare recipients into Health Maintenance Organizations. The Fiscal Committee recommended to the Administrative Rules Review Committee that any action on the proposed rule change by DHS be delayed until the 1989 session of the General Assembly.

# REPORT

of the

## CAPITOL SPACE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

August 25, 1988

The Capitol Space Allocation Committee of the Legislative Council met on August 25, 1988, in Senate Room 22 of the State Capitol with representatives of the Department of General Services to discuss the Request for Proposal to be issued by the Department to interested architectural-engineering firms seeking the submission of proposals for performing services required for the Capitol space expansion project and associated modifications within the Capitol.

The Committee accepted the Request for Proposal, a copy of which is on file with the Legislative Service Bureau, and requested that before the selected consultant begins, the consultant will meet with the Capitol Space Allocation Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR BILL HUTCHINS  
Co-chairperson

SPEAKER DONALD D. AVENSON  
Co-chairperson

space,report825  
mg/dg/20

REPORT  
of the  
SERVICE COMMITTEE

August 25, 1988

The Service Committee of the Legislative Council met on August 25, 1988. The meeting was called to order by Senator Joe Welsh, Chairperson, at 10:08 a.m. in Room 22 of the State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Service Committee respectfully submits to the Legislative Council the following report and recommendations:

1. Proposed administrative rule changes for the Office of Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman were received and filed. The Service Committee recommends that the rules be published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and that the adoption procedure under the Legislative Council and independent of Chapter 17A of the Code commence. A copy of the proposed rules is being filed with the Legislative Council.

2. Action on the personnel guidelines for central legislative staff agencies was delayed until the October meeting. The comment period for legislative employees has been closed.

3. The Service Committee recommends that the Legislative Council direct General Services to develop recommendations to do whatever is necessary to remedy the air conditioning problem which currently exists in the Legislative Service Bureau.

4. The Service Committee heard and decided a grievance filed by Ms Renee Norman of the Legislative Service Bureau. A written copy of the committee decision is being filed with the director and the complainant pursuant to the provisions of the grievance procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR JOE WELSH  
Chairperson

Report, service825  
mj/dg/20

R E P O R T  
of the  
S E R V I C E C O M M I T T E E

August 16, 1988

The Service Committee of the Legislative Council met on August 16, 1988. The meeting was called to order by Senator Joe Welsh, Chairperson, at 1:47 p.m. in Room 24 of the State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Service Committee respectfully submits to the Legislative Council the following report and recommendations:

1. The Committee received a hiring report from the Office of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman.
2. The Committee received a legal report on the confidentiality of the files of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman and related litigation from the Office of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman.
3. The Committee reviewed proposed rules from the Office of the Citizens' Aide/Ombudsman and moved to defer decision-making on them to a later date.
4. The Committee reviewed proposed personnel guidelines for the central staff agencies, requested that several changes be made in them as recorded in the minutes of the meeting, and agreed to further review the guidelines and comments on them after a revised draft incorporating the changes had been made.
5. The Committee agreed to defer action until its next meeting in regard to a grievance filed by Ms. Renee Norman of the Legislative Service Bureau.
6. It was moved and adopted that no employee of a central legislative staff agency shall be employed at a step above step six on the legislative pay matrix.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR JOE WELSH  
Chairperson

Report, service816  
dp/dg/20



REPORT  
of the  
STUDIES COMMITTEE

August 25, 1988

The Studies Committee of the Legislative Council met on August 25, 1988. The meeting was called to order by Senator Bill Hutchins, Chairperson, at 1:18 p.m. in Room 22 of the State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Studies Committee respectfully submits to the Legislative Council the following report and recommendations:

1. The Studies Committee recommends that the appointment of an additional four legislator members to the Land Resource Conservation Study Committee be approved.

2. The Studies Committee recommends that the appointment of one additional public member to the Waste Volume Reduction and Recycling Study Committee be approved.

3. The Studies Committee recommends that one additional meeting day be approved for the Civil Commitment Interim Study Committee.

4. The Studies Committee recommends that the leadership appointments to the Judicial Compensation Commission be approved.

5. The Studies Committee recommends that the Fiscal Bureau be directed to develop background data concerning the Bill of Rights Funding Formula.

6. The Studies Committee recommends that the proposed Interim Study Guidelines be referred to the Legislative Procedures Committee.

