

Bill number	Bill title	Legible summary	League Declaration	Most Recent/Upcoming Action	Notes
League Initiatives					
HF661	Amendments to Local Government Notice Requirements	The Legislation proposes changes to the notice requirements for various local government actions, including public hearings and bond issuance proposals. The bill aims to standardize the notice period to a range of four to twenty days, allowing for publication in a local newspaper or posting in public places for smaller cities. It removes specific notice periods previously mandated for different actions, thereby simplifying the process. The intent is to enhance public participation while ensuring compliance with updated notification standards. Overall, the bill seeks to modernize and clarify the procedures for local government notifications.	For	SF588 substituted & passed House 4/8. Vote tally 88-6.	Standardizes notice requirements for public hearings and actions to a range of four to twenty days. Allows publication in a local newspaper or posting in three public places for cities with a population of 200 or less. Removes specific notice periods previously required for various local government actions. Ensures compliance with section 362.3 for all local government notifications. Aims to enhance public participation in local government decision-making processes.
SF588			For	Passed Senate 3/25. Vote tally 49-0.	
SSB1118	Liability and Responsibility of Property Owners for Public Sidewalks	Senate Study Bill 1118 amends existing laws concerning the liability of abutting property owners for the maintenance of sidewalks in cities. It establishes that property owners are responsible for the removal of snow and ice and maintaining property between the property line and curb line, but prohibits cities from assessing fines for non-compliance. Instead, if property owners fail to act within a reasonable time, cities may perform the necessary actions and only charge for material and direct labor costs. The bill emphasizes that property owners can be held liable for damages resulting from their failure to maintain sidewalks with reasonable care. This legislation aims to clarify responsibilities while alleviating financial penalties for property owners.	For	Referred to Local Government 2/13. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Abutting property owners are responsible for removing natural accumulations of snow and ice from sidewalks within a reasonable time. Cities are prohibited from assessing fines against property owners for failure to comply with sidewalk maintenance requirements. Property owners may be liable for damages if they fail to use reasonable care in maintaining sidewalks as required by city ordinance. If property owners do not perform required actions, cities can perform the actions and charge only for material and direct labor costs. The bill takes effect immediately upon enactment.
HF192	Liability of Property Owners for Public Sidewalk Maintenance	House File 192 amends existing law to specify that abutting property owners may be required by city ordinance to maintain public sidewalks and other areas between their property line and the curb line. The bill introduces the provision that these property owners can be held liable for damages if they fail to exercise reasonable care in maintaining these areas, as mandated by local ordinances. This change aims to enhance public safety and ensure that sidewalks are properly maintained. The bill takes effect immediately upon enactment, emphasizing its urgency and importance.	For	Judiciary Subcommittee recommended passage 2/11.	Abutting property owners may be required by city ordinance to maintain public sidewalks and areas between property lines and curb lines. Property owners can be held liable for damages resulting from failure to use reasonable care in maintenance if required by ordinance. The bill clarifies the responsibilities of property owners regarding public spaces adjacent to their properties. The effective date of the bill is immediate upon enactment.
Signed by Governor Reynolds					
SF603	Iowa Workforce Development and Unemployment Insurance Reform Act	Senate File 603 introduces significant changes to the Iowa workforce development system, including the removal of outdated language and the addition of new provisions aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of workforce programs. The bill emphasizes the role of the Department of Workforce Development in administering unemployment compensation and job placement services. It also clarifies the responsibilities of local workforce development boards in creating and modifying local workforce plans in accordance with federal regulations. Additionally, the legislation restricts local governments from imposing additional requirements on contractors regarding employee compensation and training, ensuring uniformity across the state. Overall, the bill aims to streamline workforce development processes and improve service delivery to workers and businesses.	Against	Signed by the Governor 3/28.	Amends the functions of the Department of Workforce Development to focus on unemployment compensation and job placement services. Removes outdated language regarding employment safety, labor standards, and workers' compensation. Establishes that local workforce development boards must develop plans in partnership with elected officials and submit them for state review. Prohibits local governments from imposing additional restrictions on contractors related to employee compensation and training beyond state law. Clarifies the role of the workforce development board in assisting the governor with local workforce area designations.
HF307	Emergency Medical Services Funding Enhancement Act	House File 307 and Senate File 42 modify the costs that can be covered by emergency medical services trust fund expenditures. It allows counties to include the salaries or wages of emergency medical care providers as eligible expenses. This change aims to for the financial sustainability of emergency medical services in Iowa. The bill defines 'emergency medical care provider' and 'emergency medical services' as per existing law. It takes effect immediately upon enactment, emphasizing the urgent need for funding in this critical area.	For	Signed by the Governor 3/28.	Expands eligible expenditures for emergency medical services funds. Includes salaries or wages of emergency medical care providers. Defines 'emergency medical care provider' and 'emergency medical services'.
HF174	School District Territory Attachment and Dissolution Act	The legislation amends the existing law regarding the attachment of territory from a school district that is subject to an approved dissolution proposal. The bill specifies that the attachment will be effective on July 1 of the calendar year following the year in which the attachment was approved. Additionally, it allows for a reduction in the foundation property tax levy for school districts with a certified enrollment of fewer than six hundred, contingent upon approval from the director of the department of education. The bill applies to dissolution propositions approved by voters on or after its effective date.	Unregistered	Signed by the Governor 3/12.	Amends the effective date for territory attachment from dissolved school districts. Allows for property tax levy reductions for certain dissolved school districts with a certified enrollment of fewer than six hundred. Applies to dissolution propositions approved after the bill's effective date.
SF171			Unregistered		
SSB1222	Iowa Local Government Property Tax Reform Act 2.0	The Iowa Local Government Property Tax Reform Act aims to amend existing property tax regulations for counties and cities, establishing new maximum levy rates for general and rural services. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026, the legislation introduces a formula for calculating levy rates based on the previous year's actual property tax dollars and assessed values, ensuring that increases are capped at specific percentages. Additionally, the bill modifies the foundation property tax rates for school districts, reducing the rate significantly for budget years starting July 1, 2026. The act also includes provisions for new valuation definitions and budget adjustment factors based on consumer price index changes. Overall, the legislation seeks to provide a more structured approach to property taxation while ensuring fiscal responsibility.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 4/9. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Amends the maximum levy rate for county general services for fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026, to be based on a formula involving previous fiscal year's tax dollars and assessed values. Introduces a new calculation for rural county services levy rates starting July 1, 2026, similar to the general services levy. Reduces the foundation property tax levy rate for school districts from \$5.40 to \$2.97 per \$1,000 of assessed value for budget years beginning July 1, 2026. Defines 'new valuation' to include increases from new construction and improvements, impacting how property taxes are calculated.
HSB326			Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 4/9. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	
HF617	Enhancement of Low and Moderate Income Housing Assistance in Urban Renewal Areas	House File 617 amends existing laws to enhance support for low and moderate income family housing in urban renewal areas, particularly in cities with populations over 15,000. The bill raises the minimum requirement for housing assistance from 10% to 20% of the original project cost for qualifying projects. Additionally, it extends the duration for tax revenue division from 10 years to 20 years for these projects. The definition of 'low and moderate income families' is also updated to align with federal guidelines. This legislation aims to improve housing affordability and support for families in need.	For	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 4/3.	Increases the minimum housing assistance requirement from 10% to 20% of the original project cost for urban renewal projects in cities with populations over 15,000. Extends the division of tax revenue for qualifying projects from 10 fiscal years to 20 fiscal years. Updates the definition of 'low and moderate income families' to align with federal guidelines.
HSB229	Modification of Property Tax Statements and Deadlines	House Study Bill 228 introduces significant changes to the individual property tax statements mailed to property owners in Iowa. Starting from fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026, these statements will include a comparison of the current year's property taxes due and the estimated taxes for the upcoming budget year, along with the percentage change. Additionally, if the state percentage of growth is enacted after March 1, the deadlines for political subdivisions to file necessary reports and for county auditors to mail statements will be extended by 15 days. This aims to enhance transparency and provide taxpayers with clearer information regarding their property tax obligations.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	Amends property tax statements to include a comparison of current and proposed property taxes due. Introduces a requirement for percentage change in property taxes to be included in statements. Extends reporting deadlines for political subdivisions and county auditors if state growth percentage is enacted after March 1.
HSB313	Iowa Local Government Property Tax Reform Act	The Iowa Local Government Property Tax Reform Act aims to amend the existing property tax framework for counties, cities, and schools. It introduces new levy rates for general and rural county services, as well as city general fund levies, effective from July 1, 2026. The bill also establishes a gradual reduction in school foundation property tax rates over several years, culminating in a significant decrease by 2030. Additionally, it outlines new definitions and provisions regarding 'new valuation' and the management of unexpended fund balances in school districts. The changes are designed to provide more predictable tax rates while ensuring adequate funding for local services.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/26.	Amends county property tax rates for general services, establishing a new levy rate effective July 1, 2026. Introduces a new formula for calculating city general fund levy rates, applicable from July 1, 2026. Reduces the school foundation property tax rate from \$5.40 to \$2.97 per \$1,000 of assessed value by 2030. Defines 'new valuation' to include new construction and improvements, impacting tax calculations.
SSB1206			Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/27.	Establishes requirements for school districts to report unexpended fund balances and outlines potential limitations on future levies.
SSB1214	Economic Development and Housing Enhancement Act	The Iowa Economic Development and Housing Enhancement Act aims to expand the definition of 'economic development' to include the provision of workforce housing. It introduces new policies that prioritize the development of workforce housing and modifies existing requirements for low and moderate income family housing. The bill allows municipalities to reduce the percentage of funding allocated for low and moderate income housing in certain projects, while extending the duration of tax revenue collection for urban renewal projects. Additionally, it clarifies the definition of low and moderate income families and excludes specific school district taxes from urban renewal financing. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance economic growth and housing availability in urban areas.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 4/2.	Amends the definition of 'economic development' to include workforce housing. Introduces development policies that advance workforce housing. Reduces the required funding for low and moderate income housing to 20% of project costs for certain urban renewal projects from 10 to 20 years. Clarifies the definition of low and moderate income families and excludes specific school district taxes from urban renewal financing.
SSB1205	Iowa Economic Development Authority Tax Credit Revisions and New Programs	The proposed legislation seeks to revise the tax credit framework under the Iowa Economic Development Authority by establishing new programs while eliminating certain existing ones. Key changes include the introduction of the Business Incentives for Growth Program, which provides tax incentives to eligible businesses, and the Research and Development Tax Credit Program aimed at fostering innovation. Additionally, the bill sets aggregate tax credit limits and reallocates funds among various programs, ensuring a structured approach to economic growth. The legislation also repeals several existing tax credits, streamlining the incentives available to businesses. Overall, the bill aims to enhance Iowa's economic landscape by supporting targeted industries and encouraging job creation.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/27.	Repeals the business incentives for urban program (BIG Program) effective January 1, 2026, to provide tax incentives to eligible businesses. Introduces a Research and Development Tax Credit Program for businesses primarily engaged in advanced manufacturing, bioscience, insurance and finance, or technology and innovation. Sets an aggregate tax credit limit of \$110 million for business development programs, with specific allocations for various initiatives. Repeals existing tax credits including the high quality jobs program, investments in qualifying businesses tax credit, and others, to streamline the tax incentive structure. Allows for the reallocation of tax credits that are desired.
HSB305			Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/27.	

HF921	Assessment Limitations for Commercial Child Care Facilities	House Study Bill 316 amends property tax assessment laws to provide specific limitations for commercial properties primarily used as child care facilities. Starting from the assessment year of January 1, 2023, these properties will be assessed based on a percentage of their actual value, similar to residential properties, provided they meet certain application criteria. The bill outlines the application process, approval procedures, and recordkeeping requirements for property owners seeking this assessment limitation. It also includes provisions for retroactive applicability to assessment years beginning January 1, 2023, and establishes a timeline for county auditors and boards of supervisors to process applications. The intent is to support child care facilities by reducing their property tax burden.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 4/7.	Introduces assessment limitations for commercial child care facilities starting January 1, 2023. Assessment for eligible properties will be calculated using the residential assessment limitation percentage. Property owners must apply for the assessment limitation by July 1 of the assessment year. The bill includes procedures for application approval, recordkeeping, and notification of disallowance. Retroactive applicability to assessment years beginning January 1, 2023 is established.
HSB303	Establishment of the Foundation Property Tax Reduction Fund	House Study Bill 303 establishes a foundation property tax reduction fund within the state treasury, which will be funded through various appropriations and transfers from existing funds. Starting from the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2026, the fund's balance will be used to reduce the foundation property tax levy rate for school districts. The bill also amends existing laws to replace references to the previous property tax levy rate with the new provisions related to the foundation property tax rate. This initiative aims to provide financial support to school districts by supplementing funds that would have been collected through property taxes.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 3/5. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Creation of the foundation property tax reduction fund in the state treasury. The fund will consist of appropriations and transfers from other funds, including the Iowa economic emergency fund and the cash reserve fund. Beginning July 1, 2026, the fund's balance will be appropriated to lower the foundation property tax levy rate for school districts. Amendments to existing laws replace references to the previous property tax levy rate with the new foundation property tax rate. The fund is separate from the general fund and its moneys do not revert at the end of the fiscal year.
HSB304	Property Tax Calculation Modification Act	The Property Tax Calculation Modification Act aims to adjust how property taxes are calculated for residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial properties. It establishes thresholds for tax increases, limiting them to 100% for residential and agricultural properties and 108% for commercial and industrial properties compared to the previous fiscal year. If property taxes exceed these thresholds, reductions will be applied proportionately among the taxing authorities. The bill also defines 'qualified parcels' and outlines specific conditions under which properties may be exempt from these limitations. The changes are intended to provide more predictable tax obligations for property owners and ensure fair taxation practices.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 3/5. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Introduces a threshold of 100% for residential and agricultural property tax increases compared to the previous fiscal year. Establishes a threshold of 108% for commercial and industrial property tax increases compared to the previous fiscal year. Defines 'qualified parcels' that are eligible for tax reduction based on specific criteria. Mandates proportional reductions in property taxes for taxing authorities if thresholds are exceeded. Applies to property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2020.
HSB310	Moratorium on Economic Development Funding in Iowa's Largest Counties	House Study Bill 310 proposes a moratorium on all economic development programs administered by the economic development authority for the four most populous counties in Iowa. The moratorium is set to begin on July 1, 2025, and will last until June 30, 2028. This legislation aims to halt funding for economic development initiatives in these counties during the specified period. The bill reflects a significant policy shift regarding economic development funding in Iowa's largest urban areas, potentially impacting local economies and development projects. The implications of this moratorium could lead to a reevaluation of economic strategies in these regions.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/19.	Imposes a moratorium on economic development program funding for the four most populous counties in Iowa. The moratorium will begin on July 1, 2025, and end on June 30, 2028. The moratorium applies to programs administered by the economic development authority. Represents a significant policy change regarding economic development funding in urban areas.
HSB308	Expansion of Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program Eligibility	House Study Bill 308 proposes significant changes to the eligibility criteria for the Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program (LHEAP) in Iowa. It raises the gross income limit for eligibility from 150% to 250% of the federal poverty level, allowing more households to qualify for assistance. Additionally, it specifies that eligibility applies to households in electric utility service territories that experience rate increases between July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2025. The bill also establishes a four-year eligibility period following a rate increase. To fund the increased administrative costs associated with the expanded eligibility, the Department of Health and Human Services will assess fees on electric utilities, with provisions for nonprofit utilities to pass these costs onto non-participating ratepayers.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/11.	Increases LHEAP eligibility income threshold from 150% to 250% of the federal poverty level. Eligibility applies to households in areas where electric utility rates increased between July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2025. Establishes a four-year eligibility period from the date of the rate increase. Requires the Department of Health and Human Services to assess fees on electric utilities to cover increased administrative costs. Nonprofit electric utilities can pass fees onto non-participating ratepayers, while for-profit utilities cannot.
SF613	Iowa Gambling and Tourism Enhancement Act	The Iowa Gambling and Tourism Enhancement Act introduces significant changes to the regulation of gambling and sports wagering in Iowa. It increases the tax rate on sports wagering net receipts from 6.75% to 9% and reallocates funds to support public safety equipment. Additionally, the act establishes the Iowa major events and tourism program, which provides financial assistance to entities hosting significant events that generate economic impact. The legislation also modifies existing license fees for gambling operations and repeals the sports tourism marketing program, redirecting those funds to the new tourism program. Overall, the act aims to enhance the state's tourism sector while ensuring effective regulation of gambling activities.	Unregistered	Appropriations subcommittee recommended passage 3/31.	Increases the tax rate on sports wagering net receipts from 6.75% to 9%. Appropriates \$8 million annually from the sports wagering receipts fund to the public safety equipment fund starting FY 2025-2027. Establishes the Iowa major events and tourism program to provide financial assistance for significant events in Iowa. Adjusts the annual license fees for excursion gambling boats and structures from \$5 to \$10 per person capacity. Repeals the sports tourism marketing program and transfers remaining funds to the Iowa major events and tourism fund.
HSB274	Iowa Rural Development Tax Credit Program	The proposed legislation introduces a tax credit program administered by the economic development authority for capital contributions made to certified rural business growth funds. It defines key terms such as 'qualified business' and 'credit-eligible capital contribution' while outlining the application process for growth funds seeking certification. The authority will begin accepting applications on January 7, 2024, with a cap on the total eligible investment authority and credit-eligible contributions. The program aims to stimulate economic development in rural areas by supporting businesses with fewer than 250 employees outside the state's most populous counties. Additionally, it includes provisions for tax credit issuance, recapture, and annual reporting requirements for growth funds.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/11.	Establishes the Iowa rural development tax credit program to incentivize investments in rural business growth funds. Defines 'qualified business' as those with fewer than 250 employees not located in the 12 most populous counties in Iowa.
SF270			Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/11. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Establishes a start date for application acceptance as January 7, 2024, with a maximum of \$45 million in eligible investment authority and \$27 million in credit-eligible contributions. Outlines the application process, including required documentation and a nonrefundable application fee of \$5,000.
HSB272	Modification of Emergency Medical Services Trust Fund Regulations	House Study Bill 272 seeks to modify the division of revenue related to urban renewal and the permissible expenditures from the emergency medical services trust fund. The bill removes specific language regarding the allocation of property taxes for emergency medical services from tax increment financing provisions. It also clarifies that expenditures from the fund must directly support emergency medical services and cannot be used for debt servicing. These changes are set to take effect for property taxes due in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/18.	Repeals the allocation of property taxes for emergency medical services from tax increment financing under section 403.19. Specifies that expenditures from the emergency medical services trust fund must directly support emergency medical services. Prohibits the use of funds from the trust for servicing debt. The intent of the bill is to ensure that the fund is used for emergency medical services.
HSB271	Partial Property Tax Exemption for Disaster-Affected Residential Properties	House Study Bill 271 proposes a partial exemption on property taxes for residential properties sold by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to owners who qualify for the homesteaded tax credit. This exemption applies specifically to properties located in areas declared as major disaster zones by the President or the Governor. The exemption is structured to decrease over four assessment years, starting at 80% in the first year and reducing to 20% by the fourth year. The intent of this legislation is to facilitate housing for individuals affected by major disasters, thereby promoting recovery and stability in impacted communities.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/12.	Introduces a partial property tax exemption for residential properties sold by HUD. Applies to properties sold to individuals receiving the homesteaded tax credit. Exemption is valid for four assessment years, with decreasing percentages: 80% in the first year, 60% in the second, 40% in the third, and 20% in the fourth. Targets properties located in major disaster areas declared by the President or the Governor. Aims to provide housing solutions for individuals affected by major disasters.
HSB270	Amendment to Historic Preservation Tax Credit Legislation	House Study Bill 270 and SF 170 seek to amend the existing legislation regarding the historic preservation tax credit. The bill clarifies that the changes made by House File 2317, which gradually reduce the refundability of the tax credit starting January 1, 2023, will not adversely affect tax credits issued before July 1, 2023. This amendment aims to protect taxpayers' rights to claim or redeem these credits, including any carryforward amounts. The intent is to ensure that individuals and corporations who have already received tax credits are not negatively impacted by the new provisions.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/11.	Extends the expiration of the historic preservation tax credit provisions to extend the preservation of existing rights from January 1, 2023, to July 1, 2023.
SF170			Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 1/30. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Ensures that tax credits issued before July 1, 2023, are not adversely affected by the new legislation. Clarifies that taxpayers retain the right to claim or redeem tax credits issued prior to July 1, 2023, including carryforward amounts.
SF44	Amendment to Historic Preservation Tax Credit Legislation	Senate File 44 and HSB270 modifies the existing historic preservation tax credit by extending the preservation of rights for tax credits issued prior to July 1, 2023. This amendment follows the enactment of House File 2317, which gradually reduces the refundability of the tax credit starting from the 2023 tax year. The previous 100% refundability will decrease to 75% for credits in excess of tax liability by 2027. The bill aims to protect taxpayers' rights to claim or redeem credits awarded before the specified date, ensuring that existing credits are not adversely affected by the new changes.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 1/15. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Extends the expiration of the historic preservation tax credit provisions to extend the preservation of existing rights for tax credits to July 1, 2023. Gradual reduction of tax credit refundability from 100% to 75% by 2027.
HSB292			Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/20. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Protects existing tax credits issued before the specified date. Aims to mitigate the impact of new legislation on existing tax credits.
HF975	Iowa Economic Development Authority Reforms and Funding Adjustments	The bill amends various provisions related to the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) and the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA), focusing on streamlining application processes and reallocating funding. Key changes include the removal of the Iowa Innovation Council's role in reviewing financial assistance applications, transferring responsibilities to a committee appointed by the IEDA director. Additionally, the bill repeals the brownfield redevelopment program and modifies the historic preservation tax credit program to allow for more flexible project timelines. It also establishes an arts and culture enhancement fund to support various cultural initiatives across the state. Overall, the legislation aims to enhance economic development and cultural engagement in Iowa.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/24.	Repeals the brownfield redevelopment program and advisory council, shifting the determination of redevelopment tax credits solely to the IEDA board. Modifies the historic preservation tax credit program to allow for extended project timelines and new criteria for single-family dwelling units. Establishes an arts and culture enhancement fund to support municipal and nonprofit arts organizations and increase access to arts in underserved communities.
SF465			Unregistered	Full Ways & Means committee approved passage 4/10.	Repeals the brownfield redevelopment program and advisory council, shifting the determination of redevelopment tax credits solely to the IEDA board. Modifies the historic preservation tax credit program to allow for extended project timelines and new criteria for single-family dwelling units. Establishes an arts and culture enhancement fund to support municipal and nonprofit arts organizations and increase access to arts in underserved communities.
HSB307	Amendments to Property Assessment for	The bill amends the existing property assessment laws to ensure that properties acquired for development or undergoing development activities after January 1, 2020, are assessed in the same manner as before their acquisition or development. It prohibits assessors from changing the classification or assessment of such properties until they are improved with a new covenant.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/18.	Repeals the previous five-year and eight-year assessment limitations for graded lots. Introduces a new provision that properties acquired for development on or after January 1, 2020, will maintain their prior assessment classification until certain conditions are

