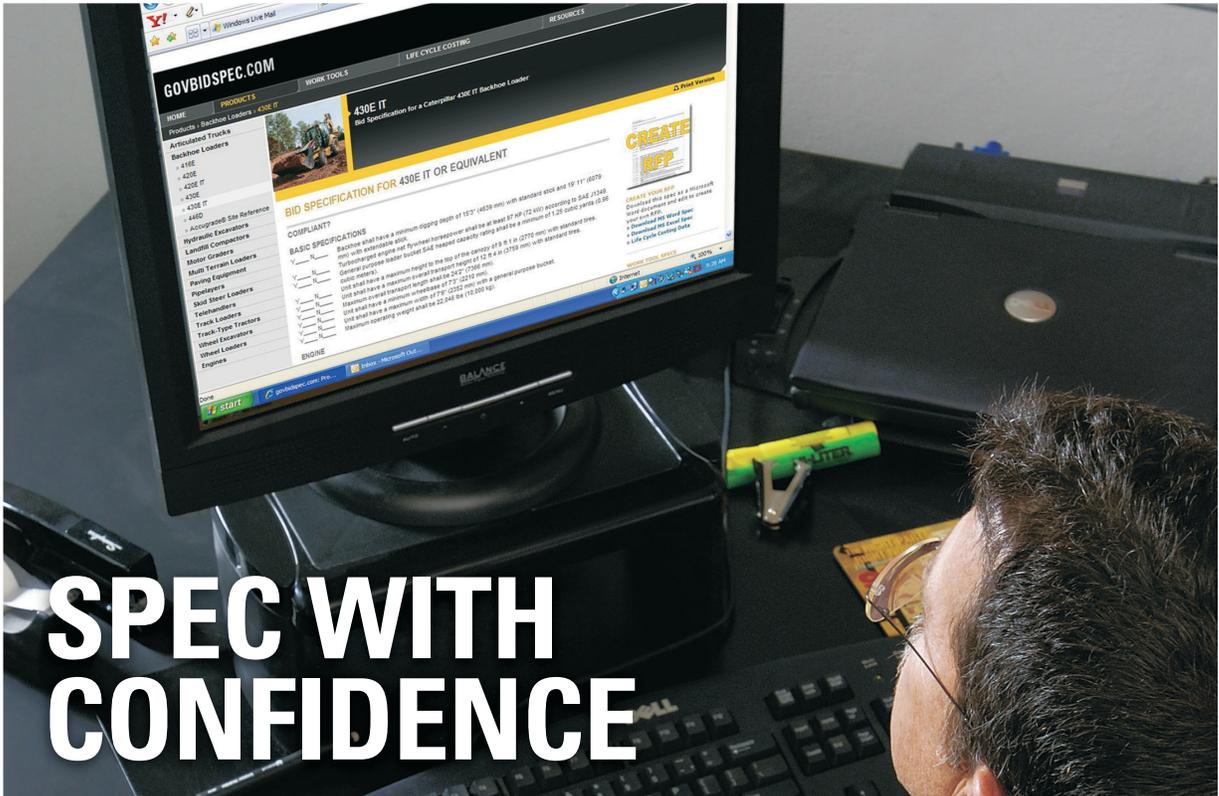


# The Iowa County

Iowa State Association of Counties

October 2007

Dallas County Courthouse  
ISAC Scholarship Application



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# The Iowa County

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## ISAC's Mission:

To promote effective and responsible county government for the people of Iowa.

## ISAC's Vision:

To be the principal, authoritative source of representation, information and services for and about county government in Iowa.

## Dallas County Courthouse: One of Iowa's Foremost Public Buildings

By Mark A. Hanson  
Dallas County Supervisor

For 105 years the Dallas County Courthouse has stood majestically in the public square of Adel, Iowa. I would like to thank the citizens of Dallas County, past and present, for their wisdom and guidance on the building and decision to restore the Dallas County Courthouse. Over the period of 1880-1900 there was an acknowledgement that the old courthouse was out of date and a new and larger one was needed. There were conflicting factions that wanted the county seat and thus the courthouse to be in Perry, Waukee, Dallas Center or Adel. In 1898 a vote was defeated regarding a proposed \$65,000 courthouse on the original site in Adel. In November of 1900 the matter was again voted upon; this time it passed for an \$85,000 structure. The board of supervisors, consisting of John Shively, M.W. Gribbens and Levi Hockett, let the contract for the new courthouse to James Rawson & Sons of Iowa City for \$74,300. This bid did not include plumbing, heating and furnishings.

George Bird was hired as the architect. He was a partner in the Des Moines firm of Proudfoot and Bird and he was inspired by the Azay-le-Rideeau Chateau at Indre-et-Loire, west of Tours, France when he designed the building. The old elegant French residence, which was completed in 1529 is more elaborate in design but the resemblance is evident even though the courthouse departed from the French plan in many ways. The architect drew inspiration for the impressive tower, plate glass work, and interior finishes from other sources as well.

The building is constructed of the best quality Bedford (Indiana) stone with a red tile roof. Huge blocks of stone weighing 3 ½ tons make up the main wall. The tower contains a large bell that sounds out the time of day or night. Directly below the bell are the large Roman-numeraled clocks, each facing a principle direction and, being lit from the backside, they can be seen for several miles. Marble wainscoting lines the hallways, oak wood trim is used extensively, stairways have slate steps and the banisters are of bronze metal surmounted with oak cornices.

The general dimensions of the building are one hundred and twenty-six feet by eighty-four feet. The height of the summit of the tower is one hundred and twenty-eight feet. It includes three completed stories, with a part additional story that may be fitted up and utilized. (This 4<sup>th</sup> floor was utilized in 1998 with the addition of a courtroom, judge's chambers, jury room and bathrooms.) One of the most striking features is the turret-shaped corners, which swell boldly, yet gracefully, out from the building, each crowned at the roof with a little tower. High above both the main entrances on the north and the south, surmounting pedestals, which rest on the roof, are statues of the Goddess of Justice. Leaning far out, with gracefully carved body and limbs, she holds forth the scale of justice, whose horizontal beam indicated that justice is being

meted out. On the outside east wall of the building, carved out of solid stone, in bold relief, is the engraving of the former Dallas County Courthouse. Above it are the words: "Old Courthouse Built in 1858."

Work officially commenced in January of 1901 when the board of supervisors let the bids for 300 loads of building sand (Thos Harsh, \$ 0.45 per sq. yard) and the bid for the taking down the old courthouse. (Hollenbeck Bros, \$3.00 per thousand for brick saved, \$0.50 per perch for all stone cleaned, \$2.50 per thousand for dimension lumber.) On May 1, 1901 the Dallas County News reported: "A lot of Ottumwa stone for the foundation of the new courthouse arrived last week, also a carload of Bedford stone for the exterior of the building." It also reported that "Contractor Rawson is now on the ground and a force of men is making preparation for active work. A derrick has been rigged and the heavy stone work for the foundations began yesterday."