7. The Studies Committee received the progress reports of the Independent Transportation Related Studies (Road Use Tax Fund Distribution Study Steering Committee, Public Transit Funds Distribution Formula Steering Committee, and Alternative Roadside Vegetation Steering Committee). The Committee recommends that a preliminary Road Use Tax Fund Distribution Study report be filed with the Legislative Council by January 31, 1989, and that the final Road Use Tax Fund Distribution Study report be filed with the Legislative Council no later than February 15, 1989.

8. The Studies Committee recommends that the request to appoint additional members to the Development Visitation Subcommittee of the Fiscal Committee be denied.

9. The Studies Committee Recommends that the Education Foundation Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation for an interim committee to review the scope and mission of the First In the Nation in Education Foundation and determine whether the function of FINE Should be broadened.

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10. The Studies Committee recommends that the Chair of the Legislative Council in consultation with the House Majority and Minority Leaders and the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders be granted authority to review and approve a contract with a consultant as recommended within the two-part workplan as proposed by the Corrections System Task Force. The Studies Committee also recommends that the August 1, 1988 deadline established by the Legislative Council be eliminated. The Studies Committee also recommends that one additional meeting day be approved for the Task Force.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR BILL HUTCHINS  
Chairperson

report, studies825  
mj/sw/29

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL COMMITTEE  
TO THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

September 8 & 9, 1988

The Legislative Fiscal Committee met on September 8 and 9, 1988, at 10:00 a.m. in Room 22 of the State Capitol Building.

1. Appearing before the Committee on September 8 to discuss the Iowa Medicaid Program reimbursement of hospitals under the diagnosis related group payment methodology (DRG) were Don Herman, Director, Medical Services, Department of Human Services, Ms. Heidi Rosenbaum of HLR Consulting, Don Dunn, Executive Director, Iowa Hospital Association, and Ken Yerington, Director, Financial Management and Control, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.
2. Pat Cavanaugh, Director, and Lynn Barney, Deputy Director, Department of Management, discussed the FY 1988 Reversions and Senate File 2322 with regard to the Salary Adjustment Fund/Early Retirement Savings.
3. On September 9, Jim Hennessey, Director, and Norma Ryan, Bureau of Collections, Department of Human Services, appeared for an update concerning Child Support Recoveries.
4. Mr. Jim Combs, Department of Natural Resources, presented current information on Ground Water Funding. Also appearing for this discussion were Daryl Frey and Jim Gulliford, Department of Agriculture.
5. Paul Grossheim, Acting Director, Department of Corrections, appeared for an update on the appropriation of \$700,000 which was included in Senate File 2312 for Juvenile Detention Centers/Adult Correctional Facilities.
6. The Committee unanimously approved the names of Senator Charles Bruner and Ellen Jorgensen Rohlwing (EJ) for submission to the Governor, for his approval, as members of the nine member Enhanced Mental Health/Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Services Plan Oversight Committee pursuant to H.F. 2447, Sec. 14.

# Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association, Inc.

P.O. BOX 21003 DES MOINES, IOWA 50315 USA

August 1, 1988

Members of the  
Legislative Council  
Iowa State Capitol  
Des Moines, IA 50319

Dear Member of the Council,

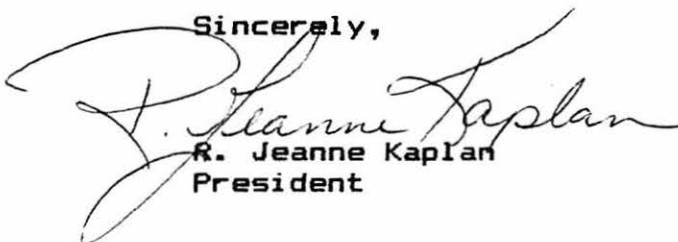
The Japanese Friendship Garden was given approval at the last Capitol Planning Commission meeting to proceed with negotiating a 28E agreement with the Department of General Services. This agreement covers the legal requirements for the construction of a Japanese style garden in the Capitol Grounds Extension near the existing Japanese Bell. Of course, final approval is contingent upon the landscape plans (now being done by Dr. Kawana of UCLA) and funds, in the amount of 1 million dollars, coming from outside sources. No construction will begin until those requirements are met.