SF598	Development Properties in Iowa	structure, sold, or five years have passed since the subdivision plat was recorded. The bill also repeals a code section that allows for different assessment practices for subdivided properties intended for housing. The changes aim to provide stability in property tax assessments during the development process.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 3/11. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Defines 'development' to include various activities such as reconstruction, zoning changes, and installation of public utilities. -Repeals Code section 405.1, which allowed for different assessment practices for housing development.
HSB233	Bill Prohibiting Enforcement of International Organization Actions	House Study Bill 233 establishes that rules, regulations, fees, taxes, policies, or mandates from the United Nations, its agencies, or the World Economic Forum are not enforceable in Iowa. The bill mandates that the Iowa Attorney General must seek an injunction against any violations of this provision. This legislation aims to reinforce state sovereignty by limiting the influence of international organizations on state law and governance.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/18.	-Introduces a new section stating that actions from the United Nations, its agencies, or the World Economic Forum are not binding on Iowa. -Prohibits state and local governmental entities from enforcing or implementing actions from these international organizations. -Requires the Iowa Attorney General to initiate actions to restrain violations of this section.
HSB231	Amendments to Disabled Veteran Homestead Tax Credit	House Study Bill 231 introduces significant changes to the disabled veteran homestead tax credit by adding new eligibility categories based on permanent service-connected disability ratings. The bill phases in these changes over several years, allowing veterans with lower disability ratings to qualify for a credit that is a percentage of their property tax. It also ensures that the credit continues for the estate of deceased owners or their surviving spouses and children. The legislation takes effect immediately upon enactment and applies retroactively to claims filed from January 1, 2025, for property taxes due starting July 1, 2026. This aims to provide financial relief to a broader range of disabled veterans and their families.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/18.	-Introduces new eligibility criteria for the disabled veteran homestead tax credit based on disability ratings of 70%, 40%, and 10% over the next several fiscal years. -Allows the credit to be the greater of the regular homestead credit or a percentage of the property tax based on the owner's disability rating. -Continues the credit for the estate of deceased owners or their surviving spouses and children, as long as the spouse remains unmarried. -Limits the amount paid by the state to each county treasurer for the credit, ensuring it does not exceed the homestead credit under existing law. -Effective immediately upon enactment and retroactively applicable to claims filed on or after January 1, 2025.
HF28	Iowa Land Redevelopment Trust Act	The Iowa Land Redevelopment Trust Act allows municipalities to create land redevelopment trusts aimed at revitalizing communities by managing and rehabilitating properties that are dilapidated, abandoned, or blighted. These trusts are empowered to acquire properties through various means, including tax sale certificates, and are exempt from certain taxes. The act outlines the governance structure, powers, and responsibilities of the trusts, including the requirement to submit annual reports to the municipalities that created them. Additionally, the legislation prohibits the trusts from exercising eminent domain. The overall goal is to enhance community vitality and economic development by transforming non-revenue-generating properties into productive assets.	For	Full Ways & Means committee approved passage 4/2.	-Establishes land redevelopment trusts to manage dilapidated and abandoned properties. -Allows municipalities to create trusts through ordinances or resolutions.
SF44			For	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/27.	-Trusts can acquire properties via tax sale certificates and other means.
SF 144			For	Committee 1/28. No Subcommittee date yet	-Exempts trusts from state and local taxation. -Mandates annual reporting to the municipalities that created the trusts.
HF700	Iowa Entertainment Area Establishment Act	The Iowa Entertainment Area Establishment Act allows cities to designate specific areas for cultural and entertainment activities, provided certain criteria are met, such as expected attendance and property zoning. The city council can establish these areas after receiving a petition from property owners. An entertainment surcharge, not exceeding 3%, can be imposed on retail sales within the area, including food, alcoholic beverages, and entertainment tickets. The revenues generated from this surcharge are to be used for various city purposes, including public safety and capital improvements. The act also outlines the procedures for establishing, amending, and dissolving entertainment areas.	For	Referred to Ways & Means committee 3/5.	-Cities can create entertainment areas with a minimum expected attendance of 250,000 persons annually. -The entertainment area must consist of contiguous parcels not to exceed 75 acres. -A surcharge of up to 3% can be imposed on certain retail sales within the area. -The ordinance requires a three-fourths council vote for adoption, or a unanimous vote if a remonstrance is filed. -Surcharge revenues are designated for specific city funds and purposes.
HF92	Modification of Iowa's Urban Renewal Law	House File 92 introduces changes to Iowa's urban renewal law, specifically addressing the allocation of property tax revenues. The bill stipulates that taxes for emergency medical services will not be included in the division of revenue under tax increment financing. This change aims to ensure that essential services are funded without being affected by urban renewal financing mechanisms. The legislation will take effect for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026. Overall, the bill seeks to balance urban development needs with the funding of critical community services.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 1/29.	-Amends Iowa's urban renewal law regarding revenue allocation. -Excludes emergency medical services taxes from tax increment financing. -Applies to property taxes due on or after July 1, 2026. -Aims to support low and moderate income family housing. -Ensures essential services are funded independently of urban renewal projects.
SF600	Property Tax Abatement for Surviving Spouses of Emergency Services Members	Senate File 21 and House File 75 allows the surviving spouse of an emergency services member, such as a firefighter or peace officer, who was killed in the line of duty to petition for the abatement of property taxes on their homestead. The petition must include a certification of good standing and proof that the death was a direct result of a traumatic injury incurred while on duty. Certain conditions disqualify a petitioner from receiving the abatement, including intentional misconduct or gross negligence. If approved, the abatement applies to all applicable taxes and special assessments, with provisions for future years as long as eligibility is maintained. The act takes effect immediately and applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.	Undecided	Placed on Senate calendar 3/19.	-Surviving spouses of emergency services members can petition for property tax abatement. -Petition must include certification of good standing and proof of death's cause. -Exclusions apply for intentional misconduct, gross negligence, or intoxication.
HF73			Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 2/5.	-Applies retroactively to assessment years and special assessments. -Effective immediately with retroactive applicability to January 1, 2025.
SF96	Property Tax Abatement for Volunteer Emergency Services Providers	Senate File 96 enables volunteer emergency services providers who meet specific criteria, including a minimum of five years of service and an annual income of less than \$5,000, to file a petition for property tax abatement. The petition must be submitted by October 31 for the upcoming fiscal year, and it requires certification of good standing from the provider's agency. If approved, the abatement can cover up to 10% of property taxes, not exceeding \$500, and may extend for the provider's lifetime if they have served for ten or more years. The legislation takes effect immediately and applies to taxes due from July 1, 2026, onward.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 4/7.	-Eligibility requires five years of service and income under \$5,000. -Petitions must be filed by October 31 each year. -Abatement can cover up to 10% of property taxes, with a maximum of \$500. -Abatement is immediately available for providers with ten or more years of service. -Effective for taxes due from July 1, 2026.
SF28	Iowa Property Tax Exemption Reform for Seniors and Veterans	Senate File 29 introduces significant changes to property tax exemptions in Iowa, specifically targeting elderly homeowners and veterans. The bill transforms the homestead tax exemption for individuals aged 65 and older into a credit of up to \$6,500 on actual taxes payable. Additionally, it raises the military service tax exemption for veterans, allowing for a property tax exemption based on the lesser of the actual property value or a calculated amount equivalent to a \$4,000 credit. The changes take effect immediately upon enactment and apply retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. This legislation aims to provide financial relief to seniors and veterans, ensuring they receive adequate For in managing their property taxes.	Undecided	Referred to Ways & Means Committee 1/14. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Changes homestead tax exemption for seniors aged 65 and older to a credit of up to \$6,500. -Increases military service tax exemption for veterans starting from assessment years after January 1, 2025. -Applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. -Targets financial relief for elderly homeowners and veterans in Iowa.
HF600	Property Tax Levy Rate Limitations and Election Requirements	House File 600 amends existing laws regarding property tax levies by establishing a maximum levy rate that cannot exceed 102% of the average levy rate over the previous five fiscal years. It allows for exceeding this limit through a special election, requiring a 60% majority vote for approval. Additionally, the legislation mandates that any increase in the levy rate can only be applied for one fiscal year within a five-year period. The bill also stipulates that the maximum levy rate will revert to the original calculation after the fiscal year in which the increase was approved. Furthermore, the General Assembly is tasked with reviewing this legislation during each session, with any changes requiring a 60% vote from both houses.	Undecided	Referred to Ways & Means 2/25. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes a maximum property tax levy rate of 102% of the average rate over the last five fiscal years for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026. -Allows exceeding the maximum levy rate through a special election with a requirement of 60% voter approval. -Permits the increased levy rate to be applied for only one fiscal year within a five-year period. -Requires the maximum levy rate to revert to the original calculation after the fiscal year of the increase. -Mandates a review of this legislation by the General Assembly during each session, with changes needing a 60% majority vote.
HF566	Property Tax for a Partial Exemption for Disaster-Affected Residential Properties	House File 566 introduces a new provision for property tax exemptions specifically targeting residential properties sold by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the aftermath of major disasters. The bill allows for a partial exemption from property taxes for a period of four assessment years, with decreasing percentages of exemption each year: 80% in the first year, 60% in the second, 40% in the third, and 20% in the fourth. This exemption is applicable only if the property is sold to an owner who qualifies for the homestead tax credit and is intended to provide housing for individuals affected by a declared disaster. The intent of this legislation is to facilitate housing recovery in disaster-stricken areas by reducing the financial burden of property taxes on new homeowners.	Undecided	Full Ways & Means committee approved bill 4/9.	-Introduces a partial property tax exemption for residential properties sold by HUD. -Exemptions apply to properties sold to individuals receiving the homestead tax credit. -Applicable only for properties located in areas declared as major disaster areas. -Exemption lasts for four assessment years with a decreasing percentage: 80%, 60%, 40%, and 20% respectively. -Aims to support housing recovery efforts following major disasters.
SF496	Prohibition of Pet License Fees by Local Governments	Senate Study Bill 1095 aims to amend the Code of Iowa by adding provisions that prevent local governments from adopting or enforcing any ordinances, motions, resolutions, or amendments that impose fees for pet licenses. The bill reflects a shift towards making pet ownership more accessible by eliminating financial barriers associated with licensing. By prohibiting these fees, the legislation seeks to encourage responsible pet ownership and ensure that pet licensing is not a financial burden on residents. This change could lead to an increase in licensed pets, which may enhance public health and safety through better tracking of pet populations.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended amendment and passage 3/19.	-Amends Section 331.301 of the Code of Iowa to prohibit counties from imposing fees for pet licenses. -Amends Section 364.3 of the Code of Iowa to prohibit cities from imposing fees for pet licenses. -Aims to make pet ownership more accessible by eliminating financial barriers. -Encourages responsible pet ownership and better tracking of pet populations.
SF569	Solid Waste Collection Rate Regulation and Property Tax Rebate Act	The proposed legislation aims to regulate the rates charged by governmental entities for solid waste collection and disposal services, capping annual increases at either 2% above the previous year's rates or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, whichever is lower. It excludes planned rate increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from these limits. If proposed rate increases exceed the established limits, they must be approved by voters in a general election. Additionally, the bill introduces a property tax rebate for property owners who opt-out of government-provided solid waste services, allowing them to reclaim taxes allocated for these services. This rebate is contingent upon the property owner's application and is designed to provide financial relief for those choosing alternative waste disposal methods.	Undecided	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/28.	-Establishes a maximum rate increase for solid waste collection and disposal services at 2% above the previous year's rates or the consumer price index increase, whichever is lower. -Excludes planned rate increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from the rate increase limits. -Requires voter approval for any rate increases exceeding the established limits, with results effective immediately after certification. -Introduces a property tax rebate for property owners opting out of government solid waste services, equal to the amount of property taxes allocated for these services. -Application for the rebate must be submitted annually by September 30 of the year following the fiscal year for which the owner opted out.

SF511	Iowa Urban Renewal and Gaming Property Legislation	The proposed legislation introduces significant changes to Iowa's urban renewal law by prohibiting urban renewal plans from including projects associated with properties where gaming licenses operate, specifically those licensed after January 1, 2025. It establishes that any assessment agreements for such properties must set a minimum actual value based on the project cost presented during the license approval process. Additionally, it excludes property taxes levied against these gaming properties from tax increment financing allocations. The bill is effective immediately upon enactment, with specific provisions applying to property taxes due after July 1, 2025.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 3/5. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Prohibits urban renewal plans from including projects related to properties operated by gaming licenses issued after January 1, 2025. Establishes that assessment agreements for these properties must set a minimum actual value not less than the project cost presented to the state rating and gaming commission. Excludes property taxes levied against gaming properties from tax increment financing allocations. The bill takes effect immediately upon enactment. Specific provisions regarding property taxes apply to those
HSB206			Undecided	Local Government subcommittee recommended passage 2/26.	Establishes new resident and new graduate tax credits in Iowa. Credits reduce income tax liability by 100% for up to four consecutive years. Eligibility is limited to individuals who have not been residents in the previous twelve months or are recent graduates under 30. Credits can only be claimed once in a lifetime and are not refundable. Applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.
HF31	Iowa New Resident and Graduate Tax Credit Act	The Iowa New Resident and Graduate Tax Credit Act introduces two tax credits: one for new residents who have recently taken full-time employment in Iowa and another for recent graduates from Iowa-based educational institutions. Each credit allows eligible individuals to reduce their income tax liability by 100% for up to four consecutive tax years. New residents must not have been residents of Iowa in the previous twelve months, while new graduates must be 30 years old or younger during the first tax year claiming the credit. Both credits can only be claimed once in a lifetime and are not refundable if they exceed tax liability. The act includes provisions for retroactive applicability starting January 1, 2025, and outlines conditions for repeal based on unemployment rates.	Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended passage 1/29.	Modifies tax exemption criteria for forest and fruit-tree reservations. Requires owners to receive a homestead tax credit to qualify for exemptions. Exemption continues without annual reapplication if conditions are met. Includes recapture tax provisions for property sales or non-compliance. Effective immediately and retroactively applicable from January 1, 2025.
SF17	Iowa Forest and Fruit-Tree Reservation Tax Exemption Act	Senate File 17 amends the existing tax exemption laws for forest and fruit-tree reservations in Iowa. It stipulates that property owners must not only meet the criteria set by the natural resource commission but also be receiving a homestead tax credit to qualify for the exemption. The bill ensures that once an application is accepted, the exemption continues as long as the conditions are met, without the need for annual reapplication. It also includes provisions for recapture taxes if the property is sold or if the conditions for exemption are not maintained. The act takes effect immediately upon enactment and applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.	Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended passage 3/19.	Limits bond issuance to 80% of total project costs for approved projects after July 1, 2025. Encourages funding from alternative sources for the remaining project costs. Aims to enhance fiscal responsibility in public project financing. Applies to projects approved through a public election.
HF301	Limitations on Bond Issuance for Public Projects	House File 101 introduces a new regulation regarding the issuance of bonds for public projects in Iowa. For any project where a proposition to issue bonds is approved in an election after July 1, 2025, the total amount of bonds issued cannot exceed 80% of the project's total cost. The remaining 20% must be funded through other sources. This measure aims to promote fiscal responsibility and ensure that public projects are not overly reliant on bond financing. The bill reflects a shift towards more sustainable funding practices for public infrastructure and development.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Establishes a redevelopment tax credit for grayfield sites over 50,000 square feet in communities with populations under 50,000, allowing for a two-year credit at the board's discretion. It also creates a nuisance property remediation fund, providing up to \$500,000 in financial assistance to cities for the remediation of properties of similar size. Financial assistance can include loans or forgivable loans, with a portion forgiven upon successful remediation. The bill expands eligibility for funding assistance to cities with populations between 5,000 and 30,000, allowing for up to \$1 million in funding for abandoned buildings. The legislation aims to promote community development and address the challenges posed by abandoned and nuisance properties.
HF131	Iowa Redevelopment and Nuisance Property Remediation Act	House File 131 introduces a redevelopment tax credit for grayfield sites over 50,000 square feet in communities with populations under 50,000, allowing for a two-year credit at the board's discretion. It also creates a nuisance property remediation fund, providing up to \$500,000 in financial assistance to cities for the remediation of properties of similar size. Financial assistance can include loans or forgivable loans, with a portion forgiven upon successful remediation. The bill expands eligibility for funding assistance to cities with populations between 5,000 and 30,000, allowing for up to \$1 million in funding for abandoned buildings. The legislation aims to promote community development and address the challenges posed by abandoned and nuisance properties.	Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended passage 3/19.	Establishes conservation area designations for land in Iowa. Sets tax rates of \$12 per acre for commercial conservation areas and \$8 per acre for other conservation areas. Requires a minimum of five continuous acres for designation. Imposes penalties for non-compliance, including recapture taxes. Repeals the forest and fruit-tree reservation tax exemption program.
SF106			Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee tabled bill 3/19.	Repeals previously eliminated tax levies for cultural and infrastructure purposes. Introduces new tax levies for support of musical groups, memorial buildings, symphony orchestras, and public libraries. Establishes maximum tax rates for each new levy, such as 13.5 cents for musical groups and 27 cents for public libraries per thousand dollars of assessed value. Requires voter approval for the certification of these taxes, ensuring community engagement. Maintains the ability for voters to eliminate these taxes through a similar petition and election process.
HF142	Iowa Conservation Area Taxation Act	House File 142 creates a framework for designating conservation areas in Iowa, allowing landowners to apply for such designations on tracts of at least five continuous acres. The bill sets specific tax rates for these areas, with commercial conservation areas taxed at \$12 per acre and other conservation areas at \$8 per acre, effective from January 1, 2026. Revenue generated from these taxes will be distributed among local taxing districts. The legislation also outlines requirements for maintaining conservation areas and imposes penalties for non-compliance, including a recapture tax for areas that lose their designation. Additionally, it repeals the existing forest and fruit-tree reservation tax exemption program, effective from the same date.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means Committee 1/27. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Defines 'exemption certificate' and 'water utility'. Requires water utilities to accept valid exemption certificates. Prohibits utilities from requiring individuals to obtain tax refunds instead of honoring exemptions. Imposes civil penalties on utilities that do not accept valid exemption certificates. Mandates the Department of Revenue to adopt rules for
HF172	Tax Credit for Cultural and Infrastructure Support	House File 172 amends existing tax laws to allow cities to levy specific taxes for cultural and infrastructure projects, including support for musical groups, memorials, symphony orchestras, and public libraries. The bill repeals previously eliminated tax levies and establishes maximum rates for each tax. Voter approval is required for these levies, ensuring community involvement in funding decisions. The legislation aims to enhance local cultural and infrastructure development while maintaining transparency and accountability through the election process.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means Subcommittee 1/20. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Allows cities to impose a tax for public library support, not exceeding the FY 2022-2023 levy amount. Requires voter approval at a regular city election for the tax to be imposed. Tax validity is limited to ten years, with the option for reauthorization for additional ten-year periods. City council can discontinue the tax by a majority vote.
SF200	Tax Exemption for Water Utilities	Senate File 200 and House File 329 introduces provisions requiring water utilities in Iowa to accept and retain valid exemption certificates that exempt water usage from taxation. The bill specifies that utilities cannot compel individuals to seek tax refunds instead of honoring the exemption. If a utility fails to accept a valid certificate, it faces civil penalties equivalent to the refunded tax amount plus interest. The Department of Revenue is tasked with adopting rules to enforce these provisions, ensuring compliance and proper administration of the exemption process.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/4. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Establishes a cap on the actual value of residential properties for assessment years starting January 1, 2026, limiting increases unless specific conditions apply. Introduces a schedule for increasing the assessment percentage of residential properties from 55% in 2025 to 100% by 2034. Modifies the calculation of property tax levy rates to correspond with the new assessment limitations, effective for fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026. Removes previous provisions that limited growth in residential property assessments based on agricultural property growth. Applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.
HF329			Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended passage 3/12.	New subsection added to Section 427A.1 of the Iowa Code. Structures not anchored to a permanent foundation, except by their own weight, are exempt from property assessment and taxation. The bill is effective immediately upon enactment. Retroactive applicability to assessment years starting January 1, 2025.
HF264	Library Tax Certification for Cities	House File 264 amends Iowa Code section 384.12 to permit cities to impose a tax for public library support, not exceeding the amount levied in the fiscal year 2022-2023. The tax can only be enacted if a majority of voters approve it during a regular city election. Once approved, the tax is valid for ten years and can be reauthorized for additional ten-year periods. The city council retains the authority to discontinue the tax by a majority vote. This bill aims to provide a stable funding mechanism for public libraries in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/10. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Introduces a fee for forest and fruit-tree reservations starting January 1, 2026. Establishes a fee of \$2 per acre for reservations in the same county as the owner's homestead. Sets a fee of \$3 per acre for reservations in a contiguous counties. Implements a calculated fee for reservations not covered by the previous two categories. Fees are to be paid by September 1 each year to the county general fund. This change aims to create a more structured financial contribution from landowners benefiting from tax exemptions.
HF418	Iowa Property Tax Reform Act	The Iowa Property Tax Reform Act of 2025 aims to revise the assessment and taxation framework for residential properties. It introduces a cap on the actual value of residential properties for assessment years starting January 1, 2026, ensuring that the value does not exceed the previous year's value unless specific conditions are met. The act also outlines a gradual increase in the percentage of actual value at which residential properties will be assessed, reaching 100% by 2034. Additionally, it adjusts property tax levy rates to align with these new assessment limitations, impacting fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026. The changes are designed to provide more predictable property tax assessments and enhance fairness in the taxation process.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/13. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Repeals existing tax credits on a rolling basis from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2031. Amends the repeal date of the renewable chemical production tax credit from January 1, 2030, to January 1, 2031. Establishes that tax credits issued before January 1, 2031, remain valid and can be claimed by taxpayers. Introduces a provision for the automatic repeal of future tax credit programs five years after their enactment, unless otherwise specified. This legislation aims to streamline tax credit management and reduce the complexity of the tax code in Iowa.
SF346	Exemption of Non-Permanently Anchored Structures from Property Assessments	Senate File 346 introduces a new provision to the Iowa Code that stipulates structures not anchored to a permanent foundation, except by their own weight, shall not be assessed or taxed as real property. This change aims to clarify the criteria for property assessment, potentially impacting property owners with such structures. The bill is deemed of immediate importance, taking effect upon enactment, and it applies retroactively to assessment years beginning on or after January 1, 2025. This could lead to significant tax relief for affected property owners and may influence future property assessment practices.	Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended passage 3/25.	Repeals a tax for forest and fruit-tree reservations starting January 1, 2026. Establishes a fee of \$2 per acre for reservations in the same county as the owner's homestead. Sets a fee of \$3 per acre for reservations in a contiguous counties. Implements a calculated fee for reservations not covered by the previous two categories. Fees are to be paid by September 1 each year to the county general fund. This change aims to create a more structured financial contribution from landowners benefiting from tax exemptions.
HF634	Establishment of Fees for Forest and Fruit-Tree Reservations in Iowa	Senate File 219 establishes a new fee system for forest and fruit-tree reservations that are currently exempt from property taxes. The fees vary based on the location of the reservation relative to the owner's homestead, with rates set at \$2 per acre for reservations in the same county as the homestead, \$3 per acre for contiguous counties, and a calculated rate for other reservations. Fees must be paid annually by September 1 to the county treasurer, with funds directed to the county general fund. This change aims to create a more structured financial contribution from landowners benefiting from tax exemptions.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/28. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Repeals existing tax credits on a rolling basis from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2031. Amends the repeal date of the renewable chemical production tax credit from January 1, 2030, to January 1, 2031. Establishes that tax credits issued before January 1, 2031, remain valid and can be claimed by taxpayers. Introduces a provision for the automatic repeal of future tax credit programs five years after their enactment, unless otherwise specified. This legislation aims to streamline tax credit management and reduce the complexity of the tax code in Iowa.
SF219			Unregistered	Ways & Means Subcommittee recommended amendment and passage 3/25.	Repeals existing tax credits on a rolling basis from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2031. Amends the repeal date of the renewable chemical production tax credit from January 1, 2030, to January 1, 2031. Establishes that tax credits issued before January 1, 2031, remain valid and can be claimed by taxpayers. Introduces a provision for the automatic repeal of future tax credit programs five years after their enactment, unless otherwise specified. This legislation aims to streamline tax credit management and reduce the complexity of the tax code in Iowa.
HF646	Future Repeal of Tax Credits	House File 625 outlines a structured approach to repealing various tax credits in Iowa over a specified timeline, with most repeals occurring between January 1, 2027, and January 1, 2031. The bill amends existing laws to set new repeal dates for specific tax credits, ensuring that any credits issued before these dates remain valid and can be claimed by taxpayers. Additionally, it establishes a framework for the automatic repeal of future tax credit programs five years after their enactment, unless otherwise specified. This legislation aims to streamline tax credit management and reduce the complexity of the tax code in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/28. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Repeals existing tax credits on a rolling basis from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2031. Amends the repeal date of the renewable chemical production tax credit from January 1, 2030, to January 1, 2031. Establishes that tax credits issued before January 1, 2031, remain valid and can be claimed by taxpayers. Introduces a provision for the automatic repeal of future tax credit programs five years after their enactment, unless otherwise specified. This legislation aims to streamline tax credit management and reduce the complexity of the tax code in Iowa.
SF439	Reestablishment of Tax Credit	Senate File 439 and HF96 aims to reinstate a tax levy for public libraries that was eliminated by previous legislation (HF 716). The proposed tax, capped at 27 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value, requires a valid petition and subsequent voter referendum for implementation. If approved by a	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/25. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Introduces a tax levy for public libraries not to exceed 27 cents per \$1,000 of assessed value. Requires a valid petition for the council to submit the tax question to voters at the next regular city election.