Building this building using turn-of-the-century methods must have been something to witness. So much so, that on June 3, 1901, the board of supervisors took action that said "...contractor is given full control of the foundation and grounds...to facilitate the speedy and proper prosecution of work, and to prevent hindrance and injury thereto." It should also be noted that all county offices and functions had to be displaced during this building period. The building was completed and turned over to the county in May 1902, with the official dedication held on September 19, 1902. It was the last day of the county fair and a circus was in town so for \$0.25 a citizen could attend all the festivities. Over 2,000 attended the dedication ceremony.

One other 1901 historical note as reported by the Dallas County News in the June 12 edition: "The members of the Board of Supervisors, Auditor Lyon and Building Superintendent Oleson went to Iowa City last Friday to see the new courthouse for Johnson County dedicated. The building has been erected by Rawson and Son, the contractors for our courthouse, and it was upon their invitation that this party went there. Auditor Lyon reports a splendid time, fine entertainment and a very nice courthouse, although he thinks ours will be ahead of it."

In the fall of 2004 The Board of Supervisors received a report from Shuck-Britson, Consulting Engineers regarding the failing floors. The report called for the necessity of shoring the floors and an immediate evacuation of the building. It seems that the original cantilevered flooring system installed used a material called haydite. It was commonly used by contractors at the turn of the century but not patented until 1907. I have described it as a cross between paper mache and concrete over a wire mess. It allowed for cross beams 12 foot

apart for support. The condition was that the haydite was crumbling around the wire mesh. Any significant weight (a court trial with a large audience or heavy filing cabinets) could fall through the floor between the supports. The building was vacated and other office arrangements had to be made for the courts, auditor, treasurer, recorder, supervisors, assessor, operations and general services.

The board of supervisors directed that a complete review of the building's general conditions be undertaken. Keffer/Overton Architects of Des Moines determined that the building could be saved and updated, but it would take extensive work. The architects determined what price the project would be and the board of supervisors held public hearings throughout the county to provide the facts about the current situation with the courthouse. It was said at some of these public hearings, "Why don't you just tear it down and build a new facility for your needs?" On July 12, 2005, an election was held on the proposition. The ballot language said, "Shall the County of Dallas, State of Iowa, be authorized to construct improvements to the Dallas County Courthouse, including erection, equipment, remodeling, or reconstruction of, and additions or extensions to the building, at a total cost not to exceed \$10,000,000, and issue its General Obligation Bonds in an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 for that purpose?"

The voters of Dallas County in every precinct of the county overwhelmingly approved this question. The total number of citizens that cast a vote was 4,018. There were 3,388 voting yes and 630 voting no on the question, an 84% approval rate.

The project included new floors, new internal stairwell, new elevator, geothermal heating/cooling, new electrical and HVAC, removal of the vaults that were in the offices of the treasurer, assessor, auditor, recorder and operations department, and a window replacement. Complete exterior cleaning, tuck pointing and other exterior repair, including the roof. Tower re-inforcing and the creation of usable class-one office space for the county and the courts purposes. Also included in the initial scope of work was making the north entrance to be at grade instead of the step down previously required. Bathrooms, flooring, removal and restoration of the wainscoting, security considerations were also part of the overall restoration plan.

The early work was done with great care because of the stability issues with the building. Structural steel beams had to be swung through windows with floors that were not structurally sound. Additional micro pile foundations had to be drilled to support the weight on new internal steel structure for the building. If you can picture a piece of cardboard bending, that is what the load bearing walls of the original building were doing. The floor displacement was creating integrity issues as the new framework was being installed. I should

also note that the tower itself was of concern. Original plans from the architect called for a steel reinforced framework inside the tower itself. Keffer/Overton, in its review of the general conditions prior to the bond issue, had noted this change. In the Dallas County News, reporting on the board of supervisors meeting of November 14, 1901, it said: "In the matter of the tower for the courthouse it is hereby ordered that the tower be constructed entirely of stone in place of metal. Difference in the construction of same \$1,600.00." The weight of the bell within the tower, coupled with the weight of the tower itself, when the floors were not structurally sound made for some significant concern.

Today all the internal steel work has been completed. The stone tower has been repaired. There is a new stairwell and elevator. New concrete has been poured throughout the building; the concrete was poured one quadrant/section at a time. The exterior has been cleaned and new windows installed. Electrical and mechanical work is mostly complete. Phase IV finishing work has been bid and work is in progress. Painting, flooring, marble replacement, security systems, carpentry installation and general cleaning continue on a daily basis.

The board of supervisors has decided to hold a courthouse re-dedication ceremony on Thursday, October 25 of this year. Work may not be 100% complete, however, we are working with our contractors to allow for this citizen review. The official ceremony will commence at 2:00 p.m. on the south lawn of the courthouse. Committees have been formed to make this a day to celebrate. We have decided to take the original committee names for the re-dedication program. They are the Reception Committee, Committee on Music, Committee on Decorations, General Committee and Finance, Tent and Platform Committee and the Privileges Committee.

In Iowa we are very proud of our sense of community which our county courthouses symbolize. It is not just a building; it is part of the fabric of the county seat towns throughout our state. I was talking with WHO radio personality Van Hardin recently, who was raised in Adel, about our courthouse project. I asked him "What are your memories about the courthouse?" He said "I could look out my window and I could see the courthouse tower. I could also hear the bell chime the hour of the day. When I went in the building, although I was just a child, I knew that something important went on in the building." Van and Bonnie will be hosting their show from the Dallas County Courthouse from 5:00a.m.-9:00a.m. on October 25. We hope the citizens of Iowa will come to Adel to celebrate "her majesty" in the town square of Adel, Iowa to show their respect for the preservation project of one of the most significant public buildings in all of Iowa.

# capitol comments

## Show Me the Money!

There are several state agency proposals surfacing this fall that bring to mind the oft-repeated line from the movie "Jerry McGuire": Show me the money! County officials should be vigilant in following these proposals since often the money to implement them comes from county property taxes.

### Iowa Emergency Medical Services System Standards

In July, the Iowa Department of Public Health Division (IDPH) Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) published on its website proposed Iowa EMS system standards for review and comment. A final draft of the standards will be presented to the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council in October. The intent is to follow the Council's final approval of the standards with pilot evaluations in several areas of the state from October 2007 to October 2008. One of the outcomes of these evaluations is to determine the costs to meet and maintain the standards. That timeline would allow IDPH to pursue funding and code changes in the 2009 session.

The Plymouth County EMS Agency assessed the draft proposal and found that they did not have the funding, staff or time to implement the proposed system standards.

### Public Health Redesign

There are obvious parallels between the development of the EMS system standards and the proposed Iowa Local Public Health Standards (see September 2006 Iowa County magazine cover story "Redesigning Public Health: The Iowa Story"). The 43 specific mandates included in the standards represent significant cost issues. In addition, there is concern about whether some of the standards are realistic, such as requiring every local public health board to have a licensed physician.

As with the EMS standards, there is a top-down, one-size-fits-all flavor to the standards. County officials know that local public health has struggled to secure adequate state funding and increasing the standards without addressing the funding issues will do little to improve public health in Iowa.