A Japanese garden is defined as a small scale representation of natural scenery intended to provide tranquility for meditation. Major elements are rocks, water, hills, plant materials and man-made objects such as cut stone lanterns or bridges. These elements are asymmetrically composed in weighted balance to achieve harmony.

Enclosed is a copy of the feasibility study conducted by members of the Japanese Friendship Garden board, General Services and other State agencies. If you have any questions or desire any additional information prior to the upcoming Legislative Council meeting, please contact me at 515-223-9402.

Until then I remain...

Sincerely,

  
R. Jeanne Kaplan  
President

JK/hs  
enclosure



# Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association, Inc.

P.O. BOX 21003 DES MOINES, IOWA 50315 USA

June 8, 1988

State of Iowa  
Capitol Planning Commission  
Des Moines, Iowa


Dear Members of the Commission,

Since the last meeting on March 16, 1988, our group has compiled information (with the assistance and guidance of The Department of General Services) on the feasibility of building a Japanese Friendship Garden on the Capitol grounds near the Japanese Bell, extending east and south. We believe that this project is feasible and wish to submit this supporting material to substantiate this conclusion.

Assuming that we receive your approval to proceed, we would immediately begin negotiations of a 28E agreement with the Department of General Services. We would then retain the services of a Japanese garden designer to start on a plan for the site. We would ask the Commission to review and approve the final plans before we start fundraising, hopefully by October or November of this year. We estimate that the Garden will cost approximately one million dollars. Construction would begin in the spring of 1989 and should be finished by the end of that summer.

We believe that the Garden could be maintained within the budget now appropriated to the Department of General Services for the formal garden on top of the Court Avenue viaduct. We propose to establish an endowment fund in the amount of 10% of the total project cost, the scope of which would be established in the 28E agreement.

We would like to stress that by placing the Japanese Friendship Garden on the Capitol grounds would establish Iowa as the only state to have such a garden on state property. We were able to show the proposed site to Governor Mochizuki of Yamanashi Prefecture on his recent visit. He was most impressed that the State of Iowa would consider such a thing to honor part of the culture of his country. It is an important to note that Japan is a major consumer of Iowa products and that the sister state relationship between Iowa and Yamanashi Prefecture was the first such arrangement.



We respectfully request that the Capitol Planning Commission approve a formal motion to authorize General Services to enter into an agreement with the Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association so we may proceed with this project.

Sincerely,

R. Jeanne Kaplan  
President

## FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT

On May 25, 1988 the Board of Directors of the Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association voted to accept the recommendation of the Feasibility Study Committee and pursue working with the Capitol Planning Commission to locate a Japanese Friendship Garden near the Japanese Bell on the State Capitol Grounds.

### JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

The Japanese Friendship Garden will create a unique cultural attraction that will benefit all citizens and become a visible symbol of the commitment we have to develop permanent relationships between Iowa and Japan.

No other Japanese Friendship Garden has been placed on State Property in the United States, although there are numerous Japanese Gardens located in all areas of our country.

It is anticipated that our Japanese Friendship Garden will assist business relationships and increase the potential contacts between Japan and Iowa by creating a favorable impression of our appreciation of Japanese culture.

The Japanese Friendship Garden will be a favorite stop on Des Moines tours. Sandy Stamp, owner of Des Moines Tours and Convention Services, Inc. indicated that 2000 visitors had been on Spring tours of Des Moines that included stops at the State Capitol. She estimates that by the end of the year 6000 visitors to Des Moines will have been taken through the Capitol complex. This is only one of several Des Moines area tour companies.

Sugar McCalley, Director of Capitol Tours, reported that during March, April and May of 1987 a total of 584 tours took 14,000 people on Capitol tours. The number of visitors during that same period was 26,000. In one year there are over 1000 tours that show 25,000 people the State Capitol. Last year over 55,000 visitors toured the State Capitol Complex. This is anticipated to increase this year because of the new Historical Building.

page two

The St. Louis Garden has between three and four thousand visitors on a spring weekend. The Portland Garden has 130,000 visitors each year and is a major tourist attraction.

#### Definition of a Japanese Garden

A Japanese Garden is a small scale representation of natural scenery intended to provide tranquility for meditation. Major elements are rocks, water, hills, plant materials and man-made objects such as cut stone lanterns or bridges. These elements are asymmetrically composed in weighted balance to achieve harmony.