HF196	Levy in Iowa	majority, the tax will be imposed, and it can also be eliminated through a similar petition and election process. The bill seeks to enhance funding for public libraries while ensuring community involvement through the voting process.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means 2/3. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Allows for the elimination of the tax through the same petition and election process. -Reestablishes a tax that was previously eliminated by HF 718, restoring local funding options for libraries.
HF64	Regulation of Public Flag Display in Public Entities	The Public Flags Act aims to regulate the flags that can be displayed on public buildings and vehicles in Iowa. It mandates that only specific flags, including the U.S. flag and the state flag, may be raised, with certain exceptions for educational and cultural displays at public schools and museums. The act also introduces penalties for violations, including civil fines and potential withholding of state funds for repeated non-compliance. The intent is to ensure that flag displays reflect civic values and promote national and state unity. The legislation outlines the responsibilities of public officials and custodians regarding flag display.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means committee 2/28. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Public entities are required to display only specified flags, including the U.S. flag and the state flag. -Exceptions are made for educational displays in public schools and museums, allowing for flags relevant to cultural or historical contexts. -Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per day may be imposed for violations of the flag display regulations. -Repeated violations may result in the withholding of state funds or resources from non-compliant public entities. -Public officials may face disciplinary actions for willful and repeated violations of the flag display provisions.
SF596	Local Emergency Management Agency Budget Act	Senate File 596 (Formerly SF26) amends existing laws regarding the budgets of local emergency management agencies in Iowa. It designates the local emergency management commission as a municipality and certifying board, requiring that their approved budgets be fully funded through various permissible options. The bill mandates that the commission adopt and certify the budget by February 28 each year, with a prohibition on amendments by any other entity. This legislation applies to property tax budgets due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.	Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means committee 3/11.	-Local emergency management commission designated as a municipality. -Budgets must be fully funded by approved options. -Budget certification deadline set for February 28 each year. -Prohibition on budget amendments by entities other than the commission. -Applicable to fiscal years starting July 1, 2026.
SF600	Iowa Storm Water Drainage Rate Regulation Act	The Iowa Storm Water Drainage Rate Regulation Act aims to limit the annual increase of storm water drainage service rates to either 2% above the previous year's rates or the percentage increase in the consumer price index for the Midwest region, whichever is lower. It excludes planned increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from these limits. Additionally, properties retaining at least 1.5 inches of standing water during a billing cycle or containing a compliant retention pond will not be charged for storm water drainage services. If rate increases exceed the established limits, the governing body must seek voter approval at the next general election, with refunds mandated if the increase is rejected. This legislation seeks to provide financial relief to property owners while ensuring the sustainability of storm water management systems.	Unregistered	Ways & Means subcommittee recommended passage 3/28.	-Establishes a maximum rate increase for storm water drainage services at 2% above the previous year's rates or the consumer price index increase, whichever is lower. -Excludes planned rate increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from the maximum increase limits. -Prohibits charges for properties retaining at least 1.5 inches of standing water during a billing cycle. -Excludes properties with compliant retention ponds from storm water service charges. -Requires voter approval for any rate increases exceeding the established limits, with refunds mandated if the increase is rejected.
SF574	Amendments to Retention Fees and Surety Bonds in Public Improvement Contracts	Senate File 574 proposes changes to the retention of fees for public improvement contracts in Iowa. The bill reduces the maximum percentage of fees that public corporations can retain from contractors and subcontractors from five percent to three percent. This change aims to improve cash flow for contractors and subcontractors involved in public projects. The retained funds are still designated for the payment of claims related to materials and labor performed on the improvements. The legislation reflects a shift towards more favorable financial conditions for those engaged in public construction work.	Unregistered	Passed Senate 3/26. Vote tally 45-4. Placed on House calendar 4/5.	-Amends Section 573.12 to reduce the retention rate from five percent to three percent for payments made under public improvement contracts. -Contractors may retain from each payment to subcontractors the lesser of three percent or the amount specified in their contract. -The retained percentage constitutes a fund for the payment of claims for materials and labor, which must be held and disposed of by the public corporation as outlined in the chapter.
HF582	Iowa Natural Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Legislation	The proposed legislation creates the Natural Hazard Mitigation Financing Program, which aims to provide loans to eligible entities for projects that mitigate the impact of natural hazards. It also outlines the Disaster Recovery Housing Assistance Program, specifying the types of financial assistance available to homeowners and renters affected by disasters. Key changes include the removal of certain administrative requirements and the introduction of new definitions and funding mechanisms. The legislation emphasizes the separation of program funds from the state general fund and allows for the issuance of bonds to support the financing program. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance Iowa's capacity to respond to and recover from natural disasters effectively.	Unregistered	Full Ways & Means committee approved bill 4/9.	-Establishes the Natural Hazard Mitigation Financing Program to provide loans for eligible projects. -Defines eligible entity and project to clarify who can apply for funding. -Introduces the Disaster Recovery Housing Assistance Program, specifying financial assistance for homeowners and renters. -Removes the requirement for homeowners or renters to register for the disaster case advocacy program to receive assistance.
SF585	Iowa Energy Systems Modernization and Regulation Act	The Iowa Energy Systems Modernization and Regulation Act aims to enhance the state's energy infrastructure by updating retarding principles for electric power generation and energy storage facilities. It encourages the development of diverse energy technologies, including nuclear power, and introduces limits for public utility innovation programs. The bill also establishes land restoration standards for electric transmission lines and outlines requirements for anaerobic digester systems, including construction permits and operational guidelines. These changes are intended to ensure reliable electric service, promote economic benefits, and support sustainable energy practices in Iowa.	Unregistered	Appropriations subcommittee recommended passage 3/31.	-Modifies retarding principles to include energy storage facilities and nuclear power generation. -Encourages public utility innovation and diverse electric power generating technologies. -Establishes new tariffs for public utility innovation programs to meet customer needs. -Implements land restoration standards for electric transmission lines to protect agricultural land. -Introduces regulations for anaerobic digester systems, including permit requirements and operational standards.
HF634			Unregistered	Referred to Ways & Means committee 3/7.	
HF1001	Rural Attorney Recruitment Assistance Program	House File 209 creates a rural attorney recruitment assistance program to help rural counties and municipalities attract legal professionals. Eligible counties must have a population of less than 26,000 and be located more than 20 miles from a city with at least 50,000 residents. The program offers incentive payments to participating attorneys, funded partly by the counties or municipalities. Attorneys must commit to practicing full-time in the area for at least five years and participate in volunteer legal projects. The program is limited to five attorneys in its first year and includes provisions for assessments of need and eligibility.	For	Placed on Appropriations calendar 4/10.	-Establishes a rural attorney recruitment assistance program. -Eligibility based on population and distance from larger cities. -Incentive payments provided to participating attorneys. -Requires a five-year commitment to practice law in the area.
SF220			For	Referred to Education 2/10. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	
SF166	Establishment of Length of Service Award Programs for Emergency Responders	Senate File 166 introduces a framework for municipalities to create length of service award programs aimed at recognizing the contributions of volunteer firefighters, emergency medical care providers, and reserve peace officers. The bill establishes a grant fund under the control of the Department of Revenue, which will receive annual appropriations from the sports wagering receipts fund to support these programs. Municipalities that opt to implement such programs will be able to provide tax-deferred benefits to eligible participants. The legislation outlines the responsibilities of municipal governing bodies in setting eligibility and operational guidelines for the programs. Additionally, it ensures a dollar-for-dollar funding match for municipalities that establish these programs, enhancing financial support for local emergency responders.	For	Appropriations subcommittee recommended passage 2/6.	-Authorizes municipalities to establish length of service award programs for volunteer firefighters, emergency medical care providers, and reserve peace officers. -Creates a length of service award program grant fund under the control of the Department of Revenue. -Appropriates \$1.5 million from the sports wagering receipts fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, to support the grant fund. -Mandates annual transfers from the sports wagering receipts fund to maintain a balance of \$1.5 million in the grant fund each fiscal year. -Establishes a grant application process that allows for a dollar-for-dollar funding match, up to \$300 per award.
HF1092	Establishment of Length of Service Award Programs for Emergency Responders	House File 755 (formerly HSB197) authorizes municipalities in Iowa to create length of service award programs for volunteer emergency responders. The bill mandates the transfer of \$2 million in lottery revenues annually to a dedicated grant fund, with provisions for increased funding if the fund is depleted for two consecutive years. Municipalities must adopt guidelines for eligibility and program operation in consultation with relevant department heads. The legislation aims to provide tax-deferred benefits to participants and includes a matching grant process for municipalities. The bill is set to take effect on January 1, 2026.	For	Appropriations subcommittee recommended passage 3/19.	-Establishes length of service award programs for volunteer firefighters, emergency medical care providers, and reserve peace officers. -Allocates \$2 million in lottery revenues annually to the length of service award program grant fund. -Increases funding by \$500,000 if the grant fund is depleted for two consecutive fiscal years, with a cap of \$5 million. -Requires municipalities to adopt guidelines for eligibility and program operation in consultation with fire and police department leaders. -Grants municipalities a dollar-for-dollar funding match for contributions to the program, not exceeding \$500 per participant.
HF651	EB11 System Repair and Replacement Appropriations Act	House File 951 aims to provide financial support for counties with populations between 16,000 and 16,500 to repair or replace their EB11 systems that were affected by natural disasters in 2024. The bill allocates \$2 million from the 911 emergency communications fund for this purpose. The funds will be available for expenditure until the close of the succeeding fiscal year, ensuring that counties have the necessary resources to restore critical emergency communication services. The bill emphasizes the importance of maintaining effective EB11 systems for public safety and emergency response. It takes effect immediately upon enactment.	Unregistered	Appropriations subcommittee recommended passage 3/27.	-Appropriates \$2 million from the 911 emergency communications fund for EB11 system repairs. -Targets counties with populations between 16,000 and 16,500 affected by natural disasters in 2024. -Funds are not remitted available for expenditure until the end of the fiscal year 2026. -The bill takes effect immediately upon enactment.
HF517	Vacant School Building Demolition Grant Program	House File 133 creates a vacant school building demolition grant fund to support the demolition of buildings that were previously used as school attendance centers or administration buildings and have been vacant since before January 1, 2021. The program is managed by the economic development authority and aims to assist political subdivisions with populations under 15,000. Grants will be awarded through a competitive scoring process, with a focus on those in the lowest populated counties. The authority will coordinate with applicants to ensure that the use of grant funds aligns with community development goals. The bill includes provisions for the management of funds and reporting requirements, and it will take effect on July 1, 2025, contingent upon funding appropriations.	Unregistered	Referred to Appropriations committee 2/20.	-Establishes a grant fund for demolishing vacant school buildings. -Targets buildings that became vacant before January 1, 2021. -Prioritizes applications from smaller political subdivisions. -Allows up to 5% of funds for administrative costs. -Requires annual reporting on program results.
HF726	Establishment of emergency medical technician (EMT) training for the Rural Emergency Response Enhancement Program	House File 725 introduces the Rural Emergency Response Enhancement Program, which is designed to provide financial support to small rural police departments and volunteer fire departments for emergency medical technician (EMT) training. The program will be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, which will prioritize grant applications based on demonstrated need. Grants may cover various costs associated with EMT training, and recipients are required to report on the training outcomes and improvements in emergency response. The program is funded through a newly created fund, with appropriations not exceeding \$250,000 per fiscal year from 2025 to 2029. The legislation also mandates a program evaluation report by the department by the end of 2028.	Unregistered	Referred to Appropriations on 3/4. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes the Rural Emergency Response Enhancement Program to support small rural police and volunteer fire departments. -Defines key terms such as "EMT training," "small rural police department," and "volunteer fire department." -Grants are available for costs related to EMT training, including tuition and training materials. -Requires annual reporting on grant recipients on personnel trained and improvements in emergency response. -Creates a fund for the program with appropriations capped at \$250,000 per fiscal year from 2025 to 2029.

SF300	Regulation of Consumer Fireworks in Iowa	Senate File 303 modifies the current regulations surrounding the use of consumer fireworks in Iowa. It prohibits county boards of supervisors and city councils from restricting or limiting the use of consumer fireworks on July 3, July 4, and December 31. The bill maintains that local authorities can still regulate fireworks on other days if they determine it poses a threat to public safety or constitutes a nuisance. This change aims to standardize the use of fireworks during key holiday periods while allowing local governments some regulatory power on other days.	Against	Passed Senate 4/7. Vote tally 31-16. Placed on file in House 4/9.	Prohibits local governments from restricting the use of consumer fireworks on July 3, July 4, and December 31. Removes the allowance for consumer fireworks usage from June 1 through July 8 and December 10 through January 3. Maintains the authority of local boards of supervisors to limit fireworks use based on public safety or nuisance concerns.
SF507	Iowa Bill to Restrict Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Programs in Local Governments	Senate File 507 aims to restrict local government initiatives related to diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) by preventing the establishment of DEI offices and the hiring of personnel for such roles. It also prohibits any requirements for individuals to provide DEI statements or to receive preferential treatment based on these statements. The bill discourages any initiative that incentivizes or attempts to influence hiring or promote policies based on race, sex, or ethnicity, while allowing for colorblind and sex-neutral hiring practices. The intent appears to be to limit government involvement in DEI initiatives, aligning with a broader national trend of scrutinizing such programs.	Undecided	Passed Senate 3/25. Vote tally 34-15. Placed on House calendar 4/9.	Prohibits local governments from establishing DEI offices, maintaining diversity, equity, and inclusion offices. Prevents hiring or contracting for roles related to diversity, equity, and inclusion. Bans requirements for individuals to provide diversity, equity, and inclusion statements or to receive preferential treatment based on these statements. Defines diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts broadly, including manipulation of hiring practices based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Excludes legal compliance work related to federal laws.
SF395	Regulation of Contractor Licensing and Permit Fees	Senate File 595 amends existing laws to prevent counties and cities from imposing licensing fees on contractors and specific licensed professionals, including plumbing and mechanical workers. The bill establishes a cap on permit fees, limiting them to a maximum of \$500 for work performed within their jurisdictions. This change is intended to streamline the regulatory process for contractors and reduce financial burdens associated with licensing and permits. The legislation clarifies definitions for general contractors and subcontractors, ensuring that they are not subject to additional licensing fees. Overall, the bill seeks to enhance the operational environment for licensed professionals in Iowa.	Undecided	Passed Senate 3/25. Vote tally 37-12. Placed on House unfinished business 4/10.	Prohibits counties and cities from imposing licensing fees on contractors and specific licensed professionals. Limits permit fees charged by governmental subdivisions to a maximum of \$500. Clarifies definitions of 'general contractor' and 'subcontractor' to ensure they are not subject to additional licensing fees. Allows counties and cities to charge for permits and inspections but restricts the fee amount. Aims to reduce regulatory burdens on licensed professionals.
HF487	Regulation of Accessory Dwelling Units in Iowa	House File 947 and Senate File 592 aims to standardize the regulation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) across Iowa by requiring counties and cities to permit at least one ADU on the same lot as a single-family residence. The bill outlines conditions under which ADUs must comply with building regulations and prohibits local governments from imposing overly restrictive regulations regarding site, appearance, and occupancy. Additionally, it streamlines the permit approval process, requiring that applications meeting the criteria are approved without discretionary review. The legislation seeks to promote housing availability and flexibility while maintaining certain standards for safety and compliance.	Undecided	SF592 substituted. Passed House 4/8. Vote tally 89-7.	Counties and cities must adopt ordinances allowing a minimum of one accessory dwelling unit (ADU) on the same lot as a single-family residence. ADUs must comply with applicable building regulations and can only be limited by state historic building codes, deed restrictions, or common interest community rules. Local governments cannot impose size restrictions on ADUs smaller than 1,000 square feet, nor can they require ADUs to match the design of the primary residence. Counties and cities are prohibited from imposing additional parking requirements for lots with both a single-family residence and an ADU. Permit applications for ADUs must be approved or denied within 30 days, or they are automatically deemed approved.
SF311	City Civil Service Reform Act	The City Civil Service Reform Act prohibits cities with a civil service commission from creating citizen review boards for police conduct. It mandates that cities with populations over 50,000 have between five and seven civil service commissioners. The bill outlines the procedures for the removal, discharge, demotion, or suspension of civil service employees, ensuring actions are based on just cause. It also modifies the appeal process to the civil service commission and allows for appeals to district courts. Additionally, the legislation provides for the awarding of reasonable attorney fees to employees who prevail in appeals.	Undecided	Passed Senate 3/17. Vote tally 37-8. Placed on House calendar under unfinished business 3/18.	Prohibits citizen review boards for police conduct in cities with civil service commissions. Establishes a minimum of five civil service commissioners for cities over 50,000 in population. Outlines just cause requirements for employee disciplinary actions. Modifies appeal procedures for civil service employees. Allows for attorney fees to be awarded in successful appeals.
HF495	Immunity for Sports and Exposition Venues from Nuisance Actions	The legislation introduces provisions that protect sports and exposition venues from being classified as public or private nuisances after they have been operational for more than one year, as long as they comply with all relevant laws. It specifies that only majority property owners can file nuisance claims if a venue has materially violated a law. The bill also outlines that reasonable expansions of venues will not be considered grounds for nuisance actions, provided they do not adversely affect the environment or public health. Additionally, it prohibits state or local agencies from taking action against compliant venues. The legislation aims to support the operation of sports and exposition venues while balancing community concerns.	Undecided	Passed House 3/27. Vote tally 92-0. Attached to SF495 3/31.	Defines 'sports or exposition venue' and establishes immunity from nuisance actions after one year of operation. Allows nuisance claims only from majority property owners if a venue has materially violated a law. Prohibits nuisance classification due to changed local conditions after one year of operation. Exempts reasonable expansions from being classified as nuisances, barring significant environmental or health impacts. Prohibits state or local agencies from taking action against compliant venues.
HF 259	Public Notice Requirements for Governmental Meetings	The bill amends existing laws regarding public notice for governmental meetings. It mandates that governmental bodies provide notice of the time, date, and place of each meeting, including recommended meetings, and the tentative agenda. Notices must be posted in a conspicuous location and on the governmental body's internet site. If a tentative agenda is amended, it must be marked as AMENDED and the changes identified. Additionally, the bill requires notice for canceled meetings to be given at least 24 hours in advance, or as soon as reasonably possible if that is not feasible. This legislation aims to enhance public awareness and participation in governmental decision-making.	Undecided	Passed House 3/4. Vote tally 94-1. Attached to SF388 3/5.	Requires notice of meetings to be given at least 24 hours in advance. Mandates posting notices in prominent locations and on the internet. Amended agendas must be clearly marked and identified. Includes requirements for notice of canceled meetings. Applies to public appointments and employment notices.
HF297	Amendments to Emergency Services Compensation and City Council Roles	The legislation modifies existing laws to allow for lawful compensation, including nominal stipends and benefits, for volunteer firefighters and emergency medical care providers who hold city offices, provided there is no conflict with other public offices. It also permits city council members to serve as chiefs of volunteer fire departments, contingent upon a majority council vote, while requiring abstention from voting on their own appointments. Additionally, the bill allows cities to establish funds for major equipment related to emergency services, ensuring that any financial settlements for damaged equipment are allocated appropriately. These changes aim to enhance the support and operational capacity of emergency services within cities.	Undecided	Passed House on 3/10. Vote tally 88-0. Attached to SF499	Allows lawful compensation, including nominal stipends, for volunteer firefighters and emergency medical care providers holding city offices. City council members can serve as chiefs of volunteer fire departments with a majority council vote, requiring abstention from their own appointment votes. Cities may establish funds for acquiring and maintaining major equipment for emergency services. Damaged emergency services equipment must be deposited into the relevant funds rather than the general fund.
HF502	Amendments to County and City Regulation of Real Property	House File 652 and Senate File 569 introduces new provisions that allow boards of adjustment to grant variances from zoning ordinances under specific conditions. The amendments focus on area, dimensional, or other numerical limitations, enabling property owners to appeal for variances when strict enforcement would cause practical difficulties. To qualify for a variance, property owners must demonstrate that their challenges are unique to their property and not self-created, and that granting the variance will not significantly alter the character of the surrounding neighborhood. This change aims to balance the enforcement of zoning laws with the need for flexibility in certain circumstances.	Undecided	Passed House 3/13. Vote tally 89-6. Attached to SF569	New provisions allow boards of adjustment to grant variances from zoning ordinances. Variances can be granted for area, dimensional, or other numerical limitations. Property owners must prove that practical difficulties are unique to their property and not self-created. Granting a variance must not significantly alter the essential character of the surrounding neighborhood. The legislation emphasizes the importance of not being contrary to the public interest.
HF609	Expansion of Cancer Benefits for Public Retirement System members	House File 989 introduces significant changes to the retirement contribution rates for public employees, particularly those in special service roles such as county sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. The bill increases the employee contribution percentage while decreasing the employer contribution percentage for these members, effective from July 1, 2025. Additionally, it clarifies the definition of 'cancer' and adjusts the member's contribution rate to account for statutory changes. The legislation aims to ensure that the retirement system remains sustainable while providing necessary support for employees affected by cancer.	Undecided	Passed House 3/26. Vote tally 46-1. Passed Senate 4/9. Vote tally 46-1.	Defines 'cancer' as a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with potential to invade or spread. Increases the applicable employee contribution percentage for special service members by 0.125% annually starting July 1, 2025. Decreases the applicable employer contribution percentage for special service members by 0.125% annually starting July 1, 2025. Adjusts the member's contribution rate to 9.675% starting July 1, 2025, with a maximum cap of 11.475%.
HF706	Iowa Open Meetings and Records Act Amendments	House File 416 proposes significant changes to the Iowa Open Meetings and Records Act, primarily by increasing the financial penalties for members of governmental bodies who violate open meeting laws. The bill raises the minimum and maximum damages for violations, particularly for those who knowingly participate in such violations. Additionally, it introduces a requirement for newly elected or appointed officials to complete a training course on their responsibilities under the law within 90 days of taking office. This training aims to enhance compliance and understanding of open meeting laws among public officials. Failure to complete the training may result in further penalties, although it does not invalidate actions taken by the governmental body.	Undecided	Passed House 3/24. Senate tally 95-0. Placed on Senate calendar 4/2.	Increases damages for violations of open meeting laws from \$100-\$500 to \$500-\$2,500. Increases damages for knowingly committed violations from \$1,000-\$2,500 to \$5,000-\$12,500. Mandates a training course for newly elected or appointed public officials regarding their responsibilities under the open meetings and records laws. Requires completion of training within 90 days of taking office, with a 60-day grace period before penalties may be assessed.
SF47	Iowa Uniform Public Expression Protection Act	The Iowa Uniform Public Expression Protection Act creates a framework for municipalities to seek expedited relief from civil actions that challenge their rights to free speech, assembly, and petition. Under this act, parties can file a special motion to dismiss such actions within 60 days of being served. The act stays all other proceedings while the motion is pending, ensuring that the focus remains on the protection of constitutional rights. The court is required to hold a hearing on the motion within 60 days and must rule on it promptly. If the motion is granted, the court may award costs and attorney fees to the prevailing party. This legislation is designed to deter lawsuits that may be intended to silence public expression and to promote the uniform application of these protections across states.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate unfinished business 4/3.	Establishes a special motion for expedited relief in civil actions involving First Amendment rights. Applies to communications in governmental proceedings in which the speaker is a public official. Requires a hearing on the motion within 60 days of filing. Stays all other proceedings while the motion is pending. Allows for the award of costs and attorney fees to the prevailing party.
HF528	Election Recount and Contest Procedures Enhancement Act	House File 598 introduces significant changes to the election recount process in Iowa. It mandates that recounts be conducted in each precinct where votes were cast if a request is made within a specified timeframe and the vote difference is 1% or less. The bill also stipulates that candidates requesting a recount must post a bond unless the vote difference is 0.1% or less. Additionally, the composition of the recount board is revised to include the county commissioner and their staff, and it allows candidates to appoint observers during the recount. The legislation aims to enhance the integrity and transparency of the election process.	Unregistered	Passed House 3/25. Vote tally 66-31. Attached to SF543 3/26.	Recounts must be made by 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday following the election. A recount is required if the vote difference between the apparent winner and the requesting candidate is 1% or less. Candidates must post a bond for recounts unless the vote difference is 0.1% or less. The recount board will consist of the county commissioner, their staff, and election personnel. Candidates may appoint up to five observers to monitor the