IDPH officials acknowledge that there is a need for significant state funding to accomplish the goals of the public health redesign. Their next step will be to perform assessments at both the state and local level to determine the capacity of current system to meet the proposed standards.

### Mental Health System Transformation

In HF 909, the Legislature directed the Department of Human Services to form six work groups in the following areas: alternative distribution formulas; community mental health center plan; core mental health services; mental health and core service agency standards and accreditation; co-occurring disorders; and evidence-based practices. The six work groups met throughout the months of June, July, August and September. A steering committee made up of representatives from the work groups has the task of pulling all of the recommendations from the various groups

**By: Linda Hinton**

Assistant Legal Counsel



together into a report that will go to the MH/DD/MR/BI Commission, the Governor and the Legislature.

As of September, several recommendations are beginning to solidify. One is for statewide emergency mental health crisis services. Recommendations related to this service will be in the areas of state policy framework, core components of emergency mental health crisis services, workforce development, caring for intoxicated persons, information collection and monitoring, research, and responsiveness to services users and families. The proposed DHS budget includes \$9 million to go to community mental health centers through a competitive grant process to develop this service.

Another area where recommendations will be made relates to core mental health services for children. Services that are being discussed are crisis hotline, screenings, mobile/in-home crisis intervention, intensive crisis residential, assessment, case management, treatment planning, wrap-around planning, skills training, counseling, family skills training, respite services, medication-related services, inpatient services, school-based services, and flexible community supports. The proposed DHS budget includes \$3 million for children's mental health services.

Since a team from Iowa has taken part in a substance abuse and mental health services administration co-occurring disorder policy academy on the subject of co-occurring treatment, and the Legislature singled this issue out for its own workgroup, this is another area where significant discussion has taken place. The outcome of this discussion is the development of a vision for a comprehensive, continuous, integrated system of care. The current plan is to move forward with this through a "charter agreement" signed by all of the stakeholders to implement a system with the following four core characteristics:

1. Participation from all components of the behavioral health system, with the expectation of achieving co-occurring disorder capability standards and planning services to respond to the needs of persons with co-occurring disorders;
2. Initial implementation with no new operational funding, within the context of existing treatment resources, by maximizing the capacity to provide reimbursable integrated treatment proactively within each single funding stream, contract, and service code;
3. Utilization of the full range of evidence-based best practices and clinical consensus best practices and promotion of integration of appropriately matched best practice treatments;
4. Incorporation of an integrated treatment philosophy and common language.

Continued on page 14...

## Counties Need To Have a Policy on Use of Courthouse Grounds

By: David Vestal  
ISAC General Counsel



**Be Prepared:** Imagine being a county supervisor and getting the following letter:

“Please reserve the courthouse area from 9 am to 4 pm on July 4 for the Ku Klux Klan. We are planning a parade culminating in a rally on the steps and lawn of the courthouse. We expect 50 paraders. The event will be open only to those we decide to admit. We request that the county provide adequate security to deal with anticipated counter-demonstrators, and we will also require access to an electrical outlet, restroom facilities, and parking.” What would you do?

Every county needs to adopt a policy on use of the courthouse grounds so you don’t have that “deer in the headlights” look when you get a letter like this one, which I’ve adapted from an actual New Jersey case. I recently did an informal on-line survey and did not find any counties with a policy of the use of county grounds. I may have missed a few, but the point is, it appears that most counties have not prepared for getting such a letter.

Here are some things we know about courthouse grounds policies from previous court cases:

- In First Amendment analysis, a “public forum” is an area or facility that has been, by long tradition, utilized for the free exchange of ideas. *Boos v. Barry*, 485 U.S. 312, 317, (1988). City or county parks, along with city streets and sidewalks, have been recognized as traditional public forums. The courthouse grounds in your county are probably a “public forum.” *U.S. v. McDermott*, 822 F.Supp. 522 (N.D. IA 1993). This is certainly true if the courthouse grounds are used for public assembly, public advocacy, memorial services or religious worship. *Twombly v. City of Fargo*, 388 F.Supp.2d 983, 992 (N.D. 2005).
- In a “public forum,” a content-based restriction may be enforced only if the county can meet a “strict scrutiny test” and show that the restriction is necessary to serve a compelling state interest and the restriction is narrowly drawn to achieve that end. That test is usually very difficult to meet.
- Generally a county cannot regulate the use of the courthouse grounds based on the message to be delivered. All such regulations must be content-neutral. That means that if you allow a “Support the Troops” rally, you have to allow a “U.S. Out of Iraq” rally as well.
- There is no “heckler’s veto.” The county cannot refuse to allow the use of the courthouse grounds because of the protestors that will show up or the ill will that the rally might create. For instance, a state cannot forbid the use of a license plate bearing a white-supremacy message based on the fear that passersby might become offended and engage in road rage.
- A county may impose reasonable content-neutral restrictions on the time, place or manner of the use of the courthouse grounds, provided the restrictions are narrowly tailored to serve a significant governmental interest and that they leave open ample alternative channels for communication of the information.
- A county generally has far more ability to regulate speech within the courthouse building itself than it does on the court-

house grounds, if the courthouse building has not by tradition been a forum for public communication. The First Amendment does not guarantee access to the inside of the courthouse for communication purposes just because it is owned and controlled by the county. The county, just as a private business, “has the power to preserve property under its control for the use to which it is lawfully dedicated.” *U.S. Postal Service v. Council of Greenburgh Civic Associations*, 453 U.S. 114, 129-30 (1976). To their credit, Clinton County has been working on a policy regarding use of the courthouse building, and is looking at adopting a policy from a California municipality that has already been upheld by the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals.

Boards of supervisors, working with their county attorneys, need to develop a courthouse grounds use policy. There is a link to a sample courthouse grounds policy that I have posted on the ISAC website: [www.iowacounties.org](http://www.iowacounties.org). I adapted it from the policy used by Livingston County, Michigan.

Use the sample policy, or come up with one of your own. But all counties should have something in place. Just in case you get a letter telling you that fifty Ku Klux Klan members are about to arrive on your courthouse steps and want you to provide electricity and bathrooms.

**Contested Ballots:** There was an interesting case recently involving mismarked ballots. In *Taylor v. Central City Comm. Sch. Dist.*, 733 N.W.2d 655, the school district proposed to build a vocational education building. The plan required a tax levy to pay for the improvements. A special election was held, and Measure B asked the voters to authorize the school board to levy a tax to pay for the bonds. The measure just carried with 60.09 percent of the vote. But there were four contested ballots. The ballots looked like this:

First Ballot	Second Ballot	Third Ballot	Fourth Ballot
<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> YES
<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> NO

The ballot on the far left was rejected, and three others were counted as “No” votes. This determination resulted in only 59.89 percent of “Yes” votes, and Measure B failed. A contest court then decided not to count any of the four ballots and Measure B passed. Measure B opponents appealed. The district court held that the contest court was correct. On appeal, the Iowa Supreme Court held that the intent of the voter cannot be derived from ballots that are marked inconsistently with the voting instructions and with state law. So the ballots were not counted, and Measure B passed.