#### Design of the Japanese Friendship Garden

It is our intention to develop an expanding, phased garden that would be designed by an expert landscape architect that understands and has knowledge of the design of Japanese Gardens.

The location of the garden would be in the area south and east of the Japanese Bell. There are no other plans for this area. The existing Bell Tower could be incorporated into the Main Entrance to the Japanese Friendship Garden.

The existing viaduct over Court Avenue provides access to the Garden site for those walking from the West exit of the Capitol Building. A footbridge of Japanese Design could be the link with the West side of the Capitol if the viaduct is demolished. Regardless of the outcome of decisions made regarding the viaduct, the Japanese Friendship Garden would not be dependent upon foot traffic. An entrance to the Japanese Friendship Garden from the parking lot could be designed.

#### Parking

Parking would only be a problem during the Legislative Session which is from January to May. There is an existing road around that area that could be extended and used for a bus turn-around.

#### Handicapped Accessibility

Handicapped parking spots would be made at the bus turn-around site. The main paths of the garden will be made of hard surfaces. Our group will continue to involve Mr. John TenPas, representing the Handicapped Commission, in design development.



page three

#### Method of Maintenance

General Services would assume responsibility for long term maintenance of the Japanese Friendship Garden once the garden has been built.

St. Louis employs three full time gardeners for their 14 acre Japanese Garden. They contract with a local landscape architect for direction on new plantings, prunings, etc. The Chicago Japanese Garden employs three full time gardeners. Portland has nine acres and employs two gardeners full time. Because the cost of maintenance is included in their municipal budgets, these gardens do not have specific cost information on the maintenance of their Japanese Gardens.

It does not appear that volunteer assistance will be a problem to the Iowa State Maintenance workers. There is a strong possibility that horticultural students may be available to assist in the garden.

The selection of hardy plantings that are adapted to this climate would eliminate the loss of many plants and keep replacement plantings to a minimum.

Energy sources to the State Capitol site are available.

Water will need to be brought to the site. Geologist Paul Horick is not optimistic about the use of ground water. He suggests that the well on the Capitol grounds could be combined with city water to reduce costs. The Des Moines Water Works could install a two inch tap and a meter on an existing hydrant. A 1000 gallon holding tank could be buried on the site. The cost of excavation and all labor and equipment to bring water to the site is estimated to be \$20,000.

In 1987 the cost of water used to maintain the existing garden on and around the viaduct was \$2,200. This is for 248,000 cubic feet of water at .9 cents per foot.

Sgt. Downing stated that there is adequate manpower to provide security to a Japanese Friendship Garden on the Capitol grounds. Security officers provide a patrol of the area. During an hour and a half visit to the proposed site, a security officer patrolled the area twice on foot. The security officers also provide night security of the area.

The other Japanese Gardens contacted had very few problems with security.

page four

Funding

The Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association would raise all funds for the construction of the Japanese Friendship Garden. Private funds will be used to reach the goal of \$1,000,000.

An endowment fund of \$100,000 will be established to assist with plant replacements over a determined period of time.

Our Board will enter into a 28E Agreement with the State of Iowa. Our Board of Directors will serve as an Advisory Board to General Services, who would assume responsibility for the maintenance of The Japanese Friendship Garden upon its completion.

Supporting documenta and information are included as a part of this report:

Report from William Heard, Landscape Architect  
Report from Paul J. Horick, Groundwater Geologist  
Letter of support from Sandy Stamp  
Letter of support from the Sister Cities Commission

- -  
A letter of support from the Sister State Group has been committed but has not yet been received.

Verbal support for The Japanese Friendship Garden has been given by:

The office of the Governor  
Governor Komei Mochizuki of Yamanashi Prefecture

## FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT

BY

WILLIAM HEARD  
HEARD GARDENS, LTD.

I am Bill Heard, a long time resident of the Des Moines area. This is a report requested by Rosemary Hillman and Jeanne Kaplan following a meeting at the State Capitol Grounds that was held to discuss the possibilities of placing a Japanese Garden as part of the Capitol complex.

There were five of us present on this sunny day: Jeanne Kaplan, Rosemary Hillman, Harry Miller, Paul Skiles and myself.

The specific purpose of this report is to explore the feasibility of locating a "Japanese Garden" south of the Iowa State Capitol. I will try to sort out some of the pro's and con's in this report.

What might be the scope of usefulness of the proposed garden?

