

**NINETIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2024 REGULAR SESSION
DAILY
HOUSE CLIP SHEET**

March 4, 2024

Clip Sheet Summary

Displays all amendments, fiscal notes, and conference committee reports for previous day.

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
HF 2450	H-8113	Filed	LATHAM of Franklin
HF 2481	H-8114	Filed	FISHER of Tama
HF 2549	H-8115	Filed	SORENSEN of Adair, et al
HF 2556	H-8110	Adopted	OLSON of Polk
HF 2576	H-8116	Filed	SRINIVAS of Polk, et al
HF 2576	H-8117	Filed	SRINIVAS of Polk
HF 2612	H-8111	Filed	STECKMAN of Cerro Gordo
SF 2275	H-8112	Filed	COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, et al

Fiscal Notes

- [HF 2463](#) — [Minor Driving Permits](#) (LSB5885HV)
- [HF 2576](#) — [Fentanyl-Related Deaths, Murder](#) (LSB6317HV)
- [HF 2628](#) — [Sales Tax Exemption for Non-Profit Blood Centers](#) (LSB2505HZ)
- [HF 2636](#) — [Captive Insurance Companies, Reinsurance Tax](#) (LSB5285HZ)

HOUSE FILE 2450

H-8113

1 Amend House File 2450 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, after line 31 by inserting:

3 <3. A prohibited person may request a review of the
4 determination made by the authority pursuant to subsection 2.

5 a. The request to review the determination shall be made
6 within thirty-five calendar days of the date the authority
7 provided written notice to the prohibited person. The request
8 to review the determination must be in writing and state the
9 specific reasons or legal basis for review.

10 b. Within sixty calendar days of the receipt of the request
11 to review, the authority shall approve, deny, or modify the
12 determination, if the authority finds that the determination
13 is based on a clear error of material fact or law, or if the
14 authority finds the determination was arbitrary, capricious, or
15 an abuse of discretion.

16 c. The authority shall issue its decision in writing and
17 provide written notice of the decision to the prohibited
18 person.

19 d. The decision of the authority pursuant to this subsection
20 shall be considered final agency action. A petition for
21 judicial review of the decision of the authority shall be filed
22 pursuant to section 17A.19.>

23 2. Page 1, line 32, by striking <3.> and inserting <4.>

By LATHAM of Franklin

H-8113 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2481

H-8114

1 Amend House File 2481 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, by striking lines 8 through 10 and inserting
3 <consist of moneys appropriated to or deposited in the fund
4 from the general fund of the state, moneys deposited pursuant
5 to subsection 6, and donations to the fund obtained from any
6 private source.>

By FISHER of Tama

H-8114 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

H-8115

1 Amend House File 2549 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, line 20, by striking <class "D" felony> and
3 inserting <simple misdemeanor punishable by confinement for no
4 more than ninety days and a fine of not more than one thousand
5 dollars>

6 2. Page 2, line 2, by striking <class "D" felony> and
7 inserting <simple misdemeanor punishable by confinement for no
8 more than ninety days and a fine of not more than one thousand
9 dollars>

10 3. Page 2, by striking lines 3 through 8 and inserting:

11 <Sec. _____. NEW SECTION. 68A.507 **Synthetic media —**
12 **restrictions — penalties.**

13 1. For the purposes of this section:

14 a. "*Creator*" means a person who utilizes or deploys
15 artificial intelligence, as defined in section 52.7, or other
16 digital technology to generate synthetic media.

17 b. "*Deceptive and fraudulent deepfake*" means synthetic media
18 that depicts a candidate or political party with the intent to
19 injure the reputation of the candidate or party or otherwise
20 deceive a voter and that does any of the following:

21 (1) Appears to a reasonable person to depict a real
22 individual saying or doing something that did not actually
23 occur in reality.

24 (2) Provides a reasonable person a fundamentally different
25 understanding or impression of an appearance, action, or speech
26 than a reasonable person would have from an unaltered, original
27 version of an image, audio recording, or video recording.

28 c. "*Synthetic media*" means an image, an audio recording,
29 or a video recording of an individual's appearance, action, or
30 speech that has been created or intentionally manipulated with
31 the use of generative adversarial network techniques or other
32 digital technology in a manner to create a realistic but false
33 image, audio, or video.

34 2. Except as provided in subsection 3, a person shall
35 not, within ninety days of an election at which a candidate

1 will appear on a ballot, distribute a synthetic media message
2 that the person knows or should have known is a deceptive and
3 fraudulent deepfake of a candidate or party on the ballot.

4 3. Subsection 2 does not apply if the synthetic media
5 includes a disclosure stating that the image, audio, or video
6 has been manipulated or generated by artificial intelligence.