SP543	Iowa Election Recount Procedures and Penalties Act	The proposed legislation modifies existing laws regarding election recounts in Iowa by establishing new requirements for the composition of recount boards based on county population. It allows the state commissioner of elections to initiate recounts and sets specific deadlines for filing recount requests. Additionally, the bill introduces penalties for candidates who fail to request a hand recount when required. The legislation aims to enhance the integrity and efficiency of the election recount process while ensuring that all parties involved are adequately represented.	Unregistered	Attached to HF528 3/26. Placed on Senate unfinished business 4/3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes the composition of recount boards based on county population: fewer members for smaller counties and more for larger ones. Allows the state commissioner of elections to call for a recount of any election. Removes the first and second Monday after an election as possible dates for canvassing. Establishes a civil penalty of \$100 for candidates who do not request a hand recount when required. Sets specific deadlines for filing recount requests and for the recount board to complete its work.
HF163	Iowa School Safety Enhancement Act	The Iowa School Safety Enhancement Act requires the creation of multidisciplinary threat assessment teams in school districts and accredited nonpublic schools. These teams are tasked with assessing and intervening when students exhibit behaviors that pose a threat to safety. The bill allows for the sharing of information among covered entities, including parents and governmental agencies, to ensure the safety and well-being of students experiencing emotional disturbances or mental illness. Additionally, it provides immunity from civil liability for individuals who report credible threats. The legislation aims to foster collaboration and communication among various stakeholders to better serve students and maintain a safe educational environment.	Unregistered	Placed on House unfinished business 4/3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of multidisciplinary threat assessment teams in schools. Facilitation of information sharing among covered entities. Immunity from civil liability for good faith reporting of threats. Focus on students at risk of emotional disturbances or mental illness.
SP563	Regulation of Pharmacy Benefits Managers in Iowa	The Iowa Pharmacy Benefits Manager Regulation Act aims to enhance transparency and fairness in the prescription drug pricing system. It introduces definitions for 'pass-through pricing' and 'spread pricing,' prohibiting PBMs from discriminating against pharmacies and pharmaceuticals. The bill mandates that PBMs cannot impose different cost-sharing based on the pharmacy used and requires that all contracts executed after July 1, 2025, utilize a pass-through pricing model. Additionally, it establishes an appeals process for pharmacies regarding reimbursement rates. The legislation seeks to ensure that pharmacies are reimbursed fairly and that consumers have the freedom to choose their pharmacy without financial penalties.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate unfinished business 4/3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines pass-through pricing and spread pricing to clarify pricing models used by PBMs. Prohibits PBMs from discriminating against pharmacies or pharmaceuticals regarding participation and reimbursement. Mandates that PBMs cannot impose different cost-sharing based on the pharmacy where a prescription is filled. Requires all contracts related to prescription drug benefits executed after July 1, 2025, to use a pass-through pricing model. Establishes an appeals process for pharmacies to contest reimbursement rates.
HF549	Iowa Officer-Involved Shooting Review Act	House File 549 establishes a process for reviewing officer-involved shootings that result in death or serious bodily injury. The county attorney is required to review the evidence, provide a written opinion, and make a charging decision within 180 days. If there is a conflict of interest, the case will be referred to an independent attorney or a special prosecutor. The results of the review must be shared with the involved officer or their legal counsel and employing agency. This legislation aims to enhance oversight and accountability in law enforcement actions.	Unregistered	Passed House on 3/12. Vote tally 96-0. Placed on Senate calendar 4/2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandates review of officer-involved shootings resulting in death or serious injury. County attorney must provide a written opinion and charging decision within 180 days. In cases of conflict of interest, the review is referred to an independent authority. Results of the review are shared with the involved officer and their agency.
HF800	Prohibition of State and Local Regulations on Fuel-Powered Equipment	House Study Bill 214 aims to prevent government entities from enacting or maintaining regulations that restrict the possession, operation, or sale of fuel-powered equipment based solely on the equipment's fuel source. The bill defines 'fuel source' broadly, encompassing various types of fuels and energy storage methods. It explicitly states that any existing regulations that conflict with this prohibition are void and unenforceable. This legislation seeks to ensure that individuals and businesses can freely use and trade fuel-powered equipment without interference from local or state regulations that target specific fuel types.	Unregistered	Passed House on 3/19. Vote tally 84-12. Placed on Senate calendar 4/2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits government entities from regulating fuel-powered equipment based on its fuel source. Defines 'fuel source' to include various fuels and energy storage methods. Declares any conflicting regulations void and unenforceable. Applies to both state and local government entities, including counties and cities. Aims to protect the rights of individuals and businesses.
HF856	Prohibition of Funding for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Initiatives in Iowa	House Study Bill 155 aims to restrict state entities from expending any funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) offices or officers. The bill defines DEI efforts broadly, including any actions that influence employee or student body composition based on race, sex, or ethnicity. It explicitly excludes certain offices and activities from this prohibition, such as legal compliance offices and academic departments. The bill allows individuals to bring civil actions against state entities for violations and grants the attorney general the authority to enforce compliance. This legislation reflects a significant shift in how state resources can be allocated concerning DEI initiatives.	Unregistered	Passed House on 3/18. Vote tally 61-37. Education subcommittee recommended passage 4/1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits state entities from expending any support diversity, equity, and inclusion offices. Defines diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts broadly, including manipulation of employee or student body composition based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Excludes certain offices and activities from the funding prohibition, such as legal compliance offices and academic departments. Allows individuals to bring civil actions against state entities for violations of the funding prohibition. Grants the attorney general authority to enforce.
SP315	Iowa Competitive Pharmacy Benefits Managers Marketplace Act	The Iowa Competitive Pharmacy Benefits Managers Marketplace Act mandates the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to conduct automated, transparent reverse auctions for pharmacy benefits manager services. The first auction is set to occur by July 1, 2026, with subsequent contracts awarded prior to the expiration of existing contracts. The act outlines the requirements for a technology platform to facilitate these auctions and ensures that the winning PBM bears the costs associated with the auction process. Additionally, it allows for market checks during the contract term to maintain competitive pricing. The legislation aims to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of prescription drug benefits for self-funded public sector health plans.	Unregistered	Passed Senate 3/17. Vote tally 46-0. Placed on House calendar 4/2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a reverse auction process for pharmacy benefits managers. First auction to be completed by July 1, 2026. Requires a technology platform for conducting auctions and evaluating bids. Winning PBM responsible for costs associated with the auction process. Allows for market checks to ensure competitive pricing during contract term.
SP379	Iowa Civil Rights Commission Processing Bill	The legislation introduces new provisions for the processing of complaints filed with local civil rights agencies or commissions. It mandates that complaints involving political subdivisions be referred to the Iowa office of civil rights. Additionally, if a complaint alleging a violation of the Iowa Civil Rights Act remains unresolved after twelve months, it can be transferred to the Iowa office upon request. The bill also requires local agencies to notify parties of their rights regarding complaint transfers and to cross-file complaints with the Iowa office when applicable. Furthermore, it establishes a two-year term for commissioners appointed to local agencies or commissions.	Unregistered	Passed Senate 3/26. Vote tally 43-4. Placed on House calendar 4/1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a timeline for processing complaints: 12 months to the Iowa office of civil rights. Complaints unresolved after twelve months can be transferred to the Iowa office upon request. Local agencies must notify all parties of their rights regarding complaint transfers within 300 days of filing. Local agencies are required to cross-file complaints with the Iowa office if they arise from alleged violations under its jurisdiction. Commissioner terms for local agencies or commissions.
SP75	County Supervisor Representation and Vacancy Act	The County Supervisor Representation and Vacancy Act requires counties with a population of 125,000 or more, or those with a main campus of a state-regulated institution, to adopt a 'plan three' representation model for electing supervisors. This plan necessitates the election of supervisors from single-member districts. The bill also stipulates that vacancies in these counties must be filled by special election, while smaller counties may fill vacancies through appointments. Additionally, the act sets deadlines for the submission of precinct plans and the completion of representation plans following special elections. The legislation takes effect immediately upon enactment.	Unregistered	Passed Senate 3/10. Vote tally 35-12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties with populations of 125,000 or more must use 'plan three' for supervisor elections. Vacancies in larger counties must be filled by special election. Smaller counties can fill vacancies through appointments. Precinct plans must be submitted by October 1, 2025. The act takes effect immediately upon enactment.
HF786			Unregistered	Passed House (SF75) 3/18. Vote tally 65-33.	
Unrelated Bills (Dead Unless Amended onto Live Bills)					
SSB1181	Prohibition of Franchise Fees by Local Governments in Iowa	Senate Study Bill 1181 amends existing laws to eliminate the ability of cities and counties in Iowa to impose franchise fees on entities operating within their jurisdictions. Currently, cities can charge a franchise fee based on a percentage of gross revenues, but this bill will remove that authority entirely. The changes will take effect on July 1, 2025, impacting all existing and future franchises. The bill also clarifies that local governments cannot collect franchise fees in addition to other fees from the same entity. This legislation reflects a significant shift in local government revenue practices regarding franchise agreements.	Against	Local Government recommended passage 3/5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beginning July 1, 2025, counties are prohibited from assessing or collecting franchise fees. Cities will also be prohibited from assessing franchise fees related to any franchise granted by the city starting July 1, 2025. The bill removes the current allowance for cities to impose franchise fees based on a percentage of gross revenues, which could be up to 5% or 7% in larger cities. Existing and future franchise agreements will not be able to include franchise fees as a revenue source for local governments. The bill ensures that if a city collects a franchise fee, it cannot also collect a fee under another section of the law from the same entity.
SSB1117	Iowa Sewer Rate Regulation Act	The Iowa Sewer Rate Regulation Act aims to limit the annual increase in sewer service rates to a maximum of 2% above the previous year's rates or the percentage increase in the consumer price index for the Midwest region, whichever is lower. It excludes planned increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from these limits. If a proposed rate increase exceeds the established limits, it must be approved by voters in a general election. Should the voters reject the increase, any excess charges collected must be refunded by January 1 following the election. This legislation seeks to provide financial predictability for consumers while ensuring that necessary funding for sewer services is maintained.	Against	Local Government recommended passage 2/28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a maximum rate increase for sewer services at 2% above the previous year's rates or the percentage increase in the consumer price index, whichever is lower. Excludes planned increases for debt repayment incurred before July 1, 2025, from the rate increase limits. Requires voter approval for any rate increases that exceed the established limits. Mandates refunding any excess charges collected if the proposed rate increase is rejected by voters. Aims to balance the financial needs of sewer services with consumer protection.
SSB1013		The Iowa Primary Elections for City and School District Nominations Act requires that candidates for city and school district elections be nominated through primary elections, moving away from nonpartisan elections. The bill outlines the procedures for filing nomination papers, the number of signatures required for candidacy, and the timeline for conducting these elections. It also specifies that the costs of conducting these primary elections will be borne by the respective city councils and school boards. The legislation aims to standardize the nomination process across various local elections and enhance the electoral framework in Iowa. The act will take effect for elections held on or after January 1, 2027.	Against	Referred to Local Government 1/14. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandates primary elections for city and school district nominations. Repeals nonpartisan election methods for these positions. Establishes filing deadlines and signature requirements for candidates. Specifies that election costs will be covered by local governing bodies. Applies to elections held on or after January 1, 2027. Prohibits local governments from restricting the use of consumer fireworks on July 3, July 4, and December 31. Removes the allowance for consumer fireworks usage from June 1 through July 8 and December 10 through January 3. Mandates the authority of local boards of supervisors to limit fireworks use based on public safety or nuisance concerns. City councils do not require a determination of threat to public safety to impose restrictions on fireworks use.
SP300	Regulation of Consumer Fireworks in Iowa	Senate File 303 modifies the current regulations surrounding the use of consumer fireworks in Iowa. It prohibits county boards of supervisors and city councils from restricting or limiting the use of consumer fireworks on July 3, July 4, and December 31. The bill maintains that local authorities can still regulate fireworks on other days if they determine it poses a threat to public safety or constitutes a nuisance. This change aims to standardize the use of fireworks during key holiday periods while allowing local governments some regulatory power on other days.	Against	Bill deferred by Senate on 3/11.	

SF110	Prohibition of Fire Protection Sprinkler Systems in Small Residential Properties	Senate File 310 mandates that the state building code commissioner implement a prohibition on the installation of fire protection sprinkler systems in residences consisting of fewer than seven units. This bill also ensures that local building regulations cannot require such installations in these smaller residential properties. The intent behind this legislation is to alleviate the regulatory burden on smaller residential properties, potentially reducing construction costs and encouraging housing development in this segment of the market. The bill reflects a shift in focus towards larger residential units when it comes to fire safety regulations.	Against	Placed on Senate calendar 2/13.	Prohibits the installation of fire protection sprinkler systems in residences with fewer than seven units. Requires the state building code commissioner to adopt this prohibition as part of the state building code. Prevents local building regulations from mandating sprinkler systems in small residential properties.
HF896	Elimination of Population Threshold for Regional Transit Districts in Iowa	House File 896 and Senate Study Bill 1183 proposes significant changes to the establishment of regional transit districts in Iowa. The current law requires a city to have a population exceeding 175,000 to create such a district. This bill eliminates that population requirement, enabling any county, regardless of size, to collaborate with participating cities to form a regional transit district. This change aims to enhance public transit options and support transportation for passengers in areas that may not have existing urban transit systems. Additionally, cities without urban transit systems can opt out of participation through a resolution, providing them with flexibility in their involvement.	For	Passed House 3/19. Vote tally 91-5. Referred to Senate Transportation committee 3/24. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Removes the population threshold of 175,000 for counties to create regional transit districts. Allows any county and participating cities to form a regional transit district through a chapter 28E agreement. Maintains the option for cities without urban transit systems to decline participation in the district. Aims to improve public transit access and support in less populated areas.
SSB1183			For	Local Government subcommittee recommended passage 3/3.	
SF246	Amendment to Interest Rates on State Depository Time Certificates	Senate File 246 proposes an amendment to the existing law regarding the interest rates on state moneys invested in depository time certificates of deposit (CDs). The bill stipulates that the interest rate for these investments must be no less than one-half of the effective federal funds rate, as published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This change aims to ensure that state funds earn a competitive interest rate, potentially increasing the returns on public investments. The amendment applies not only to the Treasurer of State but also to other public bodies or officers making such investments. The bill reflects a shift towards aligning state investment returns with broader economic indicators.	For	Referred to Local Government 2/10. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Amends Section 12C.6, subsection 2, paragraph b of the Code 2025. Establishes that state funds in depository time certificates of deposit must earn interest at not less than one-half of the effective federal funds rate. The effective federal funds rate is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Applies to investments by public bodies or officers beyond just the Treasurer of State.
HSB96	Amendment to Local Sales and Services Tax Expenditures	House Study Bill 96 modifies the existing law regarding the use of local sales and services tax funds by explicitly permitting cities and counties to allocate these funds to nonprofit organizations that are exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. This change aims to enhance the provision of public services within local jurisdictions by enabling financial support to qualified nonprofits. The bill underscores the importance of these organizations in delivering essential services to communities, particularly in areas such as emergency medical services. The amendment reflects a broader recognition of the role that nonprofits play in local governance and public welfare.	For	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/29.	Amends Section 423B.1 of the Code 2025. Allows local sales and services tax moneys to be expended on payments to nonprofit entities exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3). Specifies that these nonprofits must provide public services within the applicable city or county. Maintains the existing provision that local tax moneys can be used for any lawful purpose of the city or county.
HF510	Amendment to Special Election Procedures for City Office Vacancies	House File 510 (Formerly HF127) modifies the existing law concerning how city councils can fill vacancies in elective offices. The bill stipulates that if a council opts to fill a vacancy by appointment, a petition for a special election can only be filed if the remaining term is at least one year. This change aims to clarify the rights of electors in influencing the method of filling such vacancies, ensuring that they can request a special election under specific conditions. The bill also allows councils to publish notices in advance of a resignation, thereby streamlining the appointment process.	For	Passed House 3/17. Vote tally 66-30. Referred to Senate State Government 3/18. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Amends the process for filling vacancies in city offices. Allows a petition for a special election only if the remaining balance of the unexpired term is at least one year. Specifies that if a vacancy is filled within fourteen days of notice publication or appointment, the council must call a special election. Enables councils to publish advance notices of upcoming vacancies due to resignations.
HF877	Amendments to Proofs of Publication for Public Notices	House Study Bill 247 seeks to clarify the definition of 'proof of publication' and establish the fees that newspapers can charge for publishing public notices. The bill specifies that a proof of publication must include the published document, date of publication, and the name of the newspaper or a statement regarding posting on a public notice internet site. Additionally, it prohibits newspapers from charging government bodies for proof of publication, while allowing them to charge for additional elements like notarized affidavits. The bill also categorizes proofs of publication as admissible writings under the rules of evidence.	Undecided	Placed on House calendar 3/7.	Defines 'proof of publication' to include the published document, date of publication, and the name of the newspaper or a statement of posting on a public notice internet site. Prohibits newspapers from charging government bodies for proof of publication of public notices. Allows newspapers to charge a fee for proofs of publication that include additional elements, such as notarized affidavits, not to exceed actual preparation costs. Categorizes proofs of publication as admissible writings or records under the rules of evidence.
HF936	Amendment to Open Records Definition for Government Bodies in Iowa	House File 936 and Senate File 503 seeks to enhance transparency in government operations by broadening the definition of 'government body' to encompass instrumentalities of cities and townships. This change subjects these entities to open records laws, ensuring that they adhere to the same standard of public access to information as other government bodies. The bill also introduces civil penalties for violations of these open records requirements. By including these instrumentalities, the legislation aims to improve accountability and public trust in local governance. The implications of the amendment could lead to increased scrutiny of local government actions and decisions.	Undecided	Placed on House calendar 3/12.	Amends the definition of 'government body' to include instrumentalities of a city or township. Subjects these instrumentalities to open records requirements under Iowa law. Introduces civil penalties for violations of open records laws applicable to these entities. Enhances public access to government information and accountability.
SF503			Undecided	Placed on Senate unfinished business 4/3.	
SF464	Freedom to Garden Act	The Freedom to Garden Act establishes the right of individuals to create and maintain residential gardens on their property without the threat of regulation from state agencies or local governments. It defines a residential garden as a space primarily used for growing food for personal consumption. The act emphasizes the importance of sustainable gardening practices and recognizes the inherent rights of individuals to cultivate their own food. However, it outlines specific exceptions where regulations may still apply, such as gardens intended for sale or those that violate prior property rights. Overall, the act aims to promote gardening as a means of nourishment and well-being.	Undecided	Passed Senate 3/24. Vote tally 49-0. Local Government subcommittee recommended passage 4/1.	Prohibits state agencies and local governments from regulating residential gardens. Defines 'residential garden' as a space for growing food primarily for personal use. Establishes the right to grow, raise, harvest, and consume food of one's choosing. Excludes gardens intended for sale from protection under this act. Lists specific exceptions where regulations may still apply, including nuisances and invasive plants.
SF498	Prohibition of Landscaping Design Regulations in Commercial Zones	Senate Study Bill 1108 aims to prevent counties and cities from adopting or enforcing any ordinances that set standards for landscape design in areas designated for commercial use. This includes restrictions on the types of products, materials, or aesthetic methods that can be mandated. However, the bill clarifies that it does not interfere with the rights of private parties to establish their own landscaping design standards through valid private covenants or contractual agreements. The intent of the legislation is to reduce regulatory burdens on commercial property owners while still allowing for private agreements among property owners.	Undecided	Placed on Senate calendar 3/4.	Prohibits state agencies and local governments from regulating landscaping design standards in commercial zones. The legislation specifically addresses the products, materials, or aesthetic methods that cannot be mandated by local governments. Private parties retain the right to create their own landscaping design regulations through valid covenants or agreements. The bill aims to streamline regulations for commercial property owners in Iowa.
SF601	Amendments to City Utility Approval Procedures	Senate Study Bill 1115 proposes significant changes to the approval process for city utilities in Iowa. It removes the requirement for public hearings and voter approval for certain utility franchise grants, amendments, extensions, or renewals, allowing city councils to make decisions in a single meeting. The bill also streamlines the process for establishing or disposing of city utilities, shifting from a voter-based approval system to a council resolution process. These changes aim to enhance efficiency in local government decision-making regarding utility management.	Undecided	Passed Senate 3/18. Vote tally 48-0. Referred to House Local Government. Subcommittees cancelled.	Removes the requirement for public hearings on utility franchise proposals. Allows city councils to grant, amend, extend, or renew utility franchises in a single meeting. Changes the approval process for establishing or disposing of city utilities from voter approval to council resolution. Reduces the notice period for public hearings from 60 days to 30 days prior to the hearing. Eliminates the need for voter approval for certain utility-related decisions unless a valid petition is submitted.
SF463	Prohibition of Taxpayer Funding for Lobbyists	Senate Study Bill 1042 aims to restrict political subdivisions from utilizing funds obtained through taxation to employ or compensate lobbyists. The bill defines a lobbyist and outlines the penalties for knowingly violating this provision, categorizing such violations as serious misdemeanors. If a lobbyist is found in violation, they may face reprimand, suspension, or dismissal from their position. The legislation seeks to enhance government ethics and transparency by preventing the use of taxpayer money for lobbying activities. This measure reflects a commitment to accountability in the use of public funds.	Undecided	Placed on Senate calendar 3/4.	Prohibits political subdivisions from using tax revenues to hire lobbyists. Defines what constitutes a lobbyist under the law. Establishes penalties for violations, including serious misdemeanors. Allows for reprimand, suspension, or dismissal of violating lobbyists. Aims to improve government ethics and transparency.
HSB206	Cancellation of Tax Sale Properties with Abandoned Buildings	House Study Bill 205 and SF28 amends existing laws regarding the cancellation of tax sales for properties that contain abandoned buildings. It requires the county treasurer to cancel the sale and refund the purchase money to the tax sale certificate holder if a verified statement from a city or county is received. The refund will include interest at a rate of 2 percent per month on the total amount due. This bill aims to provide a mechanism for local governments to address abandoned properties effectively and ensure that tax sale certificate holders are compensated fairly.	Undecided	Local Government subcommittee recommended passage 3/3.	Amends Section 448.13 to require cancellation of tax sales for properties with abandoned buildings. Requires a mechanism for the county treasurer to refund the purchase money to tax sale certificate holders. Adds a provision for interest of 2 percent per month on the unpaid amount due.
SF28			Undecided	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/27.	
HF267	Expansion of Cancer Definition for Public Retirement Benefits	House File 267 seeks to amend the existing definitions of 'cancer' in Iowa law by removing specific references to certain types of cancer and replacing them with a more generalized description. This change aims to expand the eligibility for accidental disability and death benefits for members of the public safety peace officers' retirement system and the municipal fire and police retirement system. Additionally, the bill ensures that the expanded definition applies to in-service disability retirement allowances for special service members under the Iowa public employees' retirement system. By broadening the definition, the legislation intends to provide greater support to those diagnosed with cancer within these public retirement systems. The bill also includes a state mandate that requires political subdivisions to comply with its provisions regardless of funding availability.	Undecided	Referred to Local Government 2/6. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Amends Section 448.13 to require cancellation of tax sales for properties with abandoned buildings. Requires a mechanism for the county treasurer to refund the purchase money to tax sale certificate holders. Adds a provision for interest of 2 percent per month on the unpaid amount due. Establishes a process for cities or counties to file a verified statement and petition for title to the parcel.
SF264	Mandatory Labeling for Fire Fighter Equipment Regarding PFAS	Senate File 254 introduces a requirement for fire fighter equipment to have a permanently affixed label disclosing whether it contains perfluorinated and polyfluorinated substances. This law aims to enhance safety and transparency regarding the materials used in fire fighting gear. Starting July 1, 2026, municipalities and fire departments will be prohibited from purchasing equipment that does not meet this labeling requirement. The bill also specifies that political subdivisions must comply with this mandate regardless of funding provisions. This legislation reflects growing concerns about the health impacts of certain chemicals used in fire fighting materials.	Undecided	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 2/19.	Amends the definition of 'cancer' by removing specific cancer types and adding a generalized description. Expands eligibility for accidental disability and death benefits for members of the public safety peace officers' retirement system and the municipal fire and police retirement system. Removes the new definition applies to in-service disability retirement allowances for special service members under the Iowa public employees' retirement system. Includes a state mandate requiring political subdivisions to comply with the bill's provisions. Removes the applicability of Code section 25B.2, subsection 3, which would relieve political subdivisions from purchasing fire fighter equipment without a label indicating the presence of perfluorinated and polyfluorinated substances. Defines 'fire fighter equipment' to include various protective clothing and gear. Establishes a compliance deadline of July 1, 2026, for the labeling requirement. Clarifies that political subdivisions must comply with the