It will be used for "state" occasions, for educational purposes, (perhaps a tea house will be added at a later date), and because there might be several zones and segments, these might be used independently so that more than one function could take place at a given time. Beyond this, it must be easily accessible to handicapped people, elderly and wheelchair bound persons. There would be a need for at least one shelter area.

Pulling back to the state occasions: Our Japanese friends and donors would certainly want the garden to be visibly included in the vistas seen from the Capitol building. Hopefully they will take great pride in their help to make this come about.

The area in and near the present Bell Tower is visible from the Capitol and the Tower itself is a landmark that signals the beginning of trails that could lead to whatever and wherever the garden may be located.

Since the overpass on Court Avenue is in its terminal existence for a number of reasons, it will eventually be necessary to put a foot bridge that would make the access to the Bell Tower and garden feasible. The foot bridge could have a Japanese flavor if so desired. I caution that this would be necessary

page two....Heard Report

because to the passer-by, the Japanese Garden does not relate to anything that exists that is seen by the passenger that goes this route. Later in this report there will be mention of some viable alternatives to this situation.

### The Garden or Gardens Complex

The very nature of the gardens calls for a place of serenity and intimacy beyond the view of the passing motorists (airline pilots excluded). The gardens should be of such design that certain cells are for certain uses and that these cells be reached by pathways that lead the visitor to wonder what he will see next time he turns a corner. The last thing that we would want it to be is a miniature golf course or a view such as seen at The Children's Forest. Each of these are perfectly good, but not for this particular purpose.

We must also consider the climatic problems. I can only refer back to some 25 years ago when our Sister City, Kofu, (I believe) presented 50 flowering crabapple trees of Japanese derivation for our use on the Statehouse Grounds. To the best of my knowledge, there is not one remaining. That is unfortunate. I am sure the donors of some 25 years ago are not embarrassed, but we have nothing to show for their generosity and that brings to us the problem of longevity.

It might be well for us to ask ourselves how long we want this Garden to last. After 25 or 30 years, the Bell Tower garden has not totally disintegrated, although it is somewhat less desirable than when Henri S. and T. Yamamoto and a lot of marvelous, dedicated garden club ladies of the time got down on their hands and knees to manicure and put the final touches to the garden in its early years.

I hate to digress at this point, but getting good people to maintain a Japanese Garden is a very difficult thing. We can only hope that some young and middle-aged people might be seduced to take pride in the Garden and put on the final little touches. With all respect to the State House personnel, it is asking too much of them to do the maintenance of an additional garden. The one there now could use a few touches from the same people who do the maintenance there. This will be a problem, but problems are solvable, I'm sure. I end my digression.

page three.....Heard Report

Most of the Japanese Gardens I have seen have provided copious green backdrops which serve the added purpose of windbreaks. Prevailing westerly winds will be coming in from the southwest and due west. In the winter the wind will come in from the Northwest. Up on a bold knob such as this, there is likely to be a challenge to provide a micro-climate gentle enough to be successful in the survival of plant materials that are used. And another item that must be considered is the atmospheric "seasoning" of the air which passes across part of the industrial areas.

Up on the hillside near the Scott Monument are some large conifers that are ideal. They enhance the site from the East side. Something of that sort may need to be done on the North and Northwest. I think that getting some groves of pine that will ultimately grow large is a good idea. As young plants, they will provide a backdrop and screening to shelter the spaces for the Japanese garden. That whole concept has much merit.

An example of pine screening is at Grandview Park. These pines were planted by Superintendent Paul Sandall some 50 years ago. One should drive by and see what kind of scale those pines have achieved. Notice the needles that have fallen under them to create heavy mantles of mulch for the earth. Again at Waveland Park along the University Avenue side one can see big old white pines that were also planted at the same time.

It is prudent to think in terms of 50 years. Our capitol building has been kept in good repair and will last for another 100 years. I think it is a mistake to build a nice little garden that will desintegrate after a period of time. This must be explored by the people who are making the real decisions.

With all the various segments of the Garden which may be phased in over a number of years, their composite should exude tranquility, peacefulness, simple beauty, use of materials that look credible to our landscape here but with a beauty of some fine Japanese introduced items. The Garden should be peaceful, intimate, have places for people to sit. I would say that a scene of this kind could be made to work.