**Parting Ponderable:** “There are no natural lakes in Georgia.” *Georgia Trend* magazine, June 2007

Apparently it has to do with the lack of glacial retreat, land slope, and local geology.

# case management

## Another Successful Conference

CCMS held its 15<sup>th</sup> annual Case Management Conference entitled “The Quest For Balance,” at the Sheraton Inn in West Des Moines from August 8 to 10, 2007. The CCMS team was ready for two and a half fun-filled, educational and thought provoking days, and that is what we got.

Our opening keynote speech was entitled “Everest Dreams” by Charlie Wittmack. Charlie was the first and only Iowan to climb to the highest point on earth, the summit of Mount Everest. This was a perfect kick-off to the conference. He highlighted the life threatening conditions, the satisfaction of triumph, and the potential of the human spirit encountered on his trip. As we think about our own goals in life, and the goals of the individuals we serve, we inevitably encounter barriers and obstacles along the way. He challenged us both professionally and personally to create and achieve our own “Everest Dream”, and overcome those obstacles that we encounter.

We had other keynote speakers from Tennessee (Dr. Brian Bonfardin), Florida (Dale DiLeo) and Kentucky (Bob Mitchell). Each speaker provided us with valuable information in their own unique, entertaining and often humorous way. Bob even entertained us with songs that he wrote and played his guitar to, all the while his message related to the topic of what we as case managers and providers do on a daily basis.

The 327 attendees had a variety of topics and speakers to choose from. We had a total of 19 sessions, and I heard many comments from participants that there were so many good ones that they had a difficult time deciding which session to attend. And for those of you that have attended conferences in the past, this can be a luxury that we too often don’t encounter.

We here at ISAC/CCMS strive to provide our members with low-cost, high-quality training and events. As the participant evaluations reflect, we feel we do an above average

**By: Deb Eckerman**  
ISAC Case Management  
Specialist



job at this. The entire conference evaluation gave us an overall average of 3.59 on a 4 point scale. We also know that there are things that you would like to see improvement in (temperature control, food, accommodations, etc.). Some of these things we don’t have a lot of control over, and sometimes when we do have that control, for instance suggestions for food, we don’t implement them because we are trying to keep your cost down. So please remember that your opinions and suggestions are reviewed and taken seriously for each event. We appreciate that you take the time to complete those evaluations and give us feedback, and we do our best to accommodate you.

Planning for and conducting a conference of this size can be a daunting task, but for me it has become something that I look forward to and anticipate each year. This is due to the amazing people I work with that make it so enjoyable. Those people include the rest of the CCMS team, Deb Westvold, Dan Vonnahme, Linda Kemp and Jackie Leech, and I want to thank ISAC staff Jerri Noboa, Tammy Norman, Lauren Adams and Hanna DeGroot for all of their invaluable assistance in taking care of travel arrangements for speakers, hotel accommodations, registration assistance, audio/visual technical assistance, copying materials and the list goes on and on. A huge and heartfelt thank you to each and every one of you for everything you do to make this a success!



## CoMIS Project Update

The CoMIS Replacement team has met approximately every other week in July and August. During these meetings it has become clear that the original grant of \$20,000 from the IowaAccess Council was going to be inadequate to complete the scope of the replacement. The Replacement Committee returned to the IowaAccess Council on September 12, 2007, and requested and was granted an additional \$48,000 to complete the scope analysis.

Because of the complexity of both the process and solution, it is critical that the scope analysis phase be carried out properly so that estimates generated for the latter phases are as accurate as possible and realistic expectations can be established.

### What's been accomplished so far?

- Completed high level process flows
- Completed high level use cases
- Initial presentations on existing CoMIS variants:
  - o Polk County (Quilogy CoMIS)
  - o Wright County (Enhanced CoMIS)
  - o Muscatine County (Historical Data CoMIS)
  - o Marshall County (Basic MS Access)
  - o Dallas County (Spindustry CoMIS)

### What's been learned?

- The complexity to be considered in the scope analysis is much greater than originally perceived.
- The 99 counties individually deliver complex community services programs that provide mental health (*mental illness, mental retardation, and developmental disabilities*), general assistance, substance abuse, and veterans' affairs services to over 50,000 citizens at a level of over \$300 million per year.
- There are a number of electronic interfaces that need to be defined to eliminate the largely manual process which can delay intake and service delivery.
- The existing systems have a number of interrelated components:
  - o Client intake
  - o Case management
  - o Billing and accounting
  - o Data exchanges
  - o Operations
  - o Budgeting and reporting
  - o Data warehousing
- Scope analysis must conceptualize a standardized solution that meets the needs of all 99 counties, replacing or interfacing with a variety of software and processes used to augment or replace the limited capabilities of the original CoMIS system (circa 1996).

### What remains to complete the scope analysis?

- Detailed investigation and discovery on the five existing applications
- Documentation of the types and sources of data
- Definition of integration interfaces
- Web page mockups (representative)

Currently the goal is to have the scope analysis phase completed by the end of December 2007. Once completed, the scope analysis will assist the committee in establishing the next steps in building a system that is crucial to coordinating services to citizens across Iowa, some who completely rely on these services to live in the community

**By: Robin Harlow**  
ISAC Technology  
Project Manager



### County Technology Clearinghouse Update

During the summer of 2007 the County Technology Clearinghouse Advisory Committee conducted the "Counties of Iowa E-Government Readiness Survey" in three different parts.

The following are the response statistics for the three parts.

**Part One:** 93 individuals started survey; 79 completed survey, 8 individuals completed at least the optional identification questions, but did not finish the survey, and 6 completed only the identification questions. 70 counties responded with 7 counties having multiple responses.

**Part Two:** 174 individuals started survey; 138 completed survey, 12 individuals completed at least the optional identification questions and some questions, but did not finish the survey, and 24 completed only the identification questions. Responses were received from 84 counties, with several counties having multiple office holders responding.

**Part Three:** 178 individuals started survey; 156 completed survey, 10 individuals completed at least the optional identification questions and some questions, but did not finish the survey; 12 completed only the identification questions. Responses were received from 83 counties with several counties having multiple office holders responding.

In total, there were only four counties that did not respond to any parts of the survey.

### Now What?

Response data was sent to Iowa State University for statistical analysis. On October 18 and 19, the County Technology Clearinghouse members will participate in a facilitated meeting that will work toward developing a strategic electronic service delivery plan.

The parameters of the plan will include:

**Infrastructure:** The electronic infrastructure required to enable all counties to deliver electronic products and services.

**Products and Services:** The products and services most suitable for delivery through electronic means will be identified and priorities will be established for implementation.

**Policies and Procedures:** The legal, regulatory, and operational parameters will be established to ensure collaboration among counties in the delivery of services through compatible systems and platforms.

Future County Technology Clearinghouse meetings will tackle how to develop and implement an action plan. The Clearinghouse will work with information technology service partners to develop and implement a plan for deploying high priority electronic services.