HSB204	Amendments to City Utility Approval Processes	House Study Bill 204 proposes significant changes to the approval process for city utilities in Iowa. It removes the requirement for public hearings and voter approval for certain utility franchise grants, amendments, extensions, or renewals, allowing city councils to make decisions in a single meeting. The bill also streamlines the process for establishing or discontinuing city utilities, shifting from a voter-based approval system to a council resolution process. Additionally, it reduces the notice period for public hearings from 60 days to 30 days. These changes aim to enhance the efficiency of local government operations regarding utility management.	Undecided	Referred to Local Government 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Removes the requirement for public hearings on utility franchise proposals. Allows city councils to make final determinations on utility franchises in a single meeting. Changes the approval process for establishing or discontinuing city utilities from voter approval to council resolution. Reduces the notice period for public hearings from 60 days to 30 days. Eliminates the need for voter approval for certain utility franchise actions unless a valid petition is submitted.
HF50	Automated Traffic Enforcement Revenue Allocation Act	House File 50 amends the existing law regarding the use of moneys received from citations issued through automated or remote traffic law enforcement systems. It requires local authorities to transfer any excess funds, beyond operational costs, to the state treasurer for deposit in the road use tax fund. Additionally, local authorities must submit monthly reports detailing all revenues and expenses related to the automated enforcement systems. This change aims to ensure that funds are used for transportation infrastructure improvements rather than being retained by local authorities for other purposes.	Undecided	Transportation Subcommittee recommended passage 2/18.	Excess funds from automated traffic citations must be transferred to the road use tax fund. Local authorities can retain only the necessary funds for operating and maintaining the enforcement systems. Monthly reporting of revenues and expenses related to the automated systems is required. The bill aims to enhance transparency and proper allocation of traffic enforcement revenues.
SP33	Sick Leave Credit for Retired Law Enforcement Officers	Senate File 33 establishes provisions for eligible law enforcement officers in Iowa to receive credit for their accrued sick leave upon retirement or in the event of their death while employed. Eligible officers can receive a cash payment for unused sick leave, capped at \$2,000, and may use the remaining value of their sick leave to cover their group health insurance premiums. This benefit is available until the sick leave balance is exhausted, the officer becomes eligible for Medicare, or the officer passes away. The bill excludes officers covered by collective bargaining agreements that provide different terms. Additionally, if an officer returns to work with their previous employer, any remaining sick leave benefits are forfeited.	Undecided	Workforce Subcommittee recommended passage 1/22.	Defines eligible law enforcement officers and retirement systems. Provides cash payment for accrued sick leave upon retirement or death. Allows use of sick leave value for health insurance premiums. Excludes officers under collective bargaining agreements. Forfeiture of sick leave benefits upon reemployment with previous employer.
SSB1011	Water Service Provision for Manufactured Home Communities	Senate Study Bill 1011 establishes a framework for providing water service to tenants in manufactured home communities. It allows landlords to choose whether water service is provided to individual tenants or to the community as a whole. If a landlord opts for individual service, they must notify the water system, which will then inspect existing plumbing and set standards for submeters. The bill outlines the responsibilities of both the landlord and the water system, including billing procedures, maintenance obligations, and tenant notification requirements. It also includes provisions for handling delinquent charges and ensures that terms are consistent with those applied to similar properties.	Undecided	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/30.	Landlords can choose direct water service for tenants. Water system must inspect plumbing and set standards for submeters. Landlords are responsible for installation costs and maintenance of private water infrastructure. Water system will bill tenants directly based on submeter readings. Provisions for handling delinquent charges and tenant notifications are included.
HF39	Property Tax Transparency and Bond Issuance Notification Act	House File 39 aims to enhance transparency in property tax assessments by requiring individual property tax statements to include a comparison of current and proposed tax amounts starting from fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026. Additionally, it mandates that local governments must mail notifications regarding bond issuances to eligible electors, detailing the amount, purpose, and estimated tax impact of the bonds. This act seeks to ensure that taxpayers are well-informed about changes in their property tax obligations and the financial implications of local government projects funded by bonds.	Undecided	Bill tabled at Local Government subcommittee 1/21.	Modifies property tax statements to include comparisons of current and proposed tax amounts. Requires notifications by mail for bond issuances to eligible electors. Establishes a framework for transparency in local government financial decisions. Applies to budgets for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.
HF3	Automated Traffic Fine Collection Restrictions	House File 3 establishes restrictions on the collection of fines issued for excessive speed violations detected by automated or remote traffic law enforcement systems. It prohibits local authorities from entering into or renewing contracts with third parties for the collection of such fines. Additionally, unpaid fines from these violations will not be considered qualifying debt and are exempt from self-off procedures against public payments. The provisions apply to contracts and fines that are unpaid on or after the effective date of the Act, regardless of when the fines were issued. This legislation aims to streamline the enforcement and collection process for automated traffic violations.	Undecided	Placed on House calendar 3/5.	Prohibits local authorities from contracting with third parties for fine collection. Unpaid fines for automated violations are not considered qualifying debt. Excludes such fines from self-off procedures against public payments. Applies to contracts entered into or renewed after the effective date. Applies to unpaid fines on or after the effective date, regardless of issuance date.
HF702	Iowa Consumer Fireworks Regulation Act	House File 702 amends existing laws regarding the sale and use of consumer fireworks in Iowa. It permits the sale of consumer fireworks from permanent structures at any time throughout the year, whereas previously sales were restricted to specific dates. The bill also allows for the use of consumer fireworks on the date of the general election in even-numbered years, as well as extending the hours for usage on certain holidays. Additionally, it maintains restrictions on the use of fireworks to specific dates and times, ensuring safety and compliance with local regulations. Violations of these regulations are classified as simple misdemeanors.	Undecided	Placed on House unfinished business 4/3.	Permits year-round sales of consumer fireworks from permanent structures. Allows use of consumer fireworks on the general election day in even-numbered years. Extends permissible usage hours on July 4 and New Year's Eve. Maintains restrictions on usage to specific dates and times. Violations are classified as simple misdemeanors.
HSB187	Mandatory Participation of Iowa Law Enforcement in Federal Immigration Programs	House Study Bill 187 requires every law enforcement agency in Iowa to establish written memorandums of agreement with the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to participate in immigration programs under section 287(g) of the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. The bill specifies that these agreements must cover both the jail enforcement model and the warrant service officer program. The implementation of this act will not be subject to certain state funding provisions, ensuring that political subdivisions must comply regardless of funding availability. This legislation reflects a significant shift in the relationship between state law enforcement and federal immigration enforcement.	Undecided	Judiciary Subcommittee recommended passage 2/20.	Every law enforcement agency in Iowa must enter into written agreements with ICE by January 1, 2026. Agreements must include participation in both the jail enforcement model and the warrant service officer program. The bill makes certain state funding provisions inapplicable, requiring compliance regardless of funding status. The legislation aims to enhance cooperation between state and federal immigration enforcement.
SF234	Mandatory Labeling for Fire Fighter Equipment Regarding PFAS	Senate File 234 introduces a requirement for fire fighter equipment to have a permanently affixed label disclosing whether it contains perfluorinated and polyfluorinated substances. This law aims to enhance safety and transparency regarding the materials used in fire fighting gear. Starting July 1, 2026, municipalities and fire departments will be prohibited from purchasing equipment that does not meet this labeling requirement. The bill also specifies that political subdivisions must comply with this mandate regardless of funding provisions. This legislation reflects growing concerns about the health impacts of certain chemicals used in fire fighting materials.	Undecided	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 2/19.	Requires fire fighter equipment have new requirements with purchasing fire fighter equipment without a label indicating the presence of perfluorinated and polyfluorinated substances. Defines "fire fighter equipment" to include various protective clothing and gear. Establishes a compliance deadline of July 1, 2026, for the labeling requirement. Clarifies that political subdivisions must comply with the mandate.
HSB204	Amendments to City Utility Approval Processes	House Study Bill 204 proposes significant changes to the approval process for city utilities in Iowa. It removes the requirement for public hearings and voter approval for certain utility franchise grants, amendments, extensions, or renewals, allowing city councils to make decisions in a single meeting. The bill also streamlines the process for establishing or discontinuing city utilities, shifting from a voter-based approval system to a council resolution process. Additionally, it reduces the notice period for public hearings from 60 days to 30 days. These changes aim to enhance the efficiency of local government operations regarding utility management.	Undecided	Referred to Local Government 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Removes the requirement for public hearings on utility franchise proposals. Allows city councils to make final determinations on utility franchises in a single meeting. Changes the approval process for establishing or discontinuing city utilities from voter approval to council resolution. Reduces the notice period for public hearings from 60 days to 30 days. Eliminates the need for voter approval for certain utility franchise actions unless a valid petition is submitted.
HF50	Automated Traffic Enforcement Revenue Allocation Act	House File 50 amends the existing law regarding the use of moneys received from citations issued through automated or remote traffic law enforcement systems. It requires local authorities to transfer any excess funds, beyond operational costs, to the state treasurer for deposit in the road use tax fund. Additionally, local authorities must submit monthly reports detailing all revenues and expenses related to the automated enforcement systems. This change aims to ensure that funds are used for transportation infrastructure improvements rather than being retained by local authorities for other purposes.	Undecided	Transportation Subcommittee recommended passage 2/6.	Excess funds from automated traffic citations must be transferred to the road use tax fund. Local authorities can retain only the necessary funds for operating and maintaining the enforcement systems. Monthly reporting of revenues and expenses related to the automated systems is required. The bill aims to enhance transparency and proper allocation of traffic enforcement revenues.
SP33	Sick Leave Credit for Retired Law Enforcement Officers	Senate File 33 establishes provisions for eligible law enforcement officers in Iowa to receive credit for their accrued sick leave upon retirement or in the event of their death while employed. Eligible officers can receive a cash payment for unused sick leave, capped at \$2,000, and may use the remaining value of their sick leave to cover their group health insurance premiums. This benefit is available until the sick leave balance is exhausted, the officer becomes eligible for Medicare, or the officer passes away. The bill excludes officers covered by collective bargaining agreements that provide different terms. Additionally, if an officer returns to work with their previous employer, any remaining sick leave benefits are forfeited.	Undecided	Workforce Subcommittee recommended passage 1/22.	Defines eligible law enforcement officers and retirement systems. Provides cash payment for accrued sick leave upon retirement or death. Allows use of sick leave value for health insurance premiums. Excludes officers under collective bargaining agreements. Forfeiture of sick leave benefits upon reemployment with previous employer.
SSB1011	Water Service Provision for Manufactured Home Communities	Senate Study Bill 1011 establishes a framework for providing water service to tenants in manufactured home communities. It allows landlords to choose whether water service is provided to individual tenants or to the community as a whole. If a landlord opts for individual service, they must notify the water system, which will then inspect existing plumbing and set standards for submeters. The bill outlines the responsibilities of both the landlord and the water system, including billing procedures, maintenance obligations, and tenant notification requirements. It also includes provisions for handling delinquent charges and ensures that terms are consistent with those applied to similar properties.	Undecided	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/30.	Landlords can choose direct water service for tenants. Water system must inspect plumbing and set standards for submeters. Landlords are responsible for installation costs and maintenance of private water infrastructure. Water system will bill tenants directly based on submeter readings. Provisions for handling delinquent charges and tenant notifications are included.
HF39	Property Tax Transparency and Bond Issuance Notification Act	House File 39 aims to enhance transparency in property tax assessments by requiring individual property tax statements to include a comparison of current and proposed tax amounts starting from fiscal years beginning July 1, 2026. Additionally, it mandates that local governments must mail notifications regarding bond issuances to eligible electors, detailing the amount, purpose, and estimated tax impact of the bonds. This act seeks to ensure that taxpayers are well-informed about changes in their property tax obligations and the financial implications of local government projects funded by bonds.	Undecided	Bill tabled at Local Government subcommittee 1/21.	Modifies property tax statements to include comparisons of current and proposed tax amounts. Requires notifications by mail for bond issuances to eligible electors. Establishes a framework for transparency in local government financial decisions. Applies to budgets for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.

SF334	Uniform Public Expression Protection Act	The Uniform Public Expression Protection Act introduces a framework for individuals to seek expedited dismissal of civil actions that infringe upon their rights to free speech, assembly, and association. It allows parties to file a special motion within sixty days of being served with a relevant cause of action, which stays all other proceedings until a ruling is made. The court is required to hear these motions within a specified timeframe, ensuring timely resolution. The Act also outlines the conditions under which a cause of action may be dismissed with prejudice, emphasizing the protection of public expression. Additionally, it provides for the awarding of costs and attorney fees to the prevailing party, reinforcing the intent to deter frivolous lawsuits against free expression.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 217. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	Introduces a special motion for expedited relief in civil actions involving First Amendment rights. Allows parties to file a motion within sixty days of being served with a relevant cause of action. Stays all other proceedings until a ruling on the motion is made. Mandates a hearing on the motion within sixty days, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Establishes criteria for dismissing a cause of action with prejudice, focusing on the protection of public expression.
HSB104	Iowa Next Generation 911 Systems Transition Act	The bill modifies the allocation of funds generated by the emergency communications service surcharge, reducing the percentage allocated to joint 911 service boards until the completion of specific transition phases. It changes the terminology from 'next generation 911 network service provider' to 'next generation 911 core service provider' and outlines the responsibilities of local exchange service providers in relation to subscriber information. Additionally, the bill mandates a study on public safety answering points to explore management and operational efficiencies. The intent is to align state regulations with federal requirements for next generation 911 systems and improve emergency response capabilities.	Unregistered	Bill Tabled at Public Safety subcommittee 211.	-Changes the term "next generation 911 network service provider" to "next generation 911 core service provider". -Reduces the allocation of funds to joint 911 service boards from 60% to 40% until the completion of phase 1 and phase 2 of the next generation 911 transition. -Establishes a new subparagraph regarding funding allocation until the completion of the transition phases. -Mandates a study by the department of homeland security and emergency management on public safety answering points, with recommendations due by January 1, 2026. -Clarifies the responsibilities of local exchange service providers regarding subscriber information and its confidentiality.
SP66	Background Investigation Requirements for Law Enforcement Certification	Senate File 65 mandates that all law enforcement officers in Iowa must undergo a thorough background investigation to determine their moral character before they can enroll in a certification training program. The bill defines 'moral turpitude' and outlines specific offenses that disqualify individuals from certification, including felonies, domestic violence misdemeanors, sex crimes, and child abuse. Additionally, officers seeking recertification are also subject to these background checks. The legislation aims to ensure that only individuals of good moral character are certified as law enforcement officers, thereby promoting integrity within the profession.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary Committee 116. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Background investigations required for law enforcement certification and recertification. -Definition of "moral turpitude" included in the legislation. -Prohibits certification for individuals with felony convictions or specific misdemeanors. -Applies to both initial certification and recertification processes. -Aims to uphold the integrity of law enforcement personnel.
SP52	Volunteer Fire Fighter Vehicle Registration Fee Reduction	Senate File 52 amends the Iowa Code to provide a reduced annual registration fee for one vehicle owned by volunteer fire fighters who meet specific criteria. To qualify, a fire fighter must have served for at least five years, earn less than \$5,000 annually for their service, and actively participate in required duties. The bill aims to For volunteer fire fighters by easing the financial burden of vehicle registration fees, applicable to only one vehicle per household. Additional requirements may be set by the public entity the fire fighter serves.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation Subcommittee 115. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Limits annual registration fee for one vehicle to \$100 for eligible volunteer fire fighters. -Establishes eligibility criteria: at least five years of service and compensation under \$5,000 per year. -Applies to only one vehicle per household displaying special registration plates. -Encourages active participation in fire fighting duties and readiness.
SP3	Iowa County Flood Mitigation Enhancement Act	Senate File 3 and House Study Bill 83 amends the definition of 'essential county purpose' in Iowa law to include various flood mitigation activities. These activities encompass the construction and improvement of waterways, levees, and flood control structures, as well as the restoration of wetlands and floodplains. By classifying these efforts as essential, counties can contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds without needing voter approval. This change aims to enhance local capabilities in managing flood risks and protecting properties from floodwaters.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/22.	-Amends the definition of "essential county purpose" to include flood mitigation activities. -Allows counties to undertake flood protection projects without voter approval for bond issuance.
HSB83	Iowa Vertiport Access and Development Act	House File 87 establishes a framework for the development of a network of vertiports in Iowa, ensuring that these facilities are accessible to all citizens. The bill prohibits exclusive rights for vertiport owners and operators, encouraging competition and equitable access. It mandates compliance with federal aviation standards for vertiport design and operation. Local authorities are urged to facilitate the establishment of a sufficient number of vertiports across various locations. Additionally, individuals harmed by violations of this chapter are granted the right to seek damages. The legislation emphasizes the importance of public use and aims to For advanced air mobility for both cargo and passenger services.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 2/11.	-Promotes the development of public-use vertiports in Iowa. -Prohibits monopolization and exclusive rights for vertiport operators. -Requires compliance with federal aviation standards. -Encourages local authorities to ensure adequate vertiport locations. -Provides a right of action for individuals harmed by violations.
HF72	Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act	The Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act modifies existing laws regarding marijuana possession. It establishes that possession of ten grams or less of marijuana that is not offered for sale is classified as a simple misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500. This bill repeals previous provisions that required proof of intent to deliver small amounts of marijuana. For first-time offenders, the punishment may include up to six months in jail or a fine of up to \$1,000. Repeat offenders face increased penalties, including classification as an aggravated misdemeanor after multiple violations. Overall, the legislation aims to reduce the severity of penalties associated with minor marijuana possession offenses.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety Committee 116. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Possession of ten grams or less of marijuana not offered for sale is a simple misdemeanor. -First offense punishable by a \$500 fine. -Repeals previous laws requiring proof of intent to deliver small amounts. -Increased penalties for repeat offenders, including aggravated misdemeanor classification. -Aims to reduce penalties for minor marijuana possession.
HF78	Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act	The Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act modifies existing laws regarding the possession of marijuana, reducing the penalties for individuals found with one-half ounce or less of marijuana that was not offered for sale. Under the new law, such possession is classified as a simple misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500. This act repeals previous provisions that imposed harsher penalties, including aggravated misdemeanors and felonies, for similar offenses. The bill aims to decriminalize minor marijuana possession and streamline the legal consequences for first-time offenders.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety Committee 116. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Possession of one-half ounce or less of marijuana not offered for sale is a simple misdemeanor. -First-time offenders face a scheduled fine of \$500. -Repeals harsher penalties previously associated with minor marijuana possession. -Establishes increased penalties for repeat offenders.
SP43	Radon Testing Requirement for Rental Properties	Senate File 43 allows cities to adopt ordinances requiring radon testing for single-family rental properties. Owners must provide test results to the city, and if radon levels are found to be four picocuries per liter or higher, a mitigation system must be installed. The bill outlines retesting requirements based on initial test results and the presence of habitable bedrooms in basements. It also specifies that prior radon tests can satisfy requirements if conducted within two years of the rental permit application or renewal. The legislation aims to enhance public health and safety by addressing radon exposure in rental housing.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government Committee 115. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Cities can require radon testing for rental properties. -Owners must submit radon test results to the city. -Mitigation systems are required for high radon levels. -Retesting intervals are established based on radon levels. -Prior radon tests can fulfill requirements if recent.
HF44	Employee Political Candidacy and Contribution Protection Act	The Employee Political Candidacy and Contribution Protection Act mandates that public employees who wish to run for elective office must be granted leave upon request, starting 30 days before an election. It also prohibits employers from taking adverse action against employees for seeking election or for their political contributions. Employees cannot limit, prohibit, or require approval for employee contributions to political committees. Violations of these provisions can result in misdemeanor charges, with penalties including fines and possible confinement. This act aims to protect the political rights of employees in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government Committee 114. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Public employees can request leave to run for office starting 30 days before an election. -Employers cannot retaliate against employees for seeking election or making political contributions. -Employees are prohibited from limiting or requiring approval for employee contributions to political committees. -Violations can lead to misdemeanor charges with fines and confinement.
HF51	Iowa Obscenity Protection Act	The Iowa Obscenity Protection Act defines 'obscene performance' and prohibits knowingly exposing minors to such performances. It establishes penalties for individuals who admit minors to premises where obscene performances occur, with aggravated misdemeanors for serious violations. The act also allows parents or guardians to file civil suits against those who disseminate obscene materials to minors, with a minimum damage award of \$10,000. Public institutions are barred from using state resources for obscene performances, and the legislation repeals previous exemptions for educational purposes. Overall, the act seeks to enhance the protection of minors from exposure to obscene content.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary Committee 114. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Defines "obscene performance" and sets criteria for what constitutes obscenity. -Establishes penalties for exposing minors to obscene performances. -Allows civil actions for damages against violators by parents or guardians. -Prohibits public institutions from using state resources for obscene performances. -Repeals previous exemptions for educational use of obscene materials.
SP116			Unregistered	Judiciary Subcommittee recommended passage 2/5.	-Prohibits public institutions from using state resources for obscene performances. -Repeals previous exemptions for educational use of obscene materials.
SP118	Iowa Disaster Emergency Powers and Public Health Measures Act	Senate File 118 amends existing laws regarding the proclamation of a state of disaster emergency, extending its duration from 30 to 60 days unless terminated or amended by the general assembly. It clarifies measures that can infringe on constitutional rights and outlines the authority of the Department of Health and Human Services in managing public health disasters. The bill emphasizes that individuals have the ultimate authority over their health decisions, including vaccinations and medical examinations, and prohibits mandatory identification and Unregistered of individuals at risk of infectious diseases. Additionally, it allows for public input on public health emergencies through the department's website.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government Committee 123. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Extends duration of disaster emergency proclamations from 30 to 60 days. -Restricts measures that infringe on constitutional rights during an emergency. -Allows certain retain authority over health decisions, including vaccinations.
HF279			Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 210. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Prohibits mandatory identification and Unregistered of individuals at risk of infectious diseases. -Establishes a platform for public input on public health emergencies.
HSB83	Iowa County Flood Mitigation Enhancement Act	House Study Bill 83 amends the definition of 'essential county purpose' to include various flood mitigation activities. These activities encompass the construction and improvement of waterways, levees, and flood control structures, as well as the restoration of wetlands and floodplains. By classifying these efforts as essential, counties can contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds without needing voter approval. This legislative change aims to enhance local flood protection measures and promote better management of floodwaters, ultimately safeguarding property and communities from flooding risks.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee passed 2/11.	-Designates certain flood mitigation activities as essential county purposes. -Allows counties to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval for flood-related projects. -Includes activities such as the construction of levees, restoration of wetlands, and improvement of waterways. -Enhances local flood protection and management of floodwaters.
SP421	Amendments to Landlord and Tenant Law	Senate File 421 aims to update Iowa's landlord and tenant laws by clarifying the definition of 'rent' to encompass base rent, utilities, late fees, and other payments. It establishes that notices served by mail are considered complete after four days, regardless of weekends or holidays. The bill also prohibits landlords from enforcing prohibited provisions in rental agreements and allows for the disposal of personal property left behind after eviction. Additionally, it mandates the sealing of court records in certain eviction cases, enhancing privacy for defendants. These changes reflect a broader effort to modernize and clarify the legal framework governing landlord-tenant relationships in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 225. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Clarifies the definition of "rent" to include utilities, late fees, and other payments. -Establishes that notices served by mail are deemed complete after four days, regardless of weekends or holidays. -Prohibits landlords from enforcing provisions in rental agreements that are known to be prohibited by law. -Allows landlords to dispose of personal property left on the premises after eviction, excluding mobile homes unless they are the premises. -Requires sealing of court records in eviction actions under specific conditions, enhancing privacy for defendants.
HSB261			Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 227. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes that notices served by mail are deemed complete after four days, regardless of weekends or holidays. -Prohibits landlords from enforcing provisions in rental agreements that are known to be prohibited by law. -Allows landlords to dispose of personal property left on the premises after eviction, excluding mobile homes unless they are the premises. -Requires sealing of court records in eviction actions under specific conditions, enhancing privacy for defendants.
SP62	School District Bond Issuance election Requirements	Senate File 82 introduces new requirements for school districts in Iowa regarding the issuance of bonds in anticipation of revenue from the SAVE fund. Bonds issued after July 1, 2019, must be sold only after a public hearing, with notice published in a local newspaper. If the bond amount is \$5 million or more, or if a petition is received, the question of issuance must be submitted to voters. A majority of 60% approval from voters is required for the bond to be issued. This bill aims to enhance transparency and public participation in the financial decisions of school districts.	Unregistered	Education Subcommittee recommended passage 2/4.	-Bonds of \$5 million or more require a public election. -Public hearings must be held with prior notice. -Voter approval of 60% is necessary for bond issuance. -Petitions can trigger a vote on bond issuance. -Legislation applies to bonds issued after July 1, 2019.

HF159	Amendment to Rental Housing Regulations in Iowa	House File 159 seeks to amend existing laws regarding the regulation of rental housing by counties and cities in Iowa. The bill specifically removes the current prohibition that prevents local governments from refusing to rent to individuals using federal housing choice vouchers that this change allows counties and cities to adopt or enforce ordinances that could potentially limit the rental options for voucher holders. The intent behind this legislation may be to provide local governments with more authority in managing housing regulations, but it raises concerns about the potential impact on low-income renters who rely on these vouchers for housing.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 1/30. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes the prohibition on counties and cities from regulating rental housing based on the use of federal housing choice vouchers. Allows local governments to adopt or enforce ordinances that could restrict rental options for individuals using these vouchers. Defines "dwelling unit" as a structure or part of a structure used as a home, residence, or sleeping place. Increases the maximum tax levy for townships without service agreements from 40.5 cents to 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value. Maintains lower caps for townships with the fire protection or emergency medical service agreements at 54 cents per \$1,000. Sets a cap of 67.5 cents per \$1,000 for townships in counties with populations of 300,000 or more. Aims to improve funding for fire protection and emergency medical services in smaller townships.
HF156	Increase in Township Tax Levy for Fire and Emergency Services	House File 156 amends the current tax levy limits for townships in Iowa, specifically increasing the cap for those without fire protection or emergency medical service agreements with special charter cities. The new maximum levy is set at 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value, up from the previous limit of 40.5 cents. Townships with agreements or those located in counties with populations over 300,000 will have different caps, allowing for more funding flexibility for essential services. This change aims to enhance the financial resources available for fire and emergency medical services in smaller townships.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 1/30. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the maximum tax levy for townships without service agreements from 40.5 cents to 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value. Maintains lower caps for townships with the fire protection or emergency medical service agreements at 54 cents per \$1,000. Sets a cap of 67.5 cents per \$1,000 for townships in counties with populations of 300,000 or more. Aims to improve funding for fire protection and emergency medical services in smaller townships.
SF271	Voting Membership Criteria for Joint 911 Service Boards	Senate File 271 modifies the existing law regarding voting membership on joint 911 service boards. The bill stipulates that only political subdivisions located within the county and having a public safety agency serving territory within that county are entitled to voting membership. This change aims to clarify the eligibility criteria for voting membership, ensuring that only local entities have a say in the governance of the joint 911 service boards. Political subdivisions not located within the county will only be granted nonvoting membership. The bill reflects a shift towards more localized governance in emergency services management.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 2/11. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political subdivisions must be located within the county to qualify for voting membership on joint 911 service boards. Political subdivisions with a public safety agency serving territory within the county are entitled to voting membership. Political subdivisions not located within the county will only receive nonvoting membership. Townships without their own public safety agency but contracting services are not entitled to membership, but their contractors may be eligible based on their status.
HSB186	Legislative Access to Confidential Records Act	House Study Bill 186 introduces a new section that mandates government bodies to provide public and confidential records to members, agencies, or committees of the General Assembly upon request for legislative purposes. It allows these entities to be required to sign confidentiality agreements to ensure the protection of the records. The bill also establishes a process for the Attorney General to determine the confidentiality status of records and outlines the appeal process for decisions made regarding these records. Importantly, the bill clarifies that disclosing confidential records for legislative purposes does not waive their confidentiality under state or federal law.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 2/17. 2/20 Subcommittee cancelled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies must provide public and confidential records to the General Assembly upon request for legislative purposes. Requestors may be required to sign confidentiality agreements to protect the records. The Attorney General will establish procedures to determine the confidentiality of records and must respond within 45 business days. Decisions made by the Attorney General regarding confidentiality can be appealed to the district court of Polk County. Disclosure of confidential records for legislative purposes does not affect their confidentiality status under other laws.
HSB196	Local Emergency Management Agency Budget Amendments	House Study Bill 196 modifies the budgetary framework for local emergency management agencies by defining them as municipalities and certifying boards under Iowa law. The bill mandates that these agencies adopt and certify their budgets by February 28 each year, with specific requirements for tax levies to be clearly identified on tax statements. The changes aim to enhance the financial accountability and transparency of local emergency management agencies. The legislation will take effect for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines local emergency management commissions as municipalities and certifying boards. Requires local emergency management agencies to adopt and certify their budgets by February 28 each year. Mandates that any tax levied to support local emergency management agencies be separately identified on tax statements. Applies to budgets for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.
HF451	Prohibition on Contracts with Censoring Companies	House File 451 aims to restrict state and local governments in Iowa from engaging with companies that have been found to censor constitutionally protected speech. The bill introduces new provisions that require governmental entities to consider any court findings against a company regarding censorship before disbursing public funds. It also establishes penalties for political subdivisions that violate these provisions, including budget reductions. The legislation defines various terms related to online platforms and censorship, and it mandates that companies provide users the option to opt out of certain algorithms. Overall, the bill seeks to promote free speech and limit the influence of companies that engage in content censorship.	Unregistered	Judiciary committee recommended passage 2/26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits state and political subdivisions from contracting with companies that censor online content. Requires consideration of court findings regarding censorship violations before public funds are disbursed. Introduces penalties for political subdivisions found to have violated the censorship provisions, including a 10% budget reduction. Defines terms such as "massive online marketplace" and "massive social networking website" to clarify the scope of the legislation. Mandates companies to allow users to opt out of post-promoting and shadow banning algorithms.
SF333	Regulation of Golf Cart Operation on City Streets	Senate File 333 modifies current regulations regarding the operation of golf carts on city streets in Iowa. The bill prohibits local authorities from banning the use of golf carts by individuals with valid driver's licenses, while maintaining existing restrictions on their operation. Golf carts are still not allowed on primary road extensions but may cross them. Additionally, the bill requires that golf carts be equipped with safety features such as adequate brakes, a slow-moving vehicle sign, and a bicycle safety flag. The legislation aims to promote the use of golf carts in urban areas while ensuring safety standards are met.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation Committee 2/17. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities cannot prohibit the operation of golf carts on city streets by licensed drivers. Golf carts are still prohibited from being operated on primary road extensions but may cross them. Golf carts must be equipped with adequate brakes and meet safety requirements set by local authorities. Establishes operational guidelines, such as the display of a slow-moving vehicle sign and a bicycle safety flag, remain in effect. The bill aims to clarify and standardize the regulations surrounding golf cart use in incorporated areas.
HF421	Amendments to Workers' Compensation Injury Claims	House File 421 amends the existing workers' compensation law by extending the time frame for filing claims if an employee is unable to obtain an accurate diagnosis of their injury due to actions or inactions of the health service provider chosen by the employer. The bill stipulates that the two-year filing period can be extended until the employee receives a diagnosis, provided the delay was solely due to the health service provider's actions and the employee made diligent efforts to obtain the diagnosis. Additionally, the definition of the "date of the occurrence of the injury" is revised to reflect when the employee knew or should have known that the injury was serious enough to impact their employment. This legislation applies retroactively to injuries occurring on or after August 1, 2022.	Unregistered	Referred to Labor & Workforce 2/17. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two-year period for filing workers' compensation claims can be extended if the employee could not obtain an accurate diagnosis due to the health service provider's actions. The extension applies only if the delay was solely due to the health service provider and the employee made diligent efforts to obtain a diagnosis. The definition of "date of the occurrence of the injury" is changed to focus on the seriousness and potential impact of the injury on employment. The bill applies retroactively to injuries occurring on or after August 1, 2022.
SJR6	Repeal of Natural Resources Trust Fund and an Establishment of Property Tax Relief Fund	Senate Joint Resolution 6 aims to amend the Iowa Constitution by repealing the existing natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund. In its place, it proposes the creation of a property tax relief trust fund, which will utilize a portion of state revenue generated from an increased sales and use tax. The new fund is intended to lower property tax levies across school districts, ensuring equitable distribution of funds for elementary and secondary education. The resolution stipulates that no revenue will be credited to the fund until the sales and use tax rate is increased. This change reflects a shift in focus from environmental funding to property tax relief.	Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 2/19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals the natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund. Establishes a property tax relief trust fund within the state treasury. Funds from the new trust fund will be used to lower property tax levies for education. Revenue for the trust fund will come from an increase in the sales and use tax rate. No revenue will be credited to the fund until the sales and use tax rate is increased.
SF341	Regulation of Short-Term Rental Properties in Iowa	Senate File 341 introduces significant changes to the regulation of short-term rental properties in Iowa. It specifically prohibits counties and cities with populations greater than 75,000 from adopting or enforcing any regulations, restrictions, or ordinances related to short-term rentals. Additionally, these jurisdictions cannot require a license or permit fee for such properties. The bill aims to classify short-term rental properties as residential land use for zoning purposes, thereby limiting local government control over these rentals. This legislation reflects a shift towards a more permissive regulatory environment for short-term rentals in larger urban areas.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties with a population greater than 75,000 cannot adopt or enforce regulations on short-term rental properties. Cities with a population greater than 75,000 are also prohibited from regulating short-term rentals. Short-term rental properties will be classified as residential land use for zoning purposes. No license or permit fee can be required for short-term rental properties in these jurisdictions.
SF347	Prohibition of Obscene Materials in Public Libraries	Senate File 347 and House File 558 introduce significant amendments to existing laws governing public libraries in Iowa. It prohibits librarians from selecting or purchasing materials that contain descriptions or visual depictions of sex acts, as defined in the law. Additionally, it establishes that librarians cannot knowingly provide obscene material or hardcore pornography to minors. Parents or guardians can file complaints against librarians for violations, and if unresolved after 30 days, they may pursue civil actions for damages. The bill outlines specific penalties for municipalities that fail to comply, including monetary damages and attorney fees for prevailing parties in civil actions.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits librarians from selecting or purchasing materials with descriptions or visual depictions of sex acts. Librarians are barred from knowingly providing obscene material or hardcore pornography to minors. Parents or guardians can file complaints against librarians for violations, escalating to civil actions if unresolved. Establishes civil penalties for municipalities, including a minimum of \$5,000 and additional daily fines for ongoing violations. Specifies damages of at least \$10,000 for violations related to minors.
HF159	Prohibition of Residential Vegetation Restrictions	House File 159 amends existing law to prevent cities from adopting or enforcing ordinances that limit property owners in residentially zoned areas with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less from growing purposely planted vegetation that is 42 inches or less in height. The bill aims to enhance property owners' rights regarding landscaping choices while ensuring that local governments cannot impose restrictions that may hinder such activities. This change reflects a shift towards greater autonomy for homeowners in managing their residential landscapes.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 1/30. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits cities from adopting or enforcing ordinances that restrict the growth of vegetation. Applies specifically to property owners in residentially zoned areas with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less. Allows for the growth of purposely planted vegetation that is 42 inches or less in height.
HF444	Establishment of Recreational Property Class for Golf Courses in Iowa	House File 444 introduces a new class of property known as recreational property, specifically for golf courses operated as commercial enterprises. Starting with valuations established on or after January 1, 2026, these properties will be assessed at 75% of their actual value. The bill aims to provide a distinct tax treatment for golf courses, which may help in their financial sustainability. Additionally, it ensures that the construction or installation of solar energy systems on such properties will not increase their taxable values for five years. This legislative change reflects an effort to recognize the unique nature of golf courses within the property tax framework.	Unregistered	Referred to Economic Growth & Technology 2/18. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a new classification of recreational property for golf courses. Golf courses will be assessed at 75% of their actual value starting January 1, 2026. Solar energy systems installed on recreational property will not increase taxable values for five years. Recreational property is defined as a golf course operated as a commercial enterprise.