It would be an exciting experience for our Japanese friends to be able to walk out of the Stathouse and proceed southwest to the Bell Tower and then on into the little Japanese Garden complex. It could be a very happy experience for our guests as well as for our own people.

We talked about parking with no particular conclusion that I could see.

page four.....Heard Report

Paul Skiles came up with a rather stunning idea that makes a lot of sense if it could be made to work! His suggestion is for Court Avenue to be re-routed around the south end of the Capitol property line which would be more or less of an extension of Vally Drive on the West side of the River. His thought is to hook into the Eastern edge of Court before it reaches East 14th Street. Then with earth, he suggests to fill in the entire space between where the existing overpass and the road exist. This would make it level with the ground of the Capitol.

Certainly the cost of a bridge would be a good down payment to this projected idea. The earth moving might be a surprisingly modest thing. This would give the State a couple more nice level acres of land and would be an interesting way of reshaping the entire campus. In fact, it would help the surrounding areas of the Capital Building because it would provide a lot more green space. This seems like an option worth exploring. While some studies would probably tell us more about this than we know now, it might be worth learning what we can about this suggestion.

The Foot bridge across Court Avenue seems like a weak link for what we expect the Garden to do for the entire Capitol Complex.

Much has been learned about Oriental plants that would be used in Iowa's most rigerous climate. The National Arboretum has sent plant collectors into the most rigerous climates of North Korea for the last couple of years. They have come back with plants that are as hardy as anything that would be required in Iowa. These are things that may make it easier to do what we want to do for a period of time that extends far into the future. The plants will last a long time as opposed to constantly replacing plants which will be hard to get done once the Garden is finished.

A Japanese Garden unlike other gardens, has a continuing need to update and replace some of the tender and delicate things. This could be a problem that an endowment fund, set up from the very beginning, could take care of.

One other point worth making: Some of the best Gardens make a modest charge for admission. This is for two reasons. First, the admission is to attack the respect of the visitor, and secondly to eliminate those who would not pay a small fee, but would not deny themselves a soft drink or a floss candy treat. This Garden should command an immediate respect of all people from the time it opens.



Des Moines Tours And Convention Services, Inc.  
International Trade Center  
312 - 8th Street, Suite 315 • Des Moines, Iowa 50309  
Sandi Stamp, Pres. • 515/246-6040

Ms. Jeanne Kaplan  
843 25th St.  
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

May 27, 1988

Dear Jeanne,

I want to personally thank you for all your efforts in creating a Japanese Tea Garden and hope that your plans for it's location will be on the Capitol grounds.

Over the past 15 years that we have been touring Des Moines with visitors, the Capitol is one of the most requested sites to tour and we most always include either a tour of the building or circle the Capitol Complex on our guided city tours.

Locating the Tea Garden on the Capitol grounds will most certainly enhance Des Moines and I know that Iowans who have seen the Capitol will be delighted with the new addition, and visitors will be extremely impressed with the efforts that you and your committee have made and that the State has allowed.

This spring alone, (From March to June) we will have toured over 2000 visitors and will have included the Capitol and grounds on nearly every tour. With summer coming up and the many tours that we have planned ahead, I know that the number will probably triple by the end of the year.

From the standpoint of being one of Des Moines most enthusiastic "public relations" firms, anything new that will enhance Des Moines makes our job of "selling" the city to visitors, all that much easier!!!

I hope your work becomes a reality and we will look forward with eager anticipation to this beautiful and long awaited idea to be realized.

Thanks again.

Most Sincerely,

Sandi Stamp  
President

19 May 1988

Jean Kaplan, President  
Japanese Garden and Teahouse Assn.  
P. O. Box 21003  
Des Moines, IA 50315

Dear Jean:

Thank you for attending our meeting on April 27 to up-date the Sister City Commission on the status of the teahouse and garden. Since the project was originally conceived and begun by the Commission, we are greatly interested in having it completed.

Our Commission did vote to endorse the plans of your association as to changing the location of the project to the State Capitol grounds.

Knowing they have no vote on the matter, the consensus of the group was that the name of the project should still contain the word "Japanese", since they feel this would have greater appeal to tourists, and Japanese corporations and individuals for fund raising.

We wish your group success in the completion of the garden.