A plan for funding future county technology projects will have to be determined. As the counties show our resolve to find common solutions to our common problems (i.e. see CoMIS above), our ability to finding consistent funding will increase.

## by the numbers

### Iowa Road Conditions

**By: Jay Syverson**  
ISAC Fiscal Analyst



The Reason Foundation recently released its 16<sup>th</sup> annual report on the performance of state highway systems. (Visit [www.reason.org](http://www.reason.org) for the full report.) In many areas, the report is bad news for Iowa, which ranks 35<sup>th</sup> in overall performance, down sharply from its 23<sup>rd</sup> position in 2000.

For instance, 2.07% of Iowa's rural interstate miles are in poor condition. Only 15 states have a higher percentage of rural interstate miles in poor condition, and 22 states reported zero rural interstate miles in poor condition. On the urban front, Iowa ranks third from last with 17% of its urban interstate miles in poor condition. The national average for urban interstates is about 6% in poor condition. Iowa also ranks toward the bottom on major rural (non-interstate) highways. About 2.5% of Iowa's rural primary roads are in poor condition, which puts us fifth from the bottom in that ranking.

Iowa's highest-ranking performance category is urban interstate congestion. We rank 19<sup>th</sup>, but even so, nearly 40% of our urban interstate miles are "congested" according to the Reason Foundation's study. Congestion is measured using a traffic volume to capacity ratio determined by a national transportation board. Iowa's second-best ranking in the study is in the category of fatality rates. Iowa ranks 27<sup>th</sup> with 1.45 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles driven. That's just below the national average. Massachusetts has the lowest fatality rate (0.8) and Montana has the highest (2.26).

The final two performance categories in the report are rural narrow lanes and deficient bridges. Just over 8% of Iowa's major rural road lanes are "narrow," defined as less than twelve feet wide. Iowa ranks 30<sup>th</sup> in this category, but is nonetheless better than the national average of 10.7% narrow lanes. Two eastern states, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, have over 40% narrow lanes. Over 27% of Iowa's bridges were rated deficient in 2005. That rate is just above the national average of 24.5%, and ranks Iowa 33<sup>rd</sup>. According to the Reason report, nearly 150,000 bridges nationwide are rated deficient. Nevada has the lowest deficiency rating (4%) and Rhode Island has the highest (53%).

The report also ranks state spending per mile of state-owned highways. Iowa is 15<sup>th</sup> lowest in maintenance spending, 16<sup>th</sup> in administrative spending and 20<sup>th</sup> in bridge and capital spending. One conclusion the Reason report draws from this is that, frankly, Iowa is cheap. Or, as the report puts it, Iowa's "relatively low unit costs appear insufficient to hold the system at good condition levels." When it comes to roads, maybe you truly do get what you pay for.

## ISAC meetings

### Fall School Update 2007

**By: Jerri Noboa**  
ISAC Meetings Administrator



The Marriott and Renaissance Savery are full and we have been telling people to go to the Hotel Fort Des Moines, 1000 Walnut Street (515-244-1161 or 800-532-1466 and use booking #208580). Hotel rates are \$73 for single or double and \$93 for a suite. You need a credit card to hold the reservation or they will accept purchase orders/claim forms; they must be done before arrival. This facility does allow smoking. The Holiday Inn Downtown, north of I-235 at 1050 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. (515-283-0151) has rooms at the rate of \$74 single or double. Cut-off date for this rate is 11-6-07. You can ask for a credit application when you make your reservation and they will bill back to the county. This facility also allows smoking. Both hotels will shuttle you to the Marriott and Renaissance Savery and also pick you up.

I want to again remind anyone who needs to cancel a room, to call me and I will use your room for another county person. If you call and cancel your room reservation it goes back into the normal room pool at the \$189 rate instead of our rate of \$73.

As of today we cannot tell you which presidential candidates are planning to attend. I can only advise you to check the website periodically as we will add them as soon as they confirm. If you know any candidates personally, please encourage them to come. This is a good chance for them to talk about their platform for county government.



## Paying for Secondary Roads Projects

By: Jay Syverson  
ISAC Fiscal Analyst

Secondary roads and other transportation projects account for the biggest share of county spending. Over 20% of county budgets (\$400 million statewide) was devoted to transportation in FY07. The vast majority of transportation spending is for secondary roads. Fortunately, Iowa law gives counties a few different options on how to pay for all those secondary roads projects.

The most common way to pay for secondary roads projects is from the secondary roads fund. After all, that is the name of the fund. And it is the place where most revenue dedicated to road funding goes. For example, revenue from the state road use tax fund must be credited to the county secondary roads fund (Iowa Code §331.429(1)(c)). The majority of local road funding gets into the secondary roads fund, too. But the secondary roads fund can't generate money directly, because counties cannot levy taxes directly into the fund. Instead, counties levy through their general fund tax or rural services fund tax, and then transfer money into the secondary roads fund. That whole process of levying a tax in one fund and then transferring the revenue elsewhere is regulated quite specifically by state law.

Iowa Code §331.429(1) allows counties to transfer a limited amount of revenue from both the general fund and the rural fund to the secondary roads fund. The limit on transfers from the general fund is the dollar equivalent of a tax of \$0.16875 per thousand dollars of taxable value in the entire county. The limit on transfers from the rural fund is the dollar equivalent of a tax of \$3.00375 per thousand dollars of taxable value in the rural area of the county. (Both limits are adjusted slightly to account for delinquent taxes and pseudo-property tax revenue like mobile home taxes and military credit reimbursements.) In both cases, the transfer limit is the "dollar equivalent" of the tax generated by a certain tax rate. That's important because it shows that the limit on transfers applies to all revenue, not just property tax revenue. For instance, many counties impose a local option sales tax (LOST) with at least some of the proceeds used for secondary roads projects. Assume we have a county, County X, with a rural fund transfer limit of \$300,000 that also raises \$50,000 in LOST revenue for secondary roads, which is initially deposited in the rural fund. County X cannot transfer \$300,000 of rural fund property tax revenue PLUS the \$50,000 LOST revenue to the secondary roads fund – it may only transfer \$300,000 total from the rural fund, regardless of the revenue source (property tax, sales tax, etc.).

Some people think that isn't fair. They think that if the public of County X voted for a LOST for secondary roads purposes, then County X should be able to use those LOST dollars as additional secondary roads funding, and not just to supplant current property tax funding. That's a fair point. And the

county is allowed to use the LOST revenue as additional secondary roads funding; it just can't transfer the money to the secondary roads fund. (Pending adoption by the ISAC board and membership, ISAC will pursue a legislative objective in 2008 to make the transfer limit apply only to property tax revenue. Until then, however, the limit applies to all revenue.)