HSB 196	Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Access Bill	House Study Bill 196 amends the current law regarding the statewide interoperable communications system (SICS) in Iowa. It mandates that the SICS board must process all access applications without delegation to other committees or third parties, ensuring that approvals are not delayed. The bill defines eligibility for access, including public entities and various public service organizations, and specifies that no contracts with public entities are required for access. Additionally, it outlines user levels for access and places the responsibility for equipment costs on the organizations while providing setup and training at no cost. The legislation aims to enhance communication interoperability among emergency services and public entities in Iowa.	Unregistered	Public Safety subcommittee recommended passage 2/28.	-The SICS board is required to process all applications for access without delegating this responsibility. -Approval of applications cannot be delayed by any other committee or third party. -Eligibility for access is defined for public entities and various public service organizations. -No contracts with public entities are required for public service organizations to qualify for access. -User levels for access are established, allowing organizations to specify their needs when applying.
SF69			Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 2/11.	
HF493	Iowa Public Building Design and State Architect Appointment Act	House File 493 introduces a framework for the design of public buildings in Iowa, mandating the appointment of a state architect who will oversee the issuance of certificates of need for construction projects. The bill emphasizes the importance of architectural styles that uplift public spaces and reflect the dignity of Iowa's government. It outlines specific criteria for the state architect to consider when approving designs, including public input and compliance with established architectural policies. Additionally, the bill allows for exceptions to these policies under certain conditions, requiring detailed justification for any deviations. The legislation aims to enhance the aesthetic and functional quality of public buildings across the state.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 2/19. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes the position of a state architect appointed by the governor, subject to senate confirmation. -Prohibits the construction of applicable public buildings without a certificate of need issued by the state architect. -Defines "applicable public buildings" to include various public structures and sets a cost threshold for oversight. -Emphasizes architectural styles that uplift public spaces, with a preference for traditional and classical architecture. -Allows for exceptions to architectural policies, requiring the state architect to provide a detailed report justifying any non-compliance.
SSB 1166	Amendments to Guaranteed Maximum Price Contracts for Public Improvements	The proposed bill amends existing law to allow governmental entities to enter into guaranteed maximum price contracts only when the estimated project cost exceeds \$150 million. It mandates that proposals from construction managers-at-risk must include detailed costs without contingencies, and the selection process will prioritize the lowest cost rather than the best value. Additionally, the bill stipulates that any bids containing contingent amounts will be rejected, ensuring a more straightforward bidding process. The changes aim to enhance transparency and cost-effectiveness in public construction projects.	Unregistered	Referred to Commerce 2/20. Subcommittee scheduled for 2/24 at 3pm.	-Governmental entities can enter into guaranteed maximum price contracts only if the estimated project cost exceeds \$150 million. -Proposals must include detailed costs for general conditions without any form of contingency. -Selection of construction managers-at-risk will be based on the lowest cost proposal rather than the best value. -Bids containing contingent amounts will be rejected to streamline the bidding process. -The construction manager-at-risk must direct licensed professionals to prepare and make available plans and specifications for projects exceeding the competitive bid threshold.
HF493	Traffic Control and Railway Overpass Legislation in Iowa	House File 493 introduces significant changes to traffic control on highways within certain cities in Iowa. It requires the Department of Transportation (DOT) to erect and maintain traffic-control signals at specific intersections, particularly at the intersection of United States Highway 18 in Hull. Additionally, the bill mandates that cities can require railway companies to construct overpasses or underpasses for nonprimary highways, ensuring public safety and convenience. The legislation also stipulates that the DOT must approve the construction of an overpass in Plymouth County, enhancing infrastructure safety and efficiency.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation 2/20. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-The DOT is required to erect and maintain traffic-control signals at the intersection of United States Highway 18 and specific local roads in Hull. -Cities may require railway companies to construct or reconstruct overpasses or underpasses for nonprimary highways within city limits. -The construction requirement for overpasses or underpasses cannot be enforced until DOT approval is obtained. -The bill specifies that an overpass must be constructed in Plymouth County over railway tracks in the city of Merrill.
HF563	Iowa Property Assessment Standards and Litigation Reform	House File 563 introduces significant changes to property assessment practices in Iowa by mandating the use of standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). It requires assessors to maintain specific coefficients of dispersion and price-related differentials to ensure equitable property assessments. The bill also clarifies the definition of "like property" for assessment appeals and limits the employment of special counsel in litigation to cases involving legal business entities. Additionally, it allows property owners to appeal assessments of properties in the same class within their taxing district, enhancing their rights in the assessment process.	Unregistered	Bill Tabled at State Government subcommittee 3/3.	-Mandates the use of IAAO standards for property assessment in Iowa. -Requires assessors to maintain a coefficient of dispersion of less than 15.99% and a price-related differential between 0.88 and 1.03. -Defines "like property" as all property within a given class for assessment purposes. -Limits the employment of special counsel in assessment litigation to cases involving legal business entities. -Allows property owners to appeal assessments of properties in the same class within their taxing district.
HF564	Amendments to Public Improvement Contracting Procedures in Iowa	House File 564 introduces significant changes to the process of awarding contracts for public improvements in Iowa. It permits governmental entities to reject the lowest responsive bidder or construction manager-at-risk based on their experience, number of employees, and financial capability. The bill mandates that any rejection must be accompanied by a specific explanation. Additionally, it establishes that a guaranteed maximum price contract can only be entered into if the project's estimated cost exceeds \$150 million. The legislation also emphasizes that bids containing contingent amounts must be rejected, ensuring clarity and accountability in the bidding process.	Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	-Governmental entities can reject the lowest responsive bidder based on experience, number of employees, and financial capability. -Rejections must be accompanied by a specific explanation. -Guaranteed maximum price contracts are authorized only for projects exceeding \$150 million. -Bids containing contingent amounts are to be rejected. -The selection of construction manager-at-risk must be based on the lowest cost proposal rather than best value.
HF691	Iowa Residential Rebate Program Establishment	House File 691 creates a residential rebate fund managed by the Iowa Department of Revenue, funded by the taxpayer relief fund. The program is designed to provide annual rebates of \$1,000 for homeowners and \$500 for renters who meet specific eligibility criteria during the fiscal years from 2025 to 2030. Homeowners must have claimed a homestead credit in the previous fiscal year to qualify, while renters must file a claim form by September 1 following the fiscal year. The bill aims to offer financial assistance to residents, thereby promoting housing stability and affordability in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 2/28. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes a residential rebate fund under the control of the Department of Revenue. -Appropriates funds from the taxpayer relief fund for the implementation of the rebate program. -Defines an eligibility period from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2030. -Homeowners can claim a \$1,000 rebate if they claimed a homestead credit in the previous fiscal year. -Renters can claim a \$500 rebate for their primary residence, with specific filing requirements and limits on claims.
HF690	Modification of Eligibility Criteria for Public Libraries under the Enrich Iowa Program	House File 880 amends the definition of "eligible public library" for the Enrich Iowa program, which provides state assistance to public libraries. The bill introduces new criteria that disqualify libraries from eligibility if they are dues-paying members of specific nonprofit organizations that advocate for library-related legislation at various governmental levels. This change aims to ensure that state assistance is directed towards libraries that are not affiliated with these organizations, potentially impacting their funding and support.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/7.	-Amends the definition of "eligible public library" for the Enrich Iowa program. -Prohibits libraries from being dues-paying members of certain nonprofit organizations that operate nationwide or primarily within the state. -Targets organizations that promote federal and state legislation related to libraries and engage in advocacy efforts. -Aims to ensure that state assistance is allocated to libraries without such affiliations.
SF489	Equal Representation in Urban Design Specifications	Senate File 489 amends the responsibilities of the Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) by requiring it to ensure equal representation between governmental and nongovernmental entities in the development of statewide urban design specifications. This addition aims to foster collaboration and inclusivity in urban planning processes, ensuring that diverse perspectives are considered. The bill reflects a commitment to integrated transportation planning that serves all Iowans effectively. By emphasizing equal representation, the legislation seeks to enhance the quality and effectiveness of urban design across the state.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate calendar 3/4.	-Amends Section 307.22 of the Code 2025 to include a new requirement for the DOT. -Introduces a mandate for equal representation between governmental and nongovernmental entities. -Aims to improve collaboration in the development of statewide urban design specifications. -Enhances the DOT's planning and programming responsibilities.
SF497	City Council Authority to Discharge City Executives	Senate File 497 amends the Code of Iowa to grant city councils the authority to discharge city managers, city administrators, or similar city executives by a majority vote. This change simplifies the process for city councils to remove executive personnel, regardless of the title used for the position. The bill aims to enhance local governance by providing councils with clearer authority over their administrative staff. The inclusion of this provision reflects a shift towards greater accountability and flexibility in city management.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate calendar 3/4.	-Amends Section 364.2 of the Code of Iowa. -Allows city councils to discharge city managers or similar executives by a majority vote. -Applies regardless of the specific title used for the position. -Enhances local governance and accountability.
SF364	Railway Crossing Closure Regulation Act	The Railway Crossing Closure Regulation Act prohibits railroad corporations from closing a railway crossing for more than 20 consecutive days for repairs or upgrades. Prior to any closure, the corporation must notify the relevant county board of supervisors or city council with details about the work and expected completion date. If additional time is needed, an extension of up to 20 more days can be granted with proper notice. Violations of this act will result in significant penalties, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 for each day the crossing remains closed beyond the allowed period. This legislation aims to minimize disruptions to the traveling public while ensuring necessary maintenance of railway crossings.	Unregistered	Passed Senate on 3/12. Vote tally 48-0. House Transportation committee tabled bill until future meeting.	-Limits railway crossing closures to 20 consecutive days for repairs or upgrades. -Requires notification to local authorities before closing a crossing. -Allows for a possible extension of closure for an additional 20 days with notice. -Imposes penalties of \$500 to \$5,000 for violations of the closure limit.
SRJ7	Iowa Constitutional Amendment for Hunting and Fishing Rights	The proposed amendment to the Iowa Constitution aims to guarantee the rights of residents to engage in hunting, fishing, trapping, and harvesting wildlife using traditional methods. It emphasizes that these activities are preferred means of wildlife management and control, subject to laws that ensure the sustainability of these practices. The amendment clarifies that it does not alter existing laws regarding eminent domain, trespass, property rights, or water resources. If adopted, the amendment will be published and referred to the next general assembly for further consideration before being submitted to voters for ratification.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate calendar 2/25.	-Proposes an amendment to the Iowa Constitution to establish the right to hunt, fish, trap, and harvest wildlife. -Affirms that these activities are preferred methods for managing and controlling wildlife. -Allows for the use of traditional methods in hunting, fishing, trapping, and harvesting. -Subject to laws enacted by the general assembly to ensure the sustainability of wildlife practices.
LRJ7			Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 2/13.	-Clarifies that the amendment does not modify existing laws related to eminent domain, trespass, property rights, or water resources.
HF774	Amendment to County Attorney Salary Regulations	House File 37 proposes to amend the existing law regarding the salary of county attorneys in Iowa. Currently, counties with populations of 200,000 or less must set the salary of a full-time county attorney between 45% and 100% of a district court judge's salary. The new bill removes this requirement, allowing counties greater flexibility in determining the salary of their county attorneys. The initial annual salary must still be stated in a resolution when changing the attorney's status, but the percentage range tied to district court judges will no longer apply. This change aims to provide counties with more autonomy in salary decisions.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/5.	-Amends salary regulations for county attorneys in Iowa. -Removes the percentage requirement tied to district court judges. -Allows counties more flexibility in setting salaries. -Initial salary must be stated in a resolution. -Applies to counties with populations of 200,000 or less.
HF490	Iowa Public Records Request Reform Act	The Iowa Public Records Request Reform Act establishes new requirements for lawful custodians of public records upon receiving requests. It mandates that custodians promptly acknowledge requests,	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 2/13.	-Custodians must promptly acknowledge public records requests.

SF389	Reform Act	custodians must inform requesters of any expected delays in fulfilling requests. The bill aims to enhance transparency and accessibility of public records while ensuring that costs remain reasonable	Unregistered	Placed on Senate calendar 2/20	delays. (Physical presence is not required for requesting records)
SF412	Iowa Property Law Reform Bill	The Iowa Property Law Reform Bill updates definitions and regulations concerning rental agreements, including the definition of 'rent' to encompass base rent, utilities, and late fees. It establishes clearer notice requirements for landlords and tenants, specifying that notices served by mail are considered complete after four days. The bill also prohibits the enforcement of certain prohibited provisions in rental agreements and allows landlords limited access to mobile homes under specific circumstances. Additionally, it modifies the time frame for peaceable possession claims in forcible entry and detainer actions from 30 to 90 days. The legislation aims to enhance clarity and fairness in landlord-tenant relationships.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate unfinished business 4/3	Defines 'rent' to include base rent, utilities, and late fees. Establishes that notice served by mail is complete after four days. Prohibits enforcement of certain prohibited provisions in rental agreements. Allows landlord access to mobile homes under specific conditions. Extends the peaceable possession time frame from 30 to 90 days.
HF881	Regulation of Minors at Drag Shows in Iowa	House Study Bill 158 aims to restrict minors from being present at drag shows in Iowa. It defines a drag show and outlines that no minor shall be allowed to view such performances at a place of business. The bill imposes severe penalties, including class 'D' felonies for individuals over 18 who bring minors to these events, and significant fines for businesses that allow minors to attend. Additionally, it prohibits state agencies from using state funds to host drag shows and allows parents to sue for damages if their minor is exposed to such performances. The legislation reflects a broader trend of regulating minors' exposure to certain entertainment forms.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/7	Defines 'drag show' and prohibits minors from attending or viewing such performances. Establishes penalties for individuals over 18 who knowingly bring minors to drag shows, classifying it as a class 'D' felony. Imposes a fine of \$10,000 per minor for businesses that allow minors to attend drag shows. Prohibits state agencies from using state funds to host drag shows, with similar fines for violations. Allows parents or legal guardians to file civil actions for damages ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 for each violation.
HF521	Repeal of Obscenity Exemptions for Libraries and Educational Institutions	Senate File 235 and HF521 aim to repeal Code section 728.7, which currently provides exemptions for the use of certain materials deemed obscene in educational settings and public libraries. The existing law allows for the use of such materials for educational purposes and permits minors to attend exhibitions of art works. By removing this section, the bill may restrict the availability of materials that could be considered obscene, impacting educational programs and library resources. The intent behind this repeal may be to tighten regulations surrounding obscenity in educational contexts, but it raises concerns about censorship and access to diverse educational materials.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 2/20.	Repeals Code section 728.7, which provides obscenity exemptions for educational purposes. Currently allows the use of appropriate material for educational purposes in accredited schools and public libraries.
SF235			Unregistered	Education subcommittee recommended passage 2/25	Removes protections for minors attending exhibitions or displays of art works in educational settings. Impacts the definition and availability of materials
SF362	Amendments to Peace Officer and Emergency Personnel Rights and Investigative Procedures	House File 921 introduces significant changes to the administrative investigation processes for peace officers and emergency personnel in Iowa. It clarifies the definitions of formal investigations and interviews, ensuring that officers are provided with necessary documentation upon request. The bill emphasizes the right of officers to appeal decisions related to their placement on a Brady-Ciglic list, ensuring fair treatment by prosecuting agencies. Additionally, it establishes confidentiality for communications made during peer supervision counseling. The legislation aims to enhance transparency and protect the rights of officers during disciplinary proceedings.	Unregistered	Judiciary subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	Defines 'formal administrative investigation' and 'interview' with specific procedures for questioning officers. Requires timely provision of written complaints, witness statements, and investigative reports to officers upon request.
HF641			Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/12.	Officers' right of officers to appeal decisions regarding their placement on a Brady-Ciglic list. Mandates that prosecuting agencies make decisions regarding Brady-Ciglic lists in good faith and without bias. Protects confidentiality of communications in peer support
SF376	Amendments to Contractor Bond Requirements in Iowa	Senate Study Bill 1151 proposes changes to the existing bond requirements for construction contractors in Iowa. The bill raises the surety bond amount from \$25,000 to \$50,000, which contractors must file unless they are prequalified for bidding on transportation projects. Additionally, it prohibits local governments from imposing any bond requirements beyond those specified in the Iowa Code. These amendments aim to streamline the bonding process and ensure consistency across jurisdictions while maintaining financial security for public projects.	Unregistered	Placed on Senate calendar 3/10.	Increases the required surety bond amount for contractors from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Allows contractors to avoid filing a bond if they are prequalified to bid on projects for the Department of Transportation. Prohibits counties, cities, townships, or school districts from requiring additional bonds beyond what is specified in the Iowa Code.
SF566	Establishment of a Study Committee on Court Debt System Administration	Senate Study Bill 1199 directs the judicial branch to form a study committee aimed at overhauling the statutory framework governing the court debt system. The committee will focus on simplifying processes to reduce errors, lessen administrative burdens, and enhance efficiency in the assessment, payment, collection, and distribution of court debt. Notably, the committee's scope excludes any reconsideration of the actual amounts of court debt or distributions to recipients. The committee will be chaired by the state court administrator and will include various state officials and legislative members. Recommendations for statutory reform must be submitted by November 1, 2025.	Unregistered	Passed Senate 3/12. Vote tally 48-0. Referred to Local Government 3/26. Bill tabled until future meeting.	-Creation of a study committee to reform the court debt system's statutory framework. -Focus on simplifying processes to minimize errors and administrative burdens. -Excludes reconsideration of the amounts of court debt assessed or distributed. -Committee chaired by the state court administrator with additional members appointed based on relevant expertise. -Recommendations due by November 1, 2025.
HF938	Amendments to Emergency Vehicle Regulations in Iowa	House File 728 proposes amendments to Iowa's Code chapter 321, which governs motor vehicles and the law of the road. The bill removes the term 'official' from references to emergency vehicles, which includes fire department, police, rescue, ambulance, and emergency management vehicles. It also establishes new equipment requirements for these vehicles, such as the necessity for a master warning switch and specific siren capabilities for vehicles purchased or refurbished after certain dates. The intent of these changes is to modernize the language and requirements surrounding emergency vehicles without altering the rights and responsibilities of their operators.	Unregistered	Placed on House calendar 3/12.	-Removal of the term 'official' from references to emergency vehicles. -Introduction of a master warning switch requirement for fire department and emergency medical services vehicles purchased or refurbished after July 1, 2021. -New siren requirements for emergency vehicles purchased, delivered, or refurbished on or after July 1, 2022, including the capability to emit at least two distinct tones. -Clarification that exemptions for emergency vehicle drivers apply only when audible or visual warning devices are in use.
HSB317	Renewable Electric Power Generation Facilities Act	The Iowa Renewable Electric Power Generation Facilities Act aims to promote the development of renewable energy resources by setting clear guidelines for local authorities regarding the approval and operation of renewable electric power generation facilities. Key provisions include setback standards based on the height of wind turbines, sound limitations, and requirements for decommissioning plans. The bill also allows local authorities to implement additional standards while ensuring that existing facilities are not adversely affected by new regulations. Furthermore, it mandates that local authorities review applications within a specified timeframe and prohibits them from imposing overly restrictive regulations that could hinder renewable energy development. Overall, the legislation seeks to balance the interests of renewable energy development with community concerns.	Unregistered	Referred to Commerce 3/13. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Introduces setback standards for wind energy conversion facilities based on their height relative to nearby dwellings and community buildings. -Establishes sound limitations for wind energy facilities, requiring noise levels at 47 decibels at abutting dwellings. -Requires local authorities to approve or deny applications for renewable energy facilities within 120 days. -Mandates decommissioning plans for renewable energy facilities, including financial assurance for removal costs. -Prohibits local authorities from enacting regulations that would limit the development of renewable energy facilities in agricultural or industrial zones.
HF690	Public Safety Employee and Volunteer Benefits Act	House File 690 aims to ensure that public safety employees and volunteers who work a minimum of 32 hours per week are recognized as full-time employees for the purpose of receiving employment benefits. This includes benefits such as insurance and retirement plans. The bill mandates that the Department of Management will cover the costs of these benefits through a newly created local public safety employee benefit fund. Additionally, the legislation outlines a process for cities and counties to document and submit the costs associated with these benefits. The bill is set to take effect for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2025.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 2/28. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Defines 'public safety employee' and 'public safety volunteer' based on their roles and hours worked. -Establishes that employees and volunteers working at least 32 hours per week are considered full-time for benefits purposes. -Creates a local public safety employment benefit fund to cover the costs of mandated benefits. -Requires the Department of Management to set rules for the calculation and documentation of benefit costs. -Appropriates necessary funds from the general fund starting July 1, 2025, to cover these costs.
HF631	Backwater Variance Legislation for Bridge Construction and Repair	House File 631 introduces a new provision that mandates the director of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to issue a variance for backwater requirements related to bridge construction or repair. This variance can be granted if the director receives written acknowledgment from all affected landowners, who have not provided a flooding easement, confirming that their properties will be subject to flooding during and after the construction or repair. This change aims to streamline the process for bridge projects that may otherwise face delays due to flooding easement requirements, potentially facilitating infrastructure development while ensuring landowners are informed of the risks involved.	Unregistered	Passed Transportation Subcommittee 3/4. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	The bill amends Section 455B.27B of the Code 2025 by adding a new subsection. The DNR director is required to issue a variance for backwater requirements if all affected landowners provide written acknowledgment of potential flooding. Landowners must not have provided a flooding easement to qualify for the variance. The legislation aims to simplify the process for bridge construction and repair projects. Prohibits unauthorized sleeping, camping, or long-term shelter on public property, with penalties for non-compliance.
SSB1195	Public Land Use and Sanctioned Camping	The proposed legislation aims to regulate the use of public property by individuals experiencing homelessness, prohibiting unauthorized sleeping and camping while providing a framework for sanctioned camping areas. It allows counties and cities to designate public land for camping by unsheltered individuals, with specific requirements for safety, sanitation, and access to services. Additionally, the bill facilitates drug-free zones around homeless service facilities, imposing penalties for drug-related offenses within these areas. The legislation seeks to balance enforcement with the provision of services to support homeless individuals, while also ensuring compliance with existing laws.	Unregistered	Tabled at Local Government 3/4.	Encourages diversion programs and services in lieu of compliance. Allows counties and cities to designate public property for sanctioned camping for up to one year, with specific requirements for safety and services. Establishes drug-free homeless service zones, increasing penalties for drug offenses within these areas. Mandates reporting requirements for coordinating entities and service providers regarding funding and services related to homelessness.
HSB286			Unregistered	Judiciary subcommittee recommended passage 3/5.	
SF482	Legal Representation for Public Employees Killed in the Line of Duty	Senate File 482 amends existing law to include a new duty for the attorney general regarding public employees killed as a result of criminal actions while performing their job duties. The bill specifically requires the attorney general to offer legal representation in contempt of court proceedings aimed at recovering criminal restitution ordered in such cases. This addition aims to ensure that the families of fallen public employees receive the financial restitution they are entitled to, thereby supporting them in their time of need. The definition of 'public employee' is clarified to encompass any individual employed by a public employer. This legislative change reflects a commitment to uphold the rights and welfare of public employees and their families.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 3/3. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	The attorney general is required to provide legal representation in contempt of court proceedings. This representation is specifically for recovering criminal restitution in cases involving public employees killed due to criminal actions. The definition of 'public employee' is clarified to include any individual employed by a public employer.
HF720	Joint Taxing Authorities and Combined Services of Governmental Units	House File 720 introduces a new provision that enables two or more governmental units, such as counties, cities, school districts, or townships, to enter into joint agreements. These agreements can facilitate the combination of services related to zoning laws, collision taxes, and assessing property values. The intent is to promote cost savings and operational efficiency among governmental entities. The bill defines 'governmental unit' and outlines the scope of services that can be combined under this new framework. This legislative change aims to streamline processes and enhance collaboration among local governments.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/3. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Introduces a new section (28E.45) regarding joint taxing authorities. -Defines 'governmental unit' to include counties, cities, school districts, and townships. -Allows two or more governmental units to combine services related to taxation under a joint agreement. -Focuses on cost savings and efficiency in governmental operations. -Establishes a framework for collaboration among local governmental entities.