Sincerely,

*Betty Larew*

Betty Larew  
Chairman



DES MOINES FRIENDSHIP AND  
SISTER CITY COMMISSION  
CITY HALL, EAST FIRST AND LOCUST  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50307  
(515) 283-4944

LAREW, CHAIRMAN  
COUNTRY CLUB BLVD.  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50312  
(515) 279-4402





TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

LARRY J. WILSON, DIRECTOR

May 6, 1988

Ms. Jean Kaplan  
843 25th Street  
Des Moines, Iowa 50265

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Enclosed is a summary discussion on the hydrogeologic and aquifer conditions at a site on the south side of the State Capitol grounds for a contemplated Japanese Garden project.

I am not overly optimistic about development of sufficient water from groundwater sources here, although no information was given on the quantity of water needed. Presumably you will need at least 50-100 gpm or more unless the water can be recycled. The chances are it will be quite difficult to obtain a well producing that much water based on available well data, unless you can go to the Des Moines River alluvium or find a good fracture trace in the Mississippi carbonate rocks.

One option would be to use the existing well on the Capitol grounds and combine with city water to reduce costs.

If a well is drilled at this location to test the potential of the Mississippian aquifer, please stipulate that a complete set of drill cutting samples are to be saved for the DNR, Geological Survey Bureau. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Paul J. Horick  
Senior Groundwater Geologist

PJH:mph  
Enclosure

**PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A WATER SUPPLY WELL FOR THE  
PROPOSED JAPANESE GARDEN COMPLEX ON THE STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS**

The project site reportedly consists of 17 acres south of the State Capitol building between Court Street and the CRI&P railroad tracks. This places it near the center of the SE 1/4 sec. 3, T.78N, R.24W., Polk County on high ground, although a portion of this tract may include the valley slope of the Des Moines River. Assuming a starting surface altitude of 875 feet above sea level on the upland, a generalized log of the anticipated underlying formations down through the St. Peter Sandstone is outlined as follows:

FORMATION	DEPTH RANGE (FT.)
<b>Quaternary System</b>	
Pleistocene Series (thin soil at top underlain by glacial till, locally containing thin sand layers)	0 - 90±
<b>Pennsylvanian System</b>	
Des Moines Series (mostly shale, 1 or 2 thin siltstones, trace of coal)	90± - 315
<b>Mississippian System</b>	
Several formations that are mainly limestone and dolostone with much chert, sandy in upper part, may contain trace of evaporites	315 - 665
<b>Devonian System</b>	
Maple Mill-Sheffield Shale, may include thin limestone	665 - 725
Lime Creek Formation (limestone, dolostone, minor shale)	725 - 825
Cedar Valley Group (dolostone, some limestone in upper part, includes zones of evaporites in middle and lower parts)	825 - 1225
Wapsipinicon Group (dolostone)	1225 - 1300
<b>Silurian System</b>	
Undifferentiated chert and dolostone	1300 - 1375
<b>Ordovician System</b>	
Maquoketa Formation (four principal beds of shale and dolostone, much chert in the dolostone)	1375 - 1660
Galena Group (dolostone with 10-20% of chert in lower half)	1660 - 1850
Platteville Formation (dolostone and shale)	1850 - 1895
St. Peter Sandstone	1895 - 1925

Although few well records are available from this vicinity, the depth predictions shown should be reasonably accurate. Some adjustments may be necessary because of local structural and

thickness variations of the strata.

Generally speaking, the outlook is not promising for developing large or even moderate quantities of water from the surficial materials or upper and intermediate bedrock formations at this location. The surficial material is expected to consist mostly of pebbly glacial drift clay that probably won't yield more than a few gallons a minute to a large diameter bored well unless a thick and extensive sand layer were encountered. There are no indications that appreciable sand bodies are present beneath Capitol Hill. Alluvial deposits underlying the Des Moines River valley floor between 1/2 and 3/4 a mile to the south and southwest of the Capitol grounds are a possible source of fairly large yields to properly constructed screened wells. Test drilling and test pumping will be necessary to confirm this. Even if a dependable well yielding large quantities of water could be found, the long and expensive pipeline might be a deterrent to developing this source. The water from this source would be acceptable for gardens, but questionable for potable drinking water.

The Pennsylvanian rocks are primarily all shales that for all practical purposes will be dry. Minor supplies of highly mineralized water might be found in thin siltstones or sandstones interbedded with the shales in some places. However, this source definitely is not promising for the intended use.