But the fact that the transfer limit applies to all revenue and not just property taxes really doesn't matter a whole lot, because – and here is the most important thing to take away from this article – the maximum limit on transfers is practically irrelevant. I can hear the gasps echoing across the state, so let me explain. The limit on transfers in §331.429 is just that – a limit on transfers to the secondary roads fund. It is not a limit on spending for secondary roads projects. Well, I can hear you all saying, if you can't get the money to the secondary roads fund via a transfer, how the heck can you spend it on secondary roads projects? The answer to that question lies in a couple of definitions. Iowa Code §331.421 defines "general county services" and "rural county services." Both of those definitions specifically include "secondary roads services." Because of those definitions, when Iowa Code §331.427(3) authorizes the board to "make appropriations from the general fund for general county services," and Iowa Code §331.428(2) authorizes the board to "make appropriations from the rural services fund for rural county services," the Code implicitly allows spending for secondary roads projects to be made directly from either the general or rural fund.

Looking back at County X, the supervisors could legally transfer \$300,000 of property tax revenue from the rural fund to the secondary roads fund, at which point they would hit their transfer limit. Then County X could spend an additional \$50,000 (or even more) on secondary roads directly from the rural fund. The same situation applies if the supervisors hit their general fund transfer limit and wanted to spend more money on secondary roads directly from the general fund – that's perfectly within the prerogative of the board. A county can only transfer revenue to the secondary roads fund up to the limits allowed in §331.429. But a county can spend additional money on secondary roads directly from either the general or rural fund, subject only to the available revenue in those funds.

All of the discussion so far has assumed we have a county that wants to spend more money than allowed by the transfer limit. But what if a county wants to transfer less money than the limit allows? That's okay, but only up to a point. Iowa Code §312.2(8) imposes a minimum local effort requirement on counties. If a county fails to transfer or otherwise provide funding equal to at least 75% of the maximum transfer limits in §331.429, its share of the RUTF revenue will be reduced to offset the

Continues on page 14...



## Scholarship Application

ISAC is now accepting applications for our scholarship program. Eligibility is limited to children of county officials or county employees. This does not include city employees, employees of county extension offices, or candidates who are themselves county employees. Children of county assessors are eligible to apply for this scholarship. At least one \$1,000 scholarship shall be awarded annually. The candidates must be seniors in high school. The scholarship can be awarded to anyone who will be a full-time student of any college requiring at least a minimum of two years for a degree. **For the complete list of requirements please visit ISAC's website ([www.iowacounties.org](http://www.iowacounties.org)).**

Name of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Graduation \_\_\_\_\_ Name of High School \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed college \_\_\_\_\_

Have you taken the SAT/ACT \_\_\_\_\_ If so, your score \_\_\_\_\_

Total Class Size \_\_\_\_\_ Rank in Class \_\_\_\_\_ Grade Point \_\_\_\_\_ on a 4.0 scale

Which parent of yours is a county official or employee?

Parent's Name \_\_\_\_\_

County Department \_\_\_\_\_ County Position \_\_\_\_\_

County Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

**Financial Need:** In the space provided, explain your financial need for this scholarship:

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# ISAC brief

**Essay:** On another sheet of paper type an essay of no more than 250 words explaining your career plans and future goals. MAKE US SEE THE REAL YOU.

**Extra Curricular Activities:** In the space provided, please identify your most significant extra curricular activities, school activities, work experience, etc. that might be helpful to the committee in judging your application.

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**References:** We need personal reference letters from three (3) individuals other than family members (such as teachers, employers, advisors).

**Transcript:** Please enclose a copy of your high school transcript with your application.

**Music Award:** We have discontinued the BureauCats music scholarship.

**Technology Award:** We are also offering the Iowa Counties Information Technology (ICIT) Award, which is a \$2,000 scholarship. This scholarship is available to an applicant who intends to pursue a two (2) or four (4) year degree in a technology related major and/or a degree that leverages/incorporates technology. If this applies to you, on another sheet of paper labeled "Technology Essay", tell us about any plans you have in this area.

**For you to be considered for a scholarship you must:**

- 1. Return application filled out completely**
- 2. Enclose your typed essay**
- 3. Include three letters of personal reference**

Return to: Iowa State Association of Counties, 501 SW 7th St., Suite Q, Des Moines, IA 50309-4540.

**Applications must be received by 4:30 p.m. on December 17, 2007.**

**I hereby certify that this application contains no misrepresentation or falsifications and that the information given by me is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.**

**Signature of Applicant:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Show Me the Money!

Continued from page 6...

### County Response to System Improvements

Each of these state agency proposals address concerns about the adequacy of our public health and mental health systems to meet the needs of Iowans. Just like state officials, local officials are concerned about the capacity of our systems. Local officials have been finding local solutions for many of these problems as they have occurred.

In many ways, the proposals are laudable. Policy makers at all levels of government want better, more consistent services across the state. County officials, however, must be vigilant in how these proposals move forward. Our public health and mental health systems are underfunded. Counties are struggling to maintain the current services that they provide. Additional requirements must be accompanied by the funding necessary to support them, not only for the first year of implementation, but over the long haul. Workforce standards must be reasonable for every area of the state to meet and accommodations will have to be made in some instances.

## Alumni Corner

### Hi all elected officials and Alumni of ISAC

The alumni members are looking forward to seeing you at our booth at the ISAC Fall School of Instruction November 28 – 30. We would like to visit with you about our organization; so please stop by and see us!

We are so fortunate to have Jerri Noboa assist us with our luncheon reservations and schedule of the hotels for any room reservations. If you are still in need, please call her at 515.244.7181. Our alumni committee is planning to have a special guest speaker for our noon luncheon. Details will be available after our September committee meeting.

Our purpose and goals are to assist county governments, if and when needed, to contact our legislators by writing letters and phone calls within our own districts. Because of your past educational and professional experiences and knowledge, our alumni association can be most helpful. As alumni we wish to continue to share worthwhile fellowships by providing constructive discussions with each other, by serving on panels, and of course, by working with the basic principles of the ISAC board of directors and ISAC staff.

Also, another important item: we provide a scholarship for a student (has to be a family member of an elected official who is a member of ISAC). This student is selected by a special ISAC Scholarship Board.

We are looking forward to our November conference meeting and we are especially looking forward to adding YOUR name to our alumni association. Join us at our alumni booth and SIGN UP! See you in Des Moines November 28 and 29.

**Jack Foresman**

ISAC Alumni Member, Past Cherokee County Supervisor

## Paying for Secondary Road Funds

Continued from page 11...

deficiency. A county won't lose its entire share of RUTF revenue by coming up short of the local effort requirement; it will only lose the amount of revenue by which it was short of the 75% minimum.

Let's look a little closer at how the minimum local effort requirement is calculated. §331.429 allows transfers to the secondary roads fund from both the general fund and the rural fund, and imposes separate transfer limits on each fund. But for the purposes of calculating local effort, counties must transfer or otherwise provide 75% of the *combined* limits. Counties do not have to transfer or otherwise provide 75% of the general fund transfer limit and 75% of the rural fund transfer limit. They simply have to transfer or otherwise provide at least 75% of the sum of the two limits. Let's say County X's rural fund transfer limit is \$300,000 and its general fund transfer limit is \$50,000. The county must transfer or otherwise provide secondary road funding equal to at least 75% of \$350,000, which works out to \$262,500. It can do that through any combination of transfers from or direct spending in the rural fund and general fund. Statewide, most secondary roads funding comes from the rural fund. In fact, many counties can meet that 75% local effort minimum solely by transferring or otherwise providing the maximum from the rural fund, if they so choose. Those counties would not have to transfer or otherwise provide any revenue from the general fund for secondary roads, and they would still get their full RUTF allocation.

You've noticed, I'm sure, that annoying little phrase that keeps appearing after the word "transfer" above – "or otherwise provide." That's an important phrase, because it means that any county spending on secondary roads – not just transfers to the secondary roads fund – counts against the local effort requirement. For example, if a county spends money directly from either the general or rural fund, that goes toward meeting the minimum local effort requirement. If County X spent \$50,000 directly from the rural fund on secondary roads, and then transferred \$212,500 from the rural fund to the secondary roads fund, it has met its 75% local effort requirement of \$262,500.

County supervisors and engineers should know that they have a certain degree of flexibility in terms of funding secondary roads projects. It's important to know your county's transfer limits under §331.429, because then you can plan accordingly to be sure to meet or exceed the 75% local effort requirement. But it's also important to know that your county's transfer limits are not the final word on how much your county can spend on secondary roads. Iowa law clearly allows counties to spend money for secondary roads projects directly from either the general or rural fund, and that spending will count toward the local effort requirement.

## Harkin Puts \$2 Billion on the Table for Rural Development

By: *Jennifer Wilson*

NACo Associate Legislative Director

Congressional efforts to reauthorize the 2002 Farm Bill, which expires Sept. 30, continue to attract significant attention. On July 27, the House passed its version of the Farm Bill by a vote of 231–191. The spotlight has now switched to the rural development title in the Senate farm bill drafted by Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee Chairman Tom Harkin (D - Iowa). The Senate is expected to take up the bill this month.

Harkin's draft of the Farm Bill includes \$2 billion over five years in new money to provide funds for rural development projects such as:

- water and wastewater treatment facilities, so rural families have safe drinking water that meets EPA standards;
- the Rural Collaborative Investment Program (RCIP), which would provide funds for people to come together within a region to carry out locally driven projects that fit their community;
- critical access to hospitals;
- expanding Internet access to rural areas; and
- providing funds for day care and assisted-living facilities for senior citizens.

NACo is focusing on efforts in the Senate now and has joined forces with 30 other groups in a coalition called Campaign for a Renewed Rural Development under the leadership of NACo Immediate Past President Colleen Landkamer.

The campaign, launched April 25, includes groups representing state and local governments as well as those concerned

with rural health care, rural infrastructure, rural economic development, rural electrification, rural housing and planning, and others. (See NACo County News, May 7 or visit [www.ruralcampaign.org](http://www.ruralcampaign.org))

Campaign members are calling for increases in the rural development title of the Farm Bill but do not advocate for reductions in other titles.

"We are working to build support for Chairman Harkin's rural development title since his version provides the much needed funding that previous legislation neglected," said NACo Legislative Director Ed Rosado.

Harkin is circulating a letter of support for his rural development title, Rosado added, which highlights some of the reasons why rural development is so critical.

NACo members across the country are strongly encouraged to go online and sign the letter of support, which will be presented to Harkin and his Senate colleagues as they discuss the importance of rural development.

You can sign the letter by going to: [www.ruralcampaign.org](http://www.ruralcampaign.org); under "Sign Rural Development Letter to Senate Agricultural Chairman Tom Harkin..." click "Read this Story."

NACo members are also encouraged to call or e-mail their senators and ask them to support Harkin's rural development title. For more information, go to NACo's Legislative Action Center, which you can access from NACo's Web site under the Issues and Interest bar.

visit us today!

[WWW.IOWACOUNTIES.ORG](http://WWW.IOWACOUNTIES.ORG)

# counties in the spotlight

## Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust (IPAIT)

The Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust (IPAIT) is preparing to celebrate its 20-year anniversary on October 1, 2007. We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that IPAIT was established to provide safety of principal, liquidity, and competitive returns for participants. The IPAIT program is very useful during tax collection season, and is easy to use for daily fund transfers.

Fiscal year 2006-2007 was particularly successful for IPAIT. Highlights during the year include:

- Total funds in IPAIT's investment alternatives peaked at \$500,781,971 on April 11, 2007;
- Authorized membership totaled 413 public bodies, representing 186 municipalities, 83 counties, 93 municipal utilities, and 51 other eligible public agencies;
- Receipt of a tenth consecutive Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA);
- Average combined daily investments in the Diversified and DGO Funds totaled \$267,010,219 - up from \$245,101,870 the previous year.

On January 1, 2007, the IPAIT service providers and sponsoring associations took additional steps to make IPAIT more competitive by reducing the amount of program fees. The amount represented a 25% reduction and included management, administration, marketing, custody, and sponsorship fees. We believe this action has led to the above highlights, and we look forward to a successful 2007-2008.

As short-term interest rates level off, IPAIT participants will enjoy the benefit of active management in the IPAIT Diversified Fund. The fund also allows for daily liquidity and is managed according to maturity and quality guidelines overseen by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The fund yield has risen dramatically with the increase of short-term interest rates, and will continue to provide a competitive yield while insuring principal safety.

Please call IPAIT toll-free at (800) 872-4024 for additional information, or log on to [www.IPAIT.org](http://www.IPAIT.org) for more details.

Ron Shortenhaus  
IPAIT Marketing Manager

Bryant Sheriff  
IPAIT Marketing  
Representative

## USDA Rural Development Offers Low-Interest Loans and Grants

USDA Rural Development has low-interest loans and grants available to help eligible families make essential repairs to their home. Loans have a fixed interest rate as low as one percent and typically may be repaid over a term of 20 years.

"These loans and grants help eligible families make needed repairs that they otherwise couldn't afford," said Mark Reisinger, USDA Rural Development State Director in Iowa. "Through this program a family can get a \$3,000 loan that has a monthly payment as low as \$13.80."

Examples of eligible projects include repair/replacement of storm doors, windows, steps, furnaces, water heaters or roofs. Funds can also be used for insulation, electrical, plumbing, septic and water systems, and to provide accessibility for persons with disabilities. Homes repaired with these funds must be located in communities of less than 20,000 people or in rural areas.

To be eligible for a repair loan, the family applying must own and live in the home to be repaired, lack personal resources to pay for needed repairs, and have a good credit history, limited assets and repayment ability.

Rural Development also has grants available to help applicants who are 62 or older remove health and safety hazards or to make the home accessible for a disabled family member.

To qualify for assistance household income must fall under income limits for the county and household size. For most counties, a one-person household must have an adjusted income of \$18,750 or less, and a two-person household must have an adjusted income of \$21,400 or less. Limits increase for larger household sizes.

"Each year USDA Rural Development invests around \$100 million in loans and grants that provide rural Iowa residents with decent, safe and sanitary housing," Reisinger said. "It's through housing programs like that one that we work to ensure that as many rural Iowans as possible have access to adequate housing."

USDA Rural Development has 11 offices across the state to serve the 1.9 million Iowans living in rural communities. Office locations include a state office in Des Moines and area offices in Albia, Atlantic, Humboldt, Indianola, Iowa Falls, LeMars, Mount Pleasant, Storm Lake, Tipton, and Waverly.

USDA Rural Development's mission is to deliver programs in a way that will support increasing economic opportunity and improve the quality of life of rural residents. As a venture capital entity, Rural Development provides equity and technical assistance to finance and foster growth in homeownership, business development, and critical community and technology infrastructure.

Further information on rural programs is available at a local Rural Development office or at [www.rurdev.usda.gov/ia](http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ia).

**Auditor of State Announcement of Mailing Address Change**

Effective October 15, 2007, the Office of Auditor of State will begin using a new lockbox address to collect all receipts for the office. As of that date, all filing fees and invoice payments should be sent to the following address:

**Office of Auditor of State  
PO Box 333  
Des Moines, Iowa 50302-0333**

Postcards announcing this mailing address change are being sent to public entities who have filed their audit reports with the office in the past four years. The new mailing address can also be found on the Auditor of State’s website at <http://auditor.iowa.gov/contact/contact.htm>. If you have any questions, please call Kent Farver at 515-281-6416 or e-mail him at [Kent.Farver@auditor.state.ia.us](mailto:Kent.Farver@auditor.state.ia.us). The State Auditor wishes to thank you in advance for your assistance with this change.

**Statewide Conference for Governmental Procurement Professionals**

A day-long conference for city, county and state procurement professionals will be held Oct. 17 at the Botanical Center in Des Moines. Scot Case, a national expert on “green” buying will be the featured speaker. Scot, best known for his work with responsible purchasing, will describe current responsible purchasing practices and highlight future trends being implemented by state and local governments and some of the world’s largest private sector companies. The conference is sponsored by the Iowa Department of Administrative Services-Procurement Services Division. For more information, contact Debbie O’Leary, 515.281.8384 or [debbie.oleary@iowa.gov](mailto:debbie.oleary@iowa.gov).

**Question & Answer**

**Question:**

I was looking at an Iowa map today, and I noticed a few instances where Iowa counties had a progressively smaller divot out of them running from West to East. Specifically, Harrison to Poweshiek and Ida to Dubuque.

Could you tell me the historical significance of this feature?

Terry Mahoney  
Carroll County, Maryland

**Answer:**

In Iowa, the basic units of the public land survey are six-mile square *townships* that are further subdivided into one-mile square *sections*. Just as on a sheet of graph paper, the townships are regularly arranged across the state. The sections are further regularly arranged within the townships.

But since the Earth is round, and narrower at the top and bottom than in the middle, it cannot be precisely divided into six mile squares. So the graph paper analogy does not work precisely.

Add to that the fact that the original equipment used to lay out Iowa counties did not have the precision of today’s computers and GPS systems.

So over time government officials had to adjust the six miles squares every so often. That is why the divots in some counties. The technical term for these divots is “correction lines.”

By the way, that is also how the Iowa town of Correctionville got its name.

David Vestal  
ISAC General Counsel



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# calendar

## October

- |           |  |       |   |
|-----------|--|-------|---|
| 2         | CCMS "Administrators"<br>(Hilton Garden Inn, Urbandale/Johnston)             | 7     | Open Meetings/Public Records Training<br>(Location TBA) |
| 3         | CCMS "NW Support Group"<br>(Seasons Center, Spencer)                         | 7     | District V Winter Meeting<br>(Hotel Ottumwa)            |
| 4         | ISAC Steering Committee Meeting<br>(Holiday Inn Airport, DM)                 | 7     | Annual Drainage Conference<br>(Starlite, Fort Dodge)    |
| 7-10      | Assessors Annual Conference<br>(WDM Marriott)                                | 10-13 | Sheriff's Annual Conference<br>(Sheraton Hotel, WDM)    |
| 9         | CCMS Administrators - Tentative<br>(Hilton Garden Inn, Urbandale/Johnston)   | 13    | Open Meetings/Public Records Training<br>(Location TBA) |
| <b>15</b> | <b>Deadline for additions in Fall School Program</b>                         | 12    | District IV Winter Meeting<br>(Location TBA)            |
| 17-19     | CCMS Fundamentals<br>(Holiday Inn Airport, DM)                               | 14    | ISAC Board of Directors Meeting<br>(ISAC Office)        |
| 23        | CCMS "West Support Group"<br>(Creighton Retreat Center,<br>West of Griswold) | 14    | Open Meetings/Public Records Training<br>(Location TBA) |
| 25-26     | ISAC Board of Directors Meeting<br>(ISAC Office)                             | 24-25 | ISAC Office Closed                                      |
|           |  | 31    | ISAC Office Closed                                      |

## November

- 8 CCMS "Advanced Case Managers"  
(Palace in Adventureland, Altoona)
- 23-24 ISAC Office Closed
- 27 Supervisors Executive Board  
(Downtown Marriott, Des Moines)
- 27 CRIS Board of Directors  
(Downtown Marriott, Des Moines)
- 28 CCMS Board of Directors  
(Downtown Marriott, Des Moines)
- 28-30 ISAC Fall School of Instruction  
(Marriott Downtown, Des Moines)

## December

- 4-6 Engineers Annual Conference  
(Scheman Center, Ames)
- 6 District II Supervisors Winter Meeting  
(Elks Lodge, Charles City)
- 6 Open Meetings/Public Records Training  
(Location TBA)

## January

- 1 ISAC Office Closed
- 8 CCMS "Administrators"  
(Botanical Center, Des Moines)
- 16-17 ISAC "Leadership"  
(Holiday Inn Airport, Des Moines)
- 17 CRIS Board of Director  
(Location TBA)
- 18 Statewide Supervisors Meeting  
(Holiday Inn Airport, Des Moines)
- 25 ISAC Board of Directors  
(ISAC Office)

## February

- 8 ISAC Executive Board  
(ISAC Office)
- 6-8 CCMS "Fundamentals"  
(Hilton Garden Inn, Urbandale/Johnston)
- 21-22 ISAC Board of Directors  
(ISAC Office)

Please visit ISAC's online calendar of events at [www.iowacounties.org](http://www.iowacounties.org) and click on 'Upcoming Events.' A listing of all the meetings scheduled thus far in 2007, agendas and meeting notices can be found on ISAC's website. A majority of ISAC's meetings offer online registration. If you have any questions about the meetings listed above, please contact Jerri Noboa at (515) 244-7181 or [jnoboa@iowacounties.org](mailto:jnoboa@iowacounties.org).



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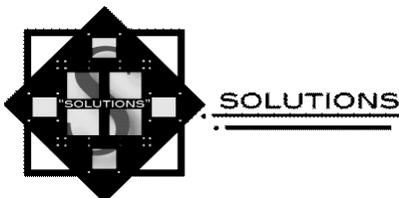
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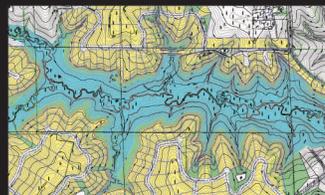
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