HF719	Study of Local Taxing Authority Processes and Procedures	House File 719 requires the Iowa Department of Revenue, in collaboration with the Department of Government Efficiency Task Force, to issue a request for proposals by July 1, 2026, for a private entity to study local taxing authorities. The goal is to identify the most efficient cost-effective methods for these authorities to levy and collect taxes and assess property values. The state will cover 90% of the study's costs, with local taxing authorities responsible for the remaining 10%. A report detailing the study's findings must be submitted to the General Assembly by June 30, 2027. This bill aims to enhance the operational efficiency of local taxing authorities across Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/3. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Revenue must issue a request for proposals by July 1, 2026. A contract with the selected contractor is to be executed by October 1, 2026. The state will pay 90% of the study's total cost, while local taxing authorities will pay 10%. A report on the study's findings is required to be submitted to the General Assembly by June 30, 2027. The definition of 'local taxing authority' includes counties, cities, school districts, townships, and entities organized under chapter 28E.
HF716	Health Care Coverage Expansion for Nonstate Public Employees in Iowa	House File 716 introduces provisions for nonstate public employees, defined as employees or elected officials of nonstate public employers who are active members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, to access the state health insurance plan. Nonstate public employers, such as counties and school districts, can apply for coverage for their employees, with premium rates aligned with those paid by state employees. The bill outlines the payment structure, including potential administrative fees and consequences for late payments. Additionally, it establishes the Iowa health care coverage partnership program trust fund to manage the funds related to this coverage. The legislation aims to enhance health care access for nonstate public employees and is set to take effect on July 1, 2026.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/3. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines 'nonstate public employee' and 'nonstate public employer' for the purpose of health care coverage. Allows nonstate public employers to obtain coverage under the state health insurance plan. Establishes a process for nonstate public employers to apply for coverage for their employees. Sets premium rates for nonstate public employers to match those of state employees, including administrative fees. Creates the Iowa health care coverage partnership program trust fund to manage funds for nonstate public employee coverage.
HF710	Elimination of Independent Local Civil Rights Agency Requirement for Larger Cities	House File 709 amends existing legislation by striking the requirement that larger cities in Iowa must have an independent local civil rights agency or commission. This change is significant as it may impact the enforcement of civil rights protections at the local level, potentially reducing the resources available for addressing discrimination and civil rights issues. The bill reflects a shift in how local governance may approach civil rights oversight, possibly consolidating responsibilities or altering the framework for civil rights advocacy in these communities. The implications of this legislation could lead to a decrease in local accountability for civil rights issues, raising concerns among advocates for civil rights and equality.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 3/3. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeals the requirement for cities with populations of 26,000 or greater to maintain an independent local civil rights agency or commission. Amends Section 216.19, subsection 2 of the Code 2025. Potentially reduces local oversight and enforcement of civil rights protections. May lead to changes in how civil rights issues are addressed at the local level.
HSB265	Enhancements to Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System for Protection Occupation Members	House Study Bill 265 proposes significant modifications to the retirement benefits for members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system (IPEERS) who work in protection occupations. The bill increases the applicable percentage used to calculate monthly retirement benefits for those retiring on or after July 1, 2025, allowing for a higher maximum percentage based on years of service. Additionally, it permits members to retire at age 50 with 22 years of service, rather than the previous requirement of age 55. The legislation also introduces a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for retirees, beneficiaries, and contingent annuitants, contingent upon meeting specific service and age criteria. These changes aim to enhance the financial security of public employees in protection roles upon retirement.	Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the applicable percentage for retirement benefits from 0.375% to 0.625% for each additional calendar quarter of service beyond 22 years, with a new maximum of 20 additional percentage points for those retiring on or after July 1, 2025. Allows members to retire at age 50 with at least 22 years of eligible service, instead of the previous requirement of age 55. Establishes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) of 1.5% annually for members retiring on or after July 1, 2025, subject to specific eligibility criteria. Retired members must have 22 years of eligible service and be at least 50 years old to qualify for the COLA. Members receiving the COLA will not be eligible for retirement dividends under section 97B.49F.
SB376	Iowa Renewable Electric Power Generation Facilities Siting Act	The Iowa Renewable Electric Power Generation Facilities Siting Act aims to promote the development of renewable energy sources while ensuring that local authorities have clear guidelines for approving such facilities. It introduces specific setback requirements based on the height of wind turbines and allows local authorities to set additional standards related to shadow flicker, sound limitations, and decommissioning plans. The bill also emphasizes the need for local authorities to comply with these new standards by a specified deadline. Furthermore, it seeks to address concerns from certain stakeholders and limits the ability of local authorities to impose overly restrictive regulations on renewable energy projects. Overall, the legislation seeks to balance the growth of renewable energy with community considerations.	Unregistered	Commerce subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces setback standards for wind energy conversion facilities based on their height relative to existing dwellings and properties. Allows local authorities to set additional standards for shadow flicker, sound limitations, and decommissioning plans. Mandates that local authorities comply with the new standards by December 31, 2025. Protects landowners' rights to waive certain setback requirements. Prohibits local authorities from imposing regulations that would effectively disallow renewable energy facilities in agricultural or industrial zones.
HSB285	Iowa Immigration Law Enforcement Enhancement Bill	House Study Bill 285 introduces significant changes to the enforcement of immigration laws in Iowa. It stipulates that any law enforcement officer, including elected sheriffs, who knowingly and intentionally fails to comply with the requirements of the relevant chapter will be guilty of a class 'D' felony upon conviction. This felony is punishable by up to five years of confinement and a fine ranging from \$1,025 to \$10,245. Additionally, a conviction under this bill will lead to the mandatory revocation of the officer's certification by the Iowa law enforcement academy. The bill aims to enhance accountability among law enforcement regarding immigration law enforcement.	Unregistered	Judiciary subcommittee recommended passage 3/5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a class 'D' felony for law enforcement officers who fail to comply with immigration law enforcement. Establishes penalties including up to five years of confinement and fines between \$1,025 and \$10,245. Mandates the revocation of law enforcement certification for convicted officers. Applies to all law enforcement officers, including elected sheriffs.
SB451	Amendments to Fire Investigation and Reporting Duties	Senate File 451 amends the duties of fire officials in Iowa, requiring them to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire resulting in property damage, bodily injury, or destruction. The bill specifies that investigations must determine if fires were caused by natural factors, negligence, or intentional actions. Additionally, it modifies reporting timelines, reducing the period for filing reports on less severe incidents from ten to seven days, with an option for a fourteen-day extension. The legislation also mandates that fire officials notify the state fire marshal immediately in cases of serious incidents or suspected arson. These changes aim to enhance the accountability and efficiency of fire investigations and reporting.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 2/26. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire officials must investigate all fires resulting in property damage, bodily injury, or destruction. Investigations will determine if fires were caused by natural factors, negligence, or intentional actions. Reporting timeline for fires causing damage of \$50 or more is reduced from ten days to seven days. Fire officials must notify the state fire marshal immediately for fires resulting in death, serious injury, or suspected arson. An extension of up to fourteen days for filing reports may be granted upon written request.
HF724	Amendments to Fire Officials' Duties and Access to Personal Information	House File 724 amends the duties of fire officials, specifically requiring the chief of the fire department or their designee to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires resulting in property damage or bodily injury. The investigation must determine if the fire was caused by natural factors, negligence, or intentional action. Additionally, the bill allows fire department officials access to personal information from the department of transportation records when requested with a registration plate number. It also includes fire officials in the definition of 'criminal or juvenile justice agency.' The bill repeals a previous section related to reports of fires and emergency responses.	Unregistered	Public Safety subcommittee recommended passage 3/6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chief of the fire department or designee must investigate every fire resulting in property damage or bodily injury. Investigations will determine if fires were caused by natural factors, negligence, or intentional action. Fire department officials are granted access to personal information from transportation records when requested with a registration plate number. Fire officials are included in the definition of 'criminal or juvenile justice agency.' The bill repeals the previous Code section 100.3 regarding reports of fires and emergency responses.
HF750	Expansion of Military Leave Benefits for Civil Employees	House File 750 seeks to enhance the leave of absence provisions for civil employees who serve in the military. The bill expands the definition of leave to include time spent traveling to and from military duties, ensuring that employees do not lose pay or status during this period. Additionally, it allows civil employees to take leave for inactive duty training, further supporting their military commitments. The changes aim to provide better support for military personnel balancing civilian employment with their service obligations.	Unregistered	Referred to Veterans Affairs 3/5. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends Section 26A.28 to include travel time for military duties as part of the leave of absence. Ensures civil employees do not lose pay during the first 30 days of military leave. Allows leave for inactive duty training and travel to and from such training. Applies to all state and municipal employees who are members of the military or civil air guard.
HF749	Early Retirement Option for Municipal Fire and Police Retirement System	House File 749 amends the municipal fire and police retirement system to permit members to retire at the age of 50 after completing 22 years of service, rather than waiting until age 55. This early retirement option will provide a reduced service retirement allowance, with the percentage multiplier adjusted based on the member's age at retirement. The board of trustees will determine the reduction percentage annually, ensuring that the early retirement option does not increase costs to the system. This change aims to offer more flexibility for members while maintaining the financial integrity of the retirement fund.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/5. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members can retire at age 50 with 22 years of service, receiving a reduced retirement allowance. The percentage multiplier for the retirement allowance will be reduced based on the member's age at retirement. The board of trustees will determine the reduction percentage annually to ensure no increased costs to the system. Current law requires retirement at age 55 with 22 years of service, which is amended by this bill.
HF745	Regulation of Corporate Purchases of Single-Family Residential Properties	House File 745 introduces a new regulation allowing cities to restrict the purchase of single-family residential properties by corporations or business entities that utilize private equity funds, hedge funds, or real estate funds. This prohibition is set to take effect from July 1, 2025, and will remain in place until June 30, 2030. The intent behind the legislation is to promote the general welfare of the community by potentially increasing housing availability for individual buyers. The provision will automatically repeal after the specified period, indicating a temporary measure aimed at addressing current housing market concerns.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities are empowered to regulate the use of buildings for single-family residential purposes. Prohibition on the purchase of single-family residential property by corporations or business entities using private equity funds, hedge funds, or real estate funds. The prohibition is effective from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2030. The new regulation aims to promote community welfare and housing availability. The provision will be automatically repealed after June 30, 2030.
HF744	Enhancement of Electronic Access to Local Government Forms	House File 744 introduces requirements for counties and cities to make available electronic forms and documents on publicly accessible internet sites. This includes forms required by county or city officers, such as the auditor, treasurer, and city clerk. The legislation emphasizes the need for these sites to securely receive documents while protecting confidential information, including personal identifiers. Additionally, it prohibits the use of social security numbers as identifiers in the system. The bill aims to streamline local government processes and enhance accessibility for residents.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 3/5. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties must provide electronic forms required by county officers on a publicly accessible internet site. Cities must provide electronic forms required by city officers on a publicly accessible internet site. The internet sites must be capable of electronically receiving documents submitted to the county or city. Confidential information, including personal identifiers, must be protected on these sites. Social security numbers cannot be used as identifiers in the system.

SSR1206	Countywide Fire Protection Services Study Bill	The bill requires the state fire marshal to conduct a comprehensive study to evaluate the potential benefits of countywide fire protection services. It aims to analyze cost implications, current fire coverage, staffing needs, equipment requirements, and communication challenges. The study will involve consultations with various stakeholders, including fire associations and representatives from cities and counties of varying sizes. The findings are to be reported to the general assembly by June 30, 2020, with recommendations for implementation. This initiative seeks to enhance fire protection coverage and improve emergency response times across the state.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 3/8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state fire marshal is tasked with conducting a study on countywide fire protection services. The study will include cost analysis, current coverage evaluation, staffing needs, equipment requirements, and communication challenges. Consultation with multiple stakeholders, including fire associations and representatives from cities and counties, is mandated. The findings and recommendations must be submitted to the general assembly by June 30, 2020. The bill emphasizes maximizing fire protection coverage and improving emergency response times.
HF818	Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System Contribution Rate Adjustment	House File 818 proposes significant changes to the contribution rates for members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system (PERS) and the municipal fire and police retirement system. Starting July 1, 2023, members in regular service will contribute 40% of the required contribution rate, while those in protection occupations, including sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, will have a contribution rate of 0%. Consequently, employers will be responsible for 100% of the required contribution rate for these members. The bill aims to alleviate the financial burden on employees in these critical roles while ensuring that the pension system remains adequately funded through employer contributions.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/8. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends contribution rates for PERS and municipal fire and police retirement system members. From July 1, 2023, members in regular service will contribute 40% of the required contribution rate. Members in protection occupations (e.g., police, sheriffs) will have a contribution rate of 0%. Employers will cover 100% of the required contribution rate for members in protection occupations. The required contribution rate will be determined based on actuarial valuations and cannot vary by more than one percentage point from the previous fiscal year.
HF821	Establishment of Contractor Performance Assessment System in Iowa	House File 821 introduces a new contractor performance assessment system that will be maintained by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS). This system will be accessible online to governmental entities and will include a performance grading system for architects, engineers, and contractors based on various performance metrics. These metrics will assess timeliness, budget adherence, and the history of change orders. The information from this system can be utilized by governmental entities to determine the responsibility of bidders for public contracts. This initiative aims to enhance accountability and transparency in public contracting processes.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 3/8. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a contractor performance assessment system by the Department of Administrative Services. The system will be accessible online to governmental entities. Development of a performance grading system based on metrics such as timeliness, budget adherence, and change order history. Governmental entities may use the assessment system to evaluate bidder responsibility.
SF334	Uniform Public Expression Protection Act	The Uniform Public Expression Protection Act introduces a framework for individuals to seek expedited dismissal of civil actions that infringe upon their rights to free speech, assembly, and association. It allows parties to file a special motion within sixty days of being served with a relevant cause of action, which stays all other proceedings until a ruling is made. The court is required to hear these motions within a specified timeframe, ensuring timely resolution. The Act also outlines conditions under which a cause of action may be dismissed with prejudice, emphasizing the protection of public expression. Additionally, it provides for the award of costs and attorney fees to the prevailing party, reinforcing the intent to deter frivolous lawsuits against free expression.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 2/17. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a special motion for expedited relief in civil actions involving First Amendment rights. Allows parties to file a motion within sixty days of being served with a relevant cause of action. Stays all other proceedings until a ruling on the motion is made. Mandates a hearing on the motion within sixty days, unless otherwise specified. Establishes criteria for dismissing a cause of action with prejudice, focusing on the protection of public expression.
HSB104	Iowa Next Generation 911 Systems Transition Act	The bill modifies the allocation of funds generated by the emergency communications service surcharge, reducing the percentage allocated to joint 911 service boards until the completion of specific transition phases. It changes the terminology from "next generation 911 network service provider" to "next generation 911 core service provider" and outlines the responsibilities of local exchange service providers in relation to subscriber information. Additionally, the bill mandates a study on public safety answering points to explore management and operational efficiencies. The intent is to align state regulations with federal requirements for next generation 911 systems and improve emergency response capabilities.	Unregistered	Bill Tabled at Public Safety subcommittee 2/11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes the term "next generation 911 network service provider" to "next generation 911 core service provider". Reduces the allocation of funds to joint 911 service boards from 60% to 46% until the completion of phase 1 and phase 2 of the next generation 911 transition. Establishes a new subparagraph regarding funding allocation until the completion of the transition phases. Mandates a study by the department of homeland security and emergency management on public safety answering points, with recommendations due by January 1, 2020. Clarifies the responsibilities of local exchange service providers regarding subscriber information and its confidentiality.
SF66	Background Investigation Requirements to Law Enforcement Certification	Senate File 65 mandates that all law enforcement officers in Iowa must undergo a thorough background investigation to determine their moral character before they can enroll in a certification training program. The bill defines "moral turpitude" and outlines specific offenses that disqualify individuals from certification, including felonies, domestic violence misdemeanors, sex crimes, and child abuse. Additionally, officers seeking recertification are also subject to these background checks. The legislation aims to ensure that only individuals of good moral character are certified as law enforcement officers, thereby promoting integrity within the profession.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary Committee 1/16. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background investigations required for law enforcement certification and recertification. Definition of "moral turpitude" included in the legislation. Prohibits certification for individuals with felony convictions or specific misdemeanors. Applies to both initial certification and recertification processes. Aims to uphold the integrity of law enforcement personnel.
SF92	Volunteer Fire Fighter Vehicle Registration Fee Reduction	Senate File 52 amends the Iowa Code to provide a reduced annual registration fee for one vehicle owned by volunteer fire fighters who meet specific criteria. To qualify, a fire fighter must have served for at least five years, earn less than \$5,000 annually for their service, and actively participate in required duties. The bill aims to provide financial relief by easing the financial burden of vehicle registration fees, applicable to only one vehicle per household. Additional requirements may be set by the public entity the fire fighter serves.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation Committee 1/15. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits annual registration fee for one vehicle to \$100 for eligible volunteer fire fighters. Eligibility requires at least five years of service and compensation under \$5,000 per year. Applies to only one vehicle per household displaying special registration plates. Encourages active participation in fire fighting duties and training.
SF3	Iowa County Flood Mitigation Enhancement Act	Senate File 3 and House Study Bill 83 amends the definition of "essential county purpose" in Iowa law to include various flood mitigation activities. These activities encompass the construction and improvement of levees, levees, and flood control structures, as well as the restoration of wetlands and floodplains. By classifying these efforts as essential, counties can contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds without needing voter approval. This change aims to enhance local capabilities in managing flood risks and protecting properties from floodwaters.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 1/22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends the definition of "essential county purpose" to include flood mitigation activities. Allows counties to undertake flood protection projects without voter approval for bond issuance. Includes activities such as the construction of levees, restoration of wetlands, and improvement of waterways. Aims to enhance local flood management capabilities.
HF87	Iowa Vertiport Access and Development Act	House File 87 establishes a framework for the development of a network of vertiports in Iowa, ensuring that these facilities are accessible to all citizens. The bill prohibits exclusive rights for vertiport owners and operators, encouraging competition and equitable access. It mandates compliance with federal aviation standards for vertiport design and operation. Local authorities are urged to facilitate the establishment of a sufficient number of vertiports across various locations. Additionally, individuals harmed by violations of this chapter are granted the right to seek damages. The legislation emphasizes the importance of public use and aims to foster advanced air mobility for both cargo and passenger services.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee recommended passage 2/5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the development of public-use vertiports in Iowa. Prohibits monopolization and exclusive rights for vertiport operators. Requires compliance with federal aviation standards. Encourages local authorities to ensure adequate vertiport locations. Provides a right of action for individuals harmed by violations.
HF72	Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act	The Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act modifies existing laws regarding marijuana possession. It establishes that possession of ten grams or less of marijuana that is not offered for sale is classified as a simple misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500. This bill repeals previous provisions that required proof of intent to deliver small amounts of marijuana. For first-time offenders, the punishment may include up to six months in jail or a fine of up to \$1,000. Repeat offenders face increased penalties, including classification as an aggravated misdemeanor after multiple violations. Overall, the legislation aims to reduce the severity of penalties associated with minor marijuana possession offenses.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety Committee 1/16. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession of ten grams or less of marijuana not offered for sale is a simple misdemeanor. First offense punishable by a \$500 fine. Repeals previous laws requiring proof of intent to deliver small amounts. Increased penalties for repeat offenders, including aggravated misdemeanor classification. Aims to reduce penalties for minor marijuana possession.
HF78	Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act	The Iowa Marijuana Possession Reform Act modifies existing laws regarding the possession of marijuana, reducing the penalties for individuals found with one-half ounce or less of marijuana that was not offered for sale. Under the new law, such possession is classified as a simple misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500. This act repeals previous provisions that imposed harsher penalties, including aggravated misdemeanors and felonies, for similar offenses. The bill aims to decriminalize minor marijuana possession and streamline the legal consequences for first-time offenders.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety Committee 1/16. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession of one-half ounce or less of marijuana not offered for sale is a simple misdemeanor. First-time offenders face a scheduled fine of \$500. Repeals harsher penalties previously associated with minor marijuana possession. Establishes increased penalties for repeat offenders.
SF44	Radon Testing Requirement for Rental Properties	Senate File 43 allows cities to adopt ordinances requiring radon testing for single-family rental properties. Owners must provide test results to the city, and radon levels are found to be four picocuries per liter or higher, a mitigation system must be installed. The bill outlines retesting requirements based on initial test results and the presence of habitable bedrooms in basements. It also specifies that prior radon tests can satisfy requirements if conducted within two years of the rental permit application or renewal. The legislation aims to enhance public health and safety by addressing radon exposure in rental housing.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government Committee 1/15. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cities can require radon testing for rental properties. Owners must submit radon test results to the city. Mitigation systems are required for high radon levels. Retesting intervals are established based on radon levels. Prior radon tests can fulfill requirements if recent.
HF48	Employee Political Candidacy and Contribution Protection Act	The Employee Political Candidacy and Contribution Protection Act mandates that public employees who wish to run for elective office must be granted leave upon request, starting 30 days before an election. It also prohibits employers from taking adverse actions against employees for seeking election or for their political contributions. Employees cannot limit, prohibit, or require approval for employee contributions to political committees. Violations of these provisions can result in misdemeanor charges, with penalties including fines and possible confinement. This act aims to protect the political rights of employees in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government Committee 1/14. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public employees can request leave to run for office starting 30 days before an election. Employers cannot retaliate against employees for seeking election or making political contributions. Employees are prohibited from limiting or requiring approval for political contributions. Violations can lead to misdemeanor charges with fines and confinement.
HF51	Iowa Obscenity Protection Act	The Iowa Obscenity Protection Act defines "obscene performance" and prohibits knowingly exposing minors to such performances. It establishes penalties for individuals who admit minors to premises where obscene performances occur, with aggravated misdemeanors for serious violations. The act also allows parents or guardians to file civil suits against those who disseminate obscene materials to minors, with a minimum damage award of \$10,000. Public institutions are barred from using state resources for obscene performances, and the legislation repeals previous exemptions for educational purposes. Overall, the act seeks to enhance the protection of minors from exposure to obscene content.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary Committee 1/14. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines "obscene performance" and sets criteria for what constitutes obscenity. Establishes penalties for exposing minors to obscene performances. Prohibits public institutions from using state resources for obscene performances. Repeals previous exemptions for educational use of obscene materials.
SF116			Unregistered	Judiciary Subcommittee recommended passage 2/5.	