In 1976 a well was drilled for emergency water use near the Lucas-Grimes State office Building. This well extended to a depth of 440 feet and appears to derive its water from the St. Louis sandy limestone in the upper part of the Mississippian rocks. The information we have indicates it was a surprisingly good producer, yielding 22 gpm with only one foot of drawdown from an original static water level of 84 feet. Unfortunately, the water is highly mineralized having a dissolved solids concentration of 3060 mg/L and sulfate concentration of 1700 mg/L. This water won't be suitable for drinking water use. The Cooperative Extension Service at Iowa State University or perhaps the State Horticulturist's Office in Des Moines may be able to indicate if the water is suitable for gardening. Another point to keep in mind is that the favorable yield found in this well on the Capitol grounds cannot be guaranteed wherever a well is constructed into the Mississippian rocks. The yield is related to the size and number of crevices or solution openings penetrated by the well bore. In some places it might be difficult to obtain as much as 5-10 gpm from this source at the expense of great drawdown.

Not much is known about the aquifer characteristics of the deeper-lying formations representing the Cedar Valley-Wapsipinicon sequence of Devonian age and the much deeper Galena Group of Ordovician age. Very likely some water-bearing zones probably will occur, but no wells appear to stop in these rocks in this part of Iowa and the water probably will be extremely mineralized.

Possibly the St. Peter Sandstone at a depth of 1925 feet might yield 50-100 gpm, but this water too, probably will be very highly mineralized.

Several hundred feet below the St. Peter Sandstone, the Jordan Sandstone is capable of delivering 1000 gpm of potable water. This is the source for as many as 20 municipal and industrial wells in the greater Des Moines area. However, the extreme depth and cost of a Jordan well installation would seem to rule it out as a source for the Japanese garden project.

Summing up, the outlook for a satisfactory well for this project is not very promising unless water can be piped from the Des Moines River alluvial aquifer or another well constructed into the Mississippian rocks with the same success as the existing well on the Capitol grounds. Generally, deeper drilling isn't recommended because of uncertain yields and highly mineralized water.

P. J. Horick  
DNR Geological Survey Bureau  
May 5, 1988

THE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MAY 1988

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from a 1978 U.S. Supreme Court decision, it would appear to cover everything from television commercials to daytime and nighttime

But the government... er be trusted to decide for people what they may watch.

## Reroute Court Avenue?

City and state officials are studying a proposal that would preserve the peaceful Japanese gardens south of the State Capitol without spending more than \$3 million to replace a deteriorating bridge.

Ever since state officials discovered that the garden-topped concrete bridge spanning Court Avenue is in danger of crumbling, they have puzzled about what to do. Removing the bridge would cut off pedestrian access to the Japanese bell and gardens south of Court, which is one of the loveliest spots on the Capitol grounds, with its sweeping vistas of downtown Des Moines and the Des Moines River valley.

The state can't afford the cost of replacing the 71-year-old bridge, and the only alternative is a simple pedestrian walkway at a cost of more than \$1 million. Or is it? Instead, the Capitol Planning Commission asked, why not relocate Court Avenue?

Des Moines city officials are keeping their counsel until they

have studied the impact of closing Court Avenue, rerouting traffic east of E. Seventh a block north to Walnut. The move would triple traffic counts on Walnut (to 12,000 a day) and would have implications for east-bound traffic that travels Court and Dean avenues into southeast Polk County.

Also left unanswered: Who pays? Rerouting Court's traffic would require widening Walnut. Since the project would exclusively benefit the state it would only be fair to expect the state to bear the cost. On the other hand, if improved traffic patterns emerge, some cost sharing would be in order.

In any case, the plan is worth considering because it would be a relatively simple way to preserve the Japanese gardens — where a local group is willing to spend \$1 million on a Japanese friendship garden — and it would open an even larger area for landscaping to balance the increasingly cluttered look of the Capitol complex.

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## A few sad truths

A friend has willed his body to a medical school because, he says, giving his body after death relieves him of the moral obligation to be more generous while living.

We've got bad news. Physicians at Stanford University Medical Center are developing an "electric cadaver" to reduce the need for the

real things in anatomy classes.

●  
If you use half your lunchtime standing in line waiting to order, can it still be called "fast food"?

●  
Why is it that plants you like always need water and plants you don't like thrive without water?