7 a. For visual media, the text of the disclosure shall appear
8 in a size that is easily readable by the average viewer and
9 no smaller than the largest font size of other text appearing
10 in the visual media. If the visual media does not include
11 any other text, the disclosure shall appear in a size that is
12 easily readable by the average viewer. For visual media that
13 is video, the disclosure shall appear for the duration of the
14 video.

15 b. For media that consists of audio only, the disclosure
16 shall be read in a clearly spoken manner and in a pitch that can
17 be easily heard by the average listener, at the beginning of
18 the audio, at the end of the audio, and, if the audio is greater
19 than two minutes in length, interspersed within the audio at
20 intervals of not greater than two minutes each.

21 4. This section does not apply to a radio or television
22 broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television
23 operator, programmer, or producer, that broadcasts a deceptive
24 and fraudulent deepfake prohibited by this section as part of
25 a bona fide newscast, news interview, news documentary, or
26 on-the-spot coverage of bona fide news events, if the broadcast
27 clearly acknowledges through content or a disclosure, in a
28 manner that can be easily heard or read by the average listener
29 or viewer, that there are questions about the authenticity of
30 the audio or visual media.

31 5. This section does not apply to a radio or television
32 broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television
33 operator, programmer, or producer, when it is paid to broadcast
34 a deceptive and fraudulent deepfake and has made a good-faith
35 effort to establish the depiction is not a deceptive and

1 fraudulent deepfake.

2 6. This section does not apply to an internet site or a
3 regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical
4 of general circulation, including an internet or electronic
5 publication, that routinely carries news and commentary of
6 general interest, and that publishes audio or visual media
7 prohibited by this section, if the publication clearly states
8 that the media does not accurately represent the speech or
9 conduct of the candidate. This section also does not apply
10 to an interactive computer service provider, cloud service
11 provider, or internet service provider.

12 7. This section does not apply to audio or visual media that
13 constitutes satire or parody.

14 8. Notwithstanding section 68A.701:

15 a. A candidate whose appearance, action, or speech is
16 depicted through the use of a deceptive and fraudulent deepfake
17 in violation of subsection 2 may seek injunctive or other
18 equitable relief prohibiting the publication of such deceptive
19 and fraudulent deepfake.

20 b. A person who violates subsection 2 is guilty of a simple
21 misdemeanor punishable by confinement for no more than ninety
22 days and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars.

23 c. A person who violates subsection 2 with the intent
24 to cause violence or bodily harm is guilty of a serious
25 misdemeanor.

26 d. A person who violates subsection 2 within five years of
27 a prior conviction for a violation of subsection 2 is guilty
28 of a class "D" felony.

29 e. A creator of a material distributed in violation of
30 subsection 2 is guilty of a simple misdemeanor punishable by
31 confinement for no more than ninety days and a fine of not more
32 than one thousand dollars.>

33 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By SORENSEN of Adair

H-8115 (Continued)

SCHOLTEN of Woodbury

H-8115 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2556

H-8110

- 1 Amend the amendment, H-8095, to House File 2556, as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 21, by striking <and other persons who
3 participated in the violation>
- 4 2. Page 1, line 26, by striking <or other persons>
- 5 3. Page 1, line 29, by striking <or participating person>
- 6 4. Page 2, line 5, by striking <or other persons>

By OLSON of Polk

H-8110 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

ADOPTED

HOUSE FILE 2576

H-8116

1 Amend House File 2576 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, before line 1 by inserting:

3 <Section 1. Section 124.414, subsection 1, paragraph b,
4 Code 2024, is amended to read as follows:

5 *b. "Drug paraphernalia" does not include hypodermic any of*
6 the following:

7 (1) Hypodermic needles or syringes if manufactured,
8 delivered, sold, or possessed for a lawful purpose.

9 (2) Equipment, products, or materials used to analyze or
10 test for the presence of fentanyl, a fentanyl analog, or a drug
11 adulterant within a controlled substance.>

12 2. Title page, line 1, by striking <establishing> and
13 inserting <relating to controlled substances, including drug
14 paraphernalia and the establishment of>

15 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By SRINIVAS of Polk
ZABNER of Johnson

H-8116 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2576

H-8117

- 1 Amend House File 2576 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 4, before <provides> by inserting
- 3 <knowingly>

By SRINIVAS of Polk

H-8117 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2612

H-8111

- 1 Amend the amendment, H-8107, to House File 2612, as follows:
- 2 1. By striking page 1, line 2, through page 7, line 29.
- 3 2. By striking page 10, line 19, through page 12, line 6.
- 4 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By STECKMAN of Cerro Gordo

H-8111 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

SENATE FILE 2275

H-8112

1 Amend Senate File 2275, as amended, passed, and reprinted by
2 the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, line 12, by striking <of application for>