SF 118	Iowa Disaster Emergency Powers and Public Health Measures Act	Senate File 118 amends existing laws regarding the proclamation of a state of disaster emergency, extending its duration from 30 to 60 days unless terminated or amended by the general assembly. It restricts measures that can infringe on constitutional rights and outlines the authority of the Department of Health and Human Services in managing public health disasters. The bill emphasizes that individuals have the ultimate authority over their health decisions, including vaccinations and medical examinations, and prohibits mandatory identification and Unregistered of individuals at risk of infectious diseases. Additionally, it allows for public input on public health emergencies through the department's website.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government Committee 123. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Extends the duration of disaster emergency proclamations from 30 to 60 days. •Restricts measures that infringe on constitutional rights during emergencies. •Individuals retain authority over health decisions, including vaccinations. •Prohibits mandatory identification and Unregistered of individuals at risk. •Establishes a platform for public input on public health emergencies.
HF279			Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 210. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	
HSB83	Iowa County Flood Mitigation Enhancement Act	House Study Bill 83 amends the definition of 'essential county purpose' to include various flood mitigation activities. These activities encompass the construction and improvement of waterways, levees, and flood control structures, as well as the restoration of wetlands and floodplains. By classifying these efforts as essential, counties can contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds without needing voter approval. This legislative change aims to enhance local flood protection measures and promote better management of floodwaters, ultimately safeguarding property and communities from flooding risks.	Unregistered	Local Government Subcommittee passed 211.	•Designates certain flood mitigation activities as essential county purposes. •Allows counties to issue general obligation bonds without voter approval for flood-related projects. •Includes activities such as the construction of levees, restoration of wetlands, and improvement of waterways. •Aims to enhance local flood protection and management of floodwaters.
SE421	Amendments to Landlord and Tenant Law	Senate File 421 aims to update Iowa's landlord and tenant laws by clarifying the definition of 'rent' to encompass base rent, utilities, late fees, and other payments. It establishes that notices served by mail are considered complete after four days, regardless of weekends or holidays. The bill also prohibits landlords from enforcing prohibited provisions in rental agreements and allows for the disposal of personal property left behind after eviction. Additionally, it mandates the sealing of court records in certain eviction cases, enhancing privacy for defendants. These changes reflect a broader effort to modernize and clarify the legal framework governing landlord-tenant relationships in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 225. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Clarifies the definition of rent to include base rent, utilities, late fees, and other payments made by the tenant. •Establishes that notice served by mail is deemed complete four days after mailing, regardless of weekends or holidays. •Prohibits landlords from enforcing provisions in rental agreements that are known to be prohibited by law. •Allows landlords to dispose of personal property left on the premises after eviction, excluding mobile homes unless they are the premises. •Requires sealing of court records in eviction actions under specific conditions, enhancing privacy for defendants.
HSB261			Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary committee 227. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	
SF2	School District Bond Issuance Requirements	Senate File 82 introduces new requirements for school districts in Iowa regarding the issuance of bonds in anticipation of revenue from the SAVE fund. Bonds issued after July 1, 2019, must be sold only after a public hearing, with notice published in a local newspaper. If the bond amount is \$5 million or more, or if a petition is received, the question of issuance must be submitted to a referendum. A majority of 60% approval from voters is required for the bond to be issued. This bill aims to enhance transparency and public participation in the financial decisions of school districts.	Unregistered	Education Subcommittee recommended passage 214.	•Bonds of \$5 million or more require a public election. •Public hearings must be held with prior notice. •Voter approval of 60% is necessary for bond issuance. •Petitions can trigger a vote on bond issuance. •Legislation applies to bonds issued after July 1, 2019.
SSB1056	Fiduciary Voting Responsibilities and Economic Analysis for Pension Plans	The proposed legislation mandates that fiduciaries of pension benefit plans must vote all shares solely in the best economic interest of the plan's participants and beneficiaries. It introduces a rebuttable presumption that a fiduciary's vote aligns with this interest if it follows the board of directors' recommendations. Additionally, fiduciaries are required to conduct and document economic analyses for votes inconsistent with board recommendations. The bill also prohibits voting based on environmental, social, or ideological goals unless proven to be in the best economic interest. Furthermore, it allows consumers to request economic analyses and establishes enforcement mechanisms through the attorney general, including civil penalties for violations.	Unregistered	Judiciary committee recommended passage 225.	•Fiduciaries must vote shares solely in the best economic interest of pension plan participants and beneficiaries. •Introduces a rebuttable presumption that votes following board recommendations are in the best interest of participants. •Requires fiduciaries to conduct and document economic analyses for votes inconsistent with board recommendations. •Prohibits voting based on non-economic goals unless proven to benefit participants economically. •Consumers can request economic analyses, and the attorney general is empowered to enforce compliance with civil penalties.
HF158	Amendment to Rental Housing Regulations in Iowa	House File 158 seeks to amend existing laws regarding the regulation of rental housing by counties and cities in Iowa. The bill specifically removes the current prohibition that prevents local governments from refusing to rent to individuals using federal housing choice vouchers. This change allows counties and cities to adopt or enforce ordinances that could potentially limit the rental options for voucher holders. The intent behind this legislation may be to provide local governments with more authority in managing housing regulations, but it raises concerns about the potential impact on low-income renters who rely on these vouchers for housing.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 130. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Removes the prohibition on counties and cities from regulating rental housing based on the use of federal housing choice vouchers. •Allows local governments to adopt or enforce ordinances that could restrict rental options for individuals using these vouchers. •Defines 'dwelling unit' as a structure or part of a structure used as a home, residence, or sleeping place.
HF156	Increase in Township Tax Levy for Fire and Emergency Services	House File 156 amends the current tax levy limits for townships in Iowa, specifically increasing the cap for those without fire protection or emergency medical service agreements with special charter cities. The new maximum levy is set at 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value, up from the previous limit of 40.5 cents. Townships with agreements or those located in counties with populations over 300,000 will have different caps, allowing for more funding flexibility for essential services. This change aims to enhance the financial resources available for fire and emergency medical services in smaller townships.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 130. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Increases the maximum tax levy for townships without service agreements from 40.5 cents to 91 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value. •Maintains lower caps for townships with fire protection or emergency medical service agreements at 54 cents per \$1,000. •Sets a cap of 67.5 cents per \$1,000 for townships in counties with populations of 300,000 or more. •Aims to improve funding for fire protection and emergency medical services in smaller townships.
SF156	Regulation of Private Spaces in Public Entities	Iowa Senate File 156 introduces regulations concerning the designation and use of private spaces within public entity facilities. It defines 'biological sex' and 'private space,' requiring that such spaces be used exclusively by individuals of the same biological sex. The bill outlines exceptions for custodial, maintenance, medical, and assistance purposes, as well as provisions for children under ten. Violations of this law can result in misdemeanor charges, with increased penalties for offenses committed for sexual gratification. Additionally, state entities that fail to comply may face civil penalties, and residents can file complaints with the attorney general for enforcement.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 120. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Defines 'biological sex' based on chromosomes, sex organs, and birth certificates. •Mandates that private spaces in state entity facilities be designated for use by individuals of the same biological sex. •Allows exceptions for custodial, maintenance, medical, and assistance purposes, as well as for children under ten. •Establishes penalties for violations, including simple and aggravated misdemeanors. •Imposes civil penalties on state entities for non-compliance, with a structured complaint process for residents.
SF271	Voting Membership Criteria for Joint 911 Service Boards	Senate File 271 modifies the existing law regarding voting membership on joint 911 service boards. The bill stipulates that only political subdivisions located within the county and having a public safety agency serving territory within that county are entitled to voting membership. This change aims to clarify the eligibility criteria for voting membership, ensuring that only local entities have a say in the governance of the joint 911 service boards. Political subdivisions not located within the county will only be granted nonvoting membership. The bill reflects a shift towards more localized governance in emergency services management.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 211. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Political subdivisions must be located within the county to qualify for voting membership on joint 911 service boards. •Political subdivisions with a public safety agency serving territory within the county are entitled to voting membership. •Political subdivisions not located within the county will only receive nonvoting membership. •Townships without their own public safety agency but contracting services are not entitled to membership, but their contractors may be eligible based on their status.
HSB188	Legislative Access to Confidential Records Act	House Study Bill 188 introduces a new section that mandates government bodies to provide public and confidential records to members, agencies, or committees of the General Assembly upon request for legislative purposes. It allows these entities to be required to sign confidentiality agreements to ensure the protection of the records. The bill also establishes a process for the Attorney General to determine the confidentiality status of records and outlines the appeal process for decisions made regarding these records. Importantly, the bill clarifies that disclosing confidential records for legislative purposes does not waive their confidentiality under state or federal law.	Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 217. 220 subcommittee cancelled.	•Government bodies must provide public and confidential records to the General Assembly upon request for legislative purposes. •Requesters may be required to sign confidentiality agreements to protect the records. •The Attorney General will establish procedures to determine the confidentiality of records and must respond within 45 business days. •Decisions made by the Attorney General regarding confidentiality can be appealed to the district court of Polk County. •Disclosure of confidential records for legislative purposes does not affect their confidentiality status under other laws.
HSB196	Local Emergency Management Agency Budget Amendments	House Study Bill 196 modifies the budgetary framework for local emergency management agencies by defining them as municipalities and certifying boards under Iowa law. The bill mandates that these agencies adopt and certify their budgets by February 28 each year, with specific requirements for tax levies to be clearly identified on tax statements. The changes aim to enhance the financial accountability and transparency of local emergency management agencies. The legislation will take effect for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.	Unregistered	Referred to Public Safety 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	•Defines local emergency management commissions as municipalities and certifying boards. •Requires local emergency management agencies to adopt and certify their budgets by February 28 each year. •Mandates that any tax levied to support local emergency management agencies be separately identified on tax statements. •Applies to budgets for property taxes due and payable in fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2026.
HF451	Prohibition on Contracts with Concerning Companies	House File 451 aims to restrict state and local governments in Iowa from engaging with companies that have been found to censor constitutionally protected speech. The bill introduces new provisions that require governmental entities to consider any court findings of a company regarding censorship before disbursing public funds. It also establishes penalties for political subdivisions found to have violated these provisions, including budget reductions. The legislation defines various terms related to online platforms and censorship, and it mandates that companies provide users the option to opt out of certain algorithms. Overall, the bill seeks to promote free speech and limit the influence of companies that engage in content censorship.	Unregistered	Judiciary committee recommended passage 226.	•Prohibits state and political subdivisions from contracting with companies that censor online content. •Requires consideration of court findings regarding censorship violations before public funds are disbursed. •Introduces penalties for political subdivisions found to have violated the censorship provisions, including a 10% budget reduction. •Defines terms such as 'massive online marketplace' and 'massive social networking website' to clarify the scope of the legislation. •Mandates companies to allow users to opt out of post moderation and shadow banning algorithms.

SB333	Regulation of Golf Cart Operation on City Streets	Senate File 333 modifies current regulations regarding the operation of golf carts on city streets in Iowa. The bill prohibits local authorities from banning the use of golf carts by individuals with valid driver's licenses, while maintaining existing restrictions on their operation. Golf carts are still not allowed on primary road extensions but may cross them. Additionally, the bill requires that golf carts be equipped with safety features such as adequate brakes, a slow-moving vehicle sign, and a bicycle safety flag. The legislation aims to promote the use of golf carts in urban areas while ensuring safety standards are met.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation Committee 217. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	Local authorities cannot prohibit the operation of golf carts on city streets by licensed drivers. -Golf carts are still prohibited from being operated on primary road extensions but may cross them. -Golf carts must be equipped with adequate brakes and meet safety requirements set by local authorities. -Existing operational guidelines, such as the display of a slow-moving vehicle sign and a bicycle safety flag, remain in effect. -The bill aims to clarify and standardize the regulations surrounding golf cart use in incorporated areas.
HF421	Amendments to Workers' Compensation Injury Claims	House File 421 amends the existing workers' compensation law by extending the time frame for filing claims if an employee is unable to obtain an accurate diagnosis of their injury due to actions or inactions of the health service provider chosen by the employer. The bill stipulates that the two-year filing period can be extended until the employee receives a diagnosis, provided the delay was solely due to the health service provider's actions and the employee made diligent efforts to obtain the diagnosis. Additionally, the definition of the 'date of the occurrence of the injury' is revised to reflect when the employee knew or should have known that the injury was serious enough to impact their employment. This legislation applies retroactively to injuries occurring on or after August 1, 2022.	Unregistered	Referred to Labor & Workforce 217. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-The two-year period for filing workers' compensation claims can be extended if the employee could not obtain an accurate diagnosis due to the health service provider's actions. -The extension applies only if the delay was solely due to the health service provider and the employee made diligent efforts to obtain a diagnosis. -The definition of 'date of the occurrence of the injury' is changed to focus on the seriousness and potential impact of the injury on employment. -The bill applies retroactively to injuries occurring on or after August 1, 2022.
SR98	Repeal of Natural Resources Trust Fund and an Establishment of Property Tax Relief Fund	Senate Joint Resolution 6 aims to amend the Iowa Constitution by repealing the existing natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund. In its place, it proposes the creation of a property tax relief trust fund, which will utilize a portion of state revenue generated from an increased sales and use tax. The new fund is intended to lower property tax levies across school districts, ensuring equitable distribution of funds for elementary and secondary education. The resolution stipulates that no revenue will be credited to the fund until the sales and use tax rate is increased. This change reflects a shift in focus from environmental funding to property tax relief.	Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 2/19.	-Repeals the natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund. -Establishes a property tax relief trust fund within the state treasury. -Funds from the new trust fund will be used to lower property tax levies for education. -Revenue for the trust fund will come from an increase in the sales and use tax rate. -No revenue will be credited to the fund until the sales and use tax rate is increased.
SB341	Regulation of Short-Term Rental Properties in Iowa	Senate File 341 introduces significant changes to the regulation of short-term rental properties in Iowa. It specifically prohibits counties and cities with populations greater than 75,000 from adopting or enforcing any regulations, restrictions, or ordinances related to short-term rentals. Additionally, these jurisdictions cannot require a license or permit fee for such properties. The bill aims to classify short-term rental properties as residential land use for zoning purposes, thereby limiting local government control over these rentals. This legislation reflects a shift towards a more permissive regulatory environment for short-term rentals in larger urban areas.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Counties with a population greater than 75,000 cannot adopt or enforce regulations on short-term rental properties. -Cities with a population greater than 75,000 are also prohibited from regulating short-term rentals. -Short-term rental properties will be classified as residential land use for zoning purposes. -No license or permit fee will be required for short-term rental properties in these jurisdictions.
SB347	Prohibition of Obscene Materials in Public Libraries	Senate File 347 and House File 558 introduces significant amendments to existing laws governing public libraries in Iowa. It prohibits librarians from selecting or purchasing materials that contain descriptions or visual depictions of sex acts, as defined in the law. Additionally, it establishes that librarians cannot knowingly provide obscene material or hard-core pornography to minors. Parents or guardians can file complaints against librarians for violations, and if unresolved after 30 days, they may pursue civil actions for damages. The bill outlines specific penalties for municipalities that fail to comply, including monetary damages and attorney fees for prevailing parties in civil actions.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Prohibits librarians from selecting or purchasing materials with descriptions or visual depictions of sex acts. -Librarians are barred from knowingly providing obscene material or hard-core pornography to minors. -Parents or guardians can file complaints against librarians for violations, escalating to civil actions if unresolved. -Establishes civil penalties for municipalities, including a minimum of \$5,000 and additional daily fines for ongoing violations. -Specifies damages of at least \$10,000 for violations related to obscenity.
HF558			Unregistered	Referred to Judiciary 224. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Authorizes the governor of Iowa to appoint negotiators for land purchase discussions with Minnesota. -Specifies nine Minnesota counties (Rock, Nobles, Jackson, Martin, Fairbairn, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore, and Houston) for potential purchase. -Mandates that any agreement must include provisions for land title recognition and legal jurisdiction. -Requires legislative approval from both Iowa and Minnesota, as well as Congressional approval for the jurisdiction change. -Includes a requirement for Iowa to appropriate funds for the land purchase and to pass a constitutional amendment for boundary changes.
SB354	Iowa-Minnesota Land Purchase Negotiation Act	Senate File 354 empowers the governor of Iowa to appoint negotiators to engage with Minnesota regarding the purchase of nine counties. The bill outlines necessary provisions for land ownership and legal jurisdiction, ensuring that any agreements reached are recognized by both states' courts. It stipulates that the agreement must be validated by legislative actions in both Iowa and Minnesota, as well as approval from Congress. Additionally, it requires Iowa to allocate funds for the purchase and amend its constitution to reflect the new boundaries. The act is deemed of immediate importance and takes effect upon enactment.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 218. Subcommittee scheduled 2/25 cancelled.	
HF456	Regulation of Vegetation Height in Residential Areas	House File 456 amends existing law to prevent cities from adopting or enforcing ordinances that limit the height of vegetation planted by property owners in residential zones with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less. The bill specifies that vegetation can be up to 42 inches tall, and for areas near curb lines that may obstruct views, the height is limited to 34 inches. This change aims to enhance property owners' rights regarding landscaping while ensuring safety for motorists. The legislation reflects a balance between individual property rights and public safety concerns.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Prohibits cities from adopting ordinances that restrict the height of purposely planted vegetation in residential areas. -Allows vegetation to be up to 42 inches in height in general areas. -Limits vegetation height to 34 inches for portions of property abutting curb lines to prevent obstruction of motorists' views. -Applies specifically to residential zones with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less.
HF159	Prohibition of Residential Vegetation Restrictions	House File 159 amends existing law to prevent cities from adopting or enforcing ordinances that limit property owners in residentially zoned areas with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less from growing purposely planted vegetation that is 42 inches or less in height. The bill aims to enhance property owners' rights regarding landscaping choices while ensuring that local governments cannot impose restrictions that may hinder such activities. This change reflects a shift towards greater autonomy for homeowners in managing their residential landscapes.	Unregistered	Referred to Local Government 130. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Prohibits cities from adopting or enforcing ordinances that restrict the growth of vegetation. -Applies specifically to property owners in residentially zoned areas with a speed limit of 25 miles per hour or less. -Allows for the growth of purposely planted vegetation that is 42 inches or less in height.
HF444	Establishment of Recreational Property Class for Golf Courses in Iowa	House File 444 introduces a new class of property known as recreational property, specifically for golf courses operated as commercial enterprises. Starting with valuations established on or after January 1, 2026, these properties will be assessed at 75% of their actual value. The bill aims to provide a distinct tax treatment for golf courses, which may help in their financial sustainability. Additionally, it ensures that the construction or installation of solar energy systems on such properties will not increase their taxable values for five years. This legislative change reflects an effort to recognize the unique nature of golf courses within the property tax framework.	Unregistered	Referred to Economic Growth & Technology 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes a new classification of recreational property for golf courses. -Golf courses will be assessed at 75% of their actual value starting January 1, 2026. -Solar energy systems installed on recreational property will not increase taxable values for five years. -Recreational property is defined as a golf course operated as a commercial enterprise.
HSB198	Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Access Bill	House Study Bill 198 amends the current law regarding the statewide interoperable communications system (SICS) in Iowa. It mandates that the SICS board must process all access applications without delegation to other committees or third parties, ensuring that approvals are not delayed. The bill defines eligibility for access, including public entities and various public service organizations, and specifies that no contracts with public entities are required for access. Additionally, it outlines user levels for access and places the responsibility for equipment costs on the organizations while providing setup and training at no cost. The legislation aims to enhance communication interoperability among emergency services and public entities in Iowa.	Unregistered	Public Safety subcommittee recommended passage 2/28.	-The SICS board is required to process all applications for access without delegating this responsibility. -Approval of applications cannot be delayed by any other committee or third party. -Eligibility for access is defined for public entities and various public service organizations. -No contracts with public entities are required for public service organizations to qualify for access. -User levels for access are established, allowing organizations to specify their needs when applying.
SB99			Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 2/11.	
HF483	Iowa Public Building Design and State Architect Appointment Act	House File 483 introduces a framework for the design of public buildings in Iowa, mandating the appointment of a state architect who will oversee the issuance of certificates of need for construction projects. The bill emphasizes the importance of architectural styles that uplift public spaces and reflect the dignity of Iowa's governance. It outlines specific criteria for the state architect to consider when approving designs, including public input and compliance with established architectural policies. Additionally, the bill allows for exceptions to these policies under certain conditions, requiring detailed justification for any deviations. The legislation aims to enhance the aesthetic and functional quality of public buildings across the state.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 218. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	-Establishes the position of a state architect appointed by the governor, subject to senate confirmation. -Prohibits the construction of applicable public buildings without a certificate of need issued by the state architect. -Defines 'applicable public buildings' to include various public structures and sets a cost threshold for oversight. -Emphasizes architectural styles that uplift public spaces, with a preference for traditional and classical architecture. -Allows for exceptions to architectural policies, requiring the state architect to provide a detailed report justifying any non-compliance.
SSB1168	Amendments to Guaranteed Maximum Price Contracts for Public Improvements	The proposed bill amends existing law to allow governmental entities to enter into guaranteed maximum price contracts only when the estimated project cost exceeds \$150 million. It mandates that proposals from construction managers-at-risk must include detailed costs without contingencies, and the selection process will prioritize the lowest cost rather than the best value. Additionally, the bill stipulates that any bids containing contingent amounts will be rejected, ensuring a more straightforward bidding process. The changes aim to enhance transparency and cost-effectiveness in public construction projects.	Unregistered	Referred to Commerce 220. Subcommittee scheduled for 2/24 at 3pm.	-Governmental entities can enter into guaranteed maximum price contracts only if the estimated project cost exceeds \$150 million. -Proposals must include detailed costs for general conditions without any form of contingency. -Selection of construction managers-at-risk will be based on the lowest price proposal rather than the best value. -Bids containing contingent amounts will be rejected to streamline the bidding process. -The construction manager-at-risk must direct licensed professionals to prepare and make available plans and specifications for projects exceeding the competitive bid threshold.

HF593	Traffic Control and Railway Overpass Legislation in Iowa	House File 493 introduces significant changes to traffic control on highways within certain cities in Iowa. It requires the Department of Transportation (DOT) to erect and maintain traffic-control signals at specific intersections, particularly at the intersection of United States Highway 18 in Hull. Additionally, the bill mandates that cities can require railway companies to construct overpasses or underpasses for nonprimary highways, ensuring public safety and convenience. The legislation also stipulates that the DOT must approve the construction of an overpass in Plymouth County, enhancing infrastructure safety and efficiency.	Unregistered	Referred to Transportation 2/20. No Subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The DOT is required to erect and maintain traffic-control signals at the intersection of United States Highway 18 and specific local roads in Hull. -Cities may require railway companies to construct or reconstruct overpasses or underpasses for nonprimary highways within city limits. -The construction requirement for overpasses or underpasses cannot be enforced until DOT approval is obtained. -The bill specifies that an overpass must be constructed in Plymouth County over railway tracks in the city of Mendon.
HF 144	Iowa Gambling Regulation and Licensing Act	The Iowa Gambling Regulation and Licensing Act introduces a moratorium on the issuance of new gambling licenses from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2030, limiting the total number of licenses to nineteen. The legislation mandates a socioeconomic study to assess the impact of gambling on Iowans, which must be completed before any new licenses can be issued after July 1, 2030. The study will cover various aspects, including financial impacts, problem gambling, and community effects. Additionally, the bill restricts licenses to counties where gambling was already operational as of January 1, 2025, and prohibits new licenses that would negatively affect existing licenses. The act also includes provisions for adjusting license fees based on county population and requires operators to promote tourism.	Unregistered	Passed House 1/30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Moratorium on new gambling licenses from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2030. -Total number of licenses capped at nineteen during the moratorium. -Mandatory socioeconomic study on gambling's impact due by 2029. -Licenses restricted to counties with existing gambling operations as of January 1, 2025. -Provisions for license transfer and renewal under specific conditions.
SF173			Unregistered	Full Committee recommended passage 1/30. Renumbered as SF173 and referred to State Government Committee.	
HF563	Iowa Property Assessment Standards and Litigation Reform	House File 563 introduces significant changes to property assessment practices in Iowa by mandating the use of standards developed by the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO). It requires assessors to maintain specific coefficients of dispersion and price-related differentials to ensure equitable property assessments. The bill also clarifies the definition of "like property" for assessment appeals and limits the employment of special counsel in litigation to cases involving legal business entities. Additionally, it allows property owners to appeal assessments of properties in the same class within their taxing district, enhancing their rights in the assessment process.	Unregistered	Bill Tabled at State Government subcommittee 3/3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mandates the use of IAAO standards for property assessment in Iowa. -Requires assessors to maintain a coefficient of dispersion of less than 15.99% and a price-related differential between 0.98 and 1.03. -Defines "like property" as all property within a given class for assessment appeals. -Limits the employment of special counsel in assessment litigation to cases involving legal business entities. -Allows property owners to appeal assessments of properties in the same class within their taxing district.
HF564	Amendments to Public Improvement Contracting Procedures in Iowa	House File 564 introduces significant changes to the process of awarding contracts for public improvements in Iowa. It permits governmental entities to reject the lowest responsive bidder or construction manager-at-risk based on their experience, number of employees, and financial capability. The bill mandates that any rejection must be accompanied by a specific explanation. Additionally, it establishes that a guaranteed maximum price contract can only be entered into if the project's estimated cost exceeds \$150 million. The legislation also emphasizes that bids containing contingent amounts must be rejected, ensuring clarity and accountability in the bidding process.	Unregistered	State Government subcommittee recommended passage 3/4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Governmental entities can reject the lowest responsive bidder based on experience, number of employees, and financial capability. -Rejections must be accompanied by a specific explanation. -Guaranteed maximum price contracts are authorized only for projects exceeding \$150 million. -Bids containing contingent amounts are to be rejected. -The selection of construction manager-at-risk must be based on the lowest cost proposal rather than best value.
HF691	Iowa Residential Rebate Program Establishment	House File 691 creates a residential rebate fund managed by the Iowa Department of Revenue, funded by the taxpayer relief fund. The program is designed to provide annual rebates of \$1,000 for homeowners and \$500 for renters who meet specific eligibility criteria during the fiscal years from 2025 to 2030. Homeowners must have claimed a homestead credit in the previous fiscal year to qualify, while renters must file a claim form by September 1 following the fiscal year. The bill aims to offer financial assistance to residents, thereby promoting housing stability and affordability in Iowa.	Unregistered	Referred to State Government 2/28. No subcommittee date yet assigned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishes a residential rebate fund under the control of the Department of Revenue. -Appropriates funds from the taxpayer relief fund for the implementation of the rebate program. -Defines an eligibility period from July 1, 2025, to June 30, 2030. -Homeowners can claim a \$1,000 rebate if they claimed a homestead credit in the previous fiscal year. -Renters can claim a \$500 rebate for their primary residence, with specific filing requirements and limits on claims.