

**SCHOOL LAWS OF IOWA FROM
THE CODE OF 1897, THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE CODE, 1913,
AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL
SUPPLEMENT, 1915**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649527236

School Laws of Iowa from the Code of 1897, the Supplement to the Code, 1913, and the Supplemental Supplement, 1915 by A. M. Deyoe

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

A. M. DEYOE

**SCHOOL LAWS OF IOWA FROM
THE CODE OF 1897, THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE CODE, 1913,
AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL
SUPPLEMENT, 1915**

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenses, revenues, and other critical data points over time.

2. The second section addresses the challenges associated with data collection and storage. It highlights that as the volume of data increases, the complexity of managing and securing this information also grows. The document suggests that organizations should invest in robust data management systems and protocols to ensure that their records are both accessible and protected from unauthorized access or loss.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It discusses how digital tools and software solutions can streamline the process of data entry, storage, and retrieval. The text mentions that cloud-based systems offer significant advantages in terms of scalability and remote access, but also points out the need for strong cybersecurity measures to safeguard sensitive information.

4. The final section of the document provides a summary of key recommendations. It advises organizations to establish clear policies and procedures for record-keeping from the outset. It also stresses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure that the record-keeping process remains effective and compliant with relevant regulations and standards.

Iowa Laws, Statutes, etc. School Law

48

SCHOOL LAWS

OF IOWA

Ja
135
5372
915

cf

FROM THE CODE OF 1897, THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE
CODE, 1913, AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL
SUPPLEMENT, 1915.

WITH THE

ACTS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

A. M. DEYOE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
Des Moines
1919

S
u s / i c .
377
F19

PREFACE

The Department of Public Instruction is sending to county superintendents and school officers a copy of all school laws without annotations or decisions. The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies amended many of the sections therefore it was thought advisable to put out this publication for temporary use. You will observe that the amendments have been written into the law thus giving you the amended text of each section. Such a plan seemed advisable in view of the fact that next year the Recodification Committee will report with a complete revision of the laws. This will necessitate a regular publication of the school code at an early date thereafter.

We trust that school officers will retain the 1915 edition of the school laws and transmit them to their successors for future use as they will be especially valuable on account of the annotations and decisions.

A. M. DEYOE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MAY 4 1920

SCHOOL LAWS OF IOWA

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Sec. 2627-a. Elective by people—term—vacancy. That the office of superintendent of public instruction is hereby made elective, and the election of said officer shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Iowa at the general election of 1918 and every four years thereafter. The term of such officer so elected shall commence at the expiration of the term of the superintendent of public instruction now in office, and continue until his successor is elected and qualified. Section twenty-six hundred twenty-seven-a (2627-a) supplement to the code, 1913, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. [37 G. A., ch. 318; 35 G. A., ch. 103, §1; 35 G. A., ch. 103.]

Sec. 2627-b. Qualifications—oath. The superintendent of public instruction shall, at the time of his appointment, be a graduate of an accredited university or college, or of a four-year course above high school grade in an accredited normal school, and shall have had at least five years' experience as a teacher or school superintendent. He shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. [35 G. A. ch. 103 § 2.]

Sec. 2627-c. General supervision—duties. The superintendent of public instruction shall have general supervision and control over the rural, graded and high schools of the state, and over such other state and public schools as are not under the control of the state board of education, or board of control of state institutions, and his office shall be known as the department of public instruction. It shall be his duty:

1. *Inspection.* To ascertain, so far as practicable, by inspection or otherwise, the conditions, needs and progress of the schools belonging to his department.

2. *Recommendations.* To suggest, through public addresses, pamphlets, bulletins, and by meetings and conferences with school officers, teachers, parents, and the public generally, such changes and improvements as he may think desirable, and may publish and distribute such views and information as he may deem important.

3. *Promotion of interest in education.* To endeavor to promote among the people of the state a proper interest in the general sub-

ject of education, including industrial and commercial education, agriculture, manual and vocational training, domestic science and continuation work.

4. *Classification.* To classify and define the various schools belonging to his department, and to formulate suitable courses of study therefor, and to publish and distribute such classifications and courses of study.

5. *Officers' and teachers' reports—forms.* To prescribe the reports, both regular and special, which shall be made by public school officers, superintendents and teachers, and other persons or officers having the custody or control of public school funds or property, and to prepare suitable forms therefor, and to furnish blanks for such reports as are to be made to him.

6. *Days for special observance.* To publish and distribute from time to time leaflets and circulars relative to such days and occasions as he may deem worthy of special observance in the public schools.

7. *Appeals—opinions.* To examine and determine all appeals made to him according to law and the rules relating thereto, and to prescribe rules of practice therefor not inconsistent with law. He shall also render written opinions upon questions submitted by school officers pertaining to their duties.