4 2. Page 1, by striking line 13 and inserting <the
5 pleading, motion, or petition that raises the challenge to the
6 constitutionality of the statute is filed.>

7 3. Page 1, by striking lines 14 through 23 and inserting:

8 <2. Failure to provide notice pursuant to subsection 1 shall
9 not constitute grounds for a dismissal of the appeal.>

By COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

HOLT of Crawford, Chairperson

H-8112 FILED FEBRUARY 29, 2024



[HF 2463](#) – Minor Driving Permits (LSB5885HV)
Staff Contact: Garry Martin (515.281.4611) garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2463](#) replaces the current special minor's license with a new special minor's restricted license. The special minor's restricted license entitles a person under the age of 16 (licensee) to drive up to 25 miles from the licensee's residence to the licensee's school, extracurricular activities, or work shift in the hour before or after the licensee's scheduled work shift, school day, or extracurricular activity. A licensee may drive more than 25 miles if the licensee attends a public school and resides within the public school district. Under the Bill, an applicant for a special minor's restricted license must hold an instruction permit or a comparable permit issued by another state.

A licensee's parent or guardian must provide the [Department of Transportation](#) (DOT) with written consent for the licensee to drive to work. Eligible work activities include farm work and work activities under Iowa Code chapter [92](#). The Bill prohibits a licensee to drive as a part of the licensee's employment if the employment is nonfarm.

The Bill decreases the distance a licensee may travel with a farm-work authorization from 50 to 25 miles and retains other existing privileges.

The Bill removes the current requirement for schools to certify that a special need exists for the DOT to issue a special minor's license, and instead requires an applicant's school to certify that the applicant is enrolled as a student. The Bill authorizes a licensee to drive to school regardless of whether the school is public or accredited nonpublic.

The Bill contains various provisions for a licensee who violates the license restrictions or is convicted of violating a traffic law. The Bill establishes that a violation of a license restriction becomes a moving violation.

The Bill does not require a person who holds a special minor's license that was issued before the effective date of the Bill to apply for a new license. However, a person who was issued a special minor's license prior to the effective date of the Bill is prohibited from driving unaccompanied to the person's place of employment until after the person's parent or guardian provides written consent to the DOT in accordance with the Bill.

Background

Under current law, the DOT is authorized to issue special permits and licenses to persons under the age of 18, including a special minor's license, which authorizes unsupervised driving and can be issued to a person 14 and a half years of age. A special minor's license entitles a person between the ages of 14 and a half to 18 (student driver) to operate a motor vehicle without adult supervision up to 50 miles from the student driver's residence to the student driver's school or school bus stop or public transportation service. The student driver can operate a vehicle without supervision for more than 50 miles if the student driver drives to a school within the school district of enrollment or within a school district contiguous to the school

district of enrollment. Current law also distinguishes between a public school and accredited nonpublic school in regard to where a student driver is authorized to drive unsupervised, requires schools to certify that a special need exists for the DOT to issue a special minor's license, and authorizes a student driver to drive to approved locations between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

Under current law, a student driver who resides on a farm or is employed for compensation on a farm may drive up to 50 miles for the purpose of assisting the person's parents, guardians, or employers with farm work or in connection with any farm job, employment, or other farm-related work, including traveling to or from the location of the farm work.

Assumptions

- The DOT will incur a one-time vendor cost of \$80,000 to redesign the existing minor's school license to a special minor's restricted license.
- The DOT will incur one-time information technology (IT) programming costs of \$68,000 for the DOT database to update the card design and create a new license, restriction, and sanction for the new special minor's restricted license. A new form and a new program for the receipt/recording of the form will need to be created.
- The DOT estimates that approximately 21,000 students may be eligible for special restricted driver's licenses. It is assumed that 10,600 students would apply for this type of license per year.
- The DOT may incur additional staff overtime costs to help process employment consent forms.

Fiscal Impact

The estimated fiscal impact to the DOT for HF 2463 is approximately \$209,000 in FY 2025, and approximately \$61,000 in FY 2026.

Figure 1 — Estimated Fiscal Impact for HF 2463

DOT Costs	FY 2025	FY 2026
Card Redesign	\$ 80,000	\$ 0
IT Programming	68,000	0
Employment Consent Form Processing Time	61,000	61,000
Total	\$ 209,000	\$ 61,000

Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Sources

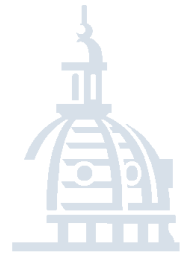
Department of Transportation
Legislative Services Agency

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 29, 2024

Doc ID 1446686

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.



[HF 2576](#) – Fentanyl-Related Deaths, Murder (LSB6317HV)