8. *Reports.* He shall, on the first day of January of each year, report to the auditor of state the number of persons of school age in each county. He shall report biennially to the governor the conditions of the schools under his supervision, including the number and kind of school districts, the number of schools of each kind, the number and value of schoolhouses, the enrollment and attendance in each county for the previous year, any plans matured or measures proposed for the improvement of the public schools, and such financial and statistical information as may be of public importance; he may also include such general information relating to educational affairs and conditions within the state or elsewhere, as he may deem necessary.

9. *Plans and specifications for buildings.* He shall, when deemed necessary, cause to be prepared and published a pamphlet containing suitable plans and specifications for public school buildings, including the most approved means and methods of heating, lighting and ventilating the same, together with information and suggestions for the proper and economical construction thereof. It is hereby made the duty of the state architect to render such assistance and to perform such services in preparing such plans and specifications as may be requested by the superintendent of public instruction.

10. *Institutes.* He shall appoint county educational meetings or institutes to be held in each county once each year and not more

than twice, and shall designate the time and place for holding them. The program therefor, and the instructors and lecturers therein, shall be subject to his approval.

11. *Examinations.* He shall prepare and supply questions for the examination of applicants for teachers' certificates and for the examination of pupils completing the eighth grade in the rural schools.

12. *Placement of teachers.* (a) He shall assist in the placement of employment of teachers in public schools as hereinafter provided.

(b) Any person having a certificate to teach in this state and who is deemed by this department to be a suitable person for teaching, shall on written application be entitled to enroll with the superintendent of public instruction under such regulations as he may prescribe.

(c) Upon request he shall furnish information to boards of education, superintendents, principals, and other proper authorities of public schools, desiring to employ teachers, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, furnish teachers enrolled with the information relative to vacancies in public schools; but no person connected with the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall be held responsible or be understood to vouch for the fitness or success of any teacher who may secure a position through the agencies herein provided.

(d) The superintendent of public instruction may employ such additional clerical help as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and shall make and publish the necessary rules and regulations for carrying out said provisions, and for obtaining information as to the experience, qualifications and character of persons enrolled or seeking enrollment.

(e) There is hereby appropriated from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) annually, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. [38 G. A., ch. 298, 35 G. A., ch. 103.]

In effect by publication April 29, 1919.

Sec. 2627-d. *Office—records—clerks—supplies.* The superintendent of public instruction shall have an office in the capitol. He shall file and preserve all reports, documents and correspondence that may be of permanent value, which shall be open to inspection under reasonable conditions, by any citizen of the state. He shall keep a record of the business transacted by him, and shall turn over to his successor all records, papers, reports, documents, books and other state property pertaining to his office. He shall be furnished by the executive council with sufficient office room and clerical and stenographic help, and with all necessary books, blanks, stationery, printing, postage and

office supplies, and with the reports of the supreme court of the state. [35 G. A., ch. 103, § 4.]

Sec. 2627-e. School laws—publication. He shall every four years, if deemed necessary, cause to be printed in book form all school laws then in force, with such forms, rulings and decisions, and such notes and suggestions as may aid school officers in the proper discharge of their duties; a sufficient number of copies shall be sent to the county superintendent of each county to supply the school officers, directors, and superintendents therein. He may cause to be printed in pamphlet form after each session of the general assembly, any amendments or changes in the school laws with necessary notes and suggestions, which shall be distributed as above provided. [35 G. A., ch. 103, § 5.]

Sec. 2627-f. Reports of funds or school property—delinquency. He may require from time to time reports under oath from all officers and persons who have any authority over, or who have any duties in connection with, public school affairs, or who have, or who have lately had, the custody or control of any public school funds or property. He shall furnish the proper blanks for such reports, and any such officer or person who unreasonably neglects or refuses to make a report required by the superintendent of public instruction shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. [35 G. A., ch. 103, § 6.]

Sec. 2627-g. Deputy—chief clerk—inspectors. He may appoint a deputy whose appointment must be approved by the governor of the state. The qualifications of the deputy shall be the same as required by section two of this act. The deputy shall qualify in like manner as his principal and, in the absence or inability of the superintendent, shall perform the duties of the office. He shall also appoint a chief clerk and such regular inspectors of the public schools of the state, including rural, graded and high schools, as he may deem necessary, not exceeding three. [35 G. A., ch. 103, § 7.]

Sec. 2627-h. Salaries—expenses. From and after the taking effect of this act the salary of the superintendent of public instruction shall be four thousand dollars per annum; the salary of his deputy shall be twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; the salary of the regular inspectors in the department of public instruction shall be two thousand per annum each; the salary of the chief clerk shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, all such salaries to be paid monthly upon the warrant of the state auditor. The superintendent of public instruction and his deputy and the regular inspectors in his department shall also receive their actual necessary traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, to be allowed upon an itemized and verified account filed with and approved by the executive council and the state auditor who shall draw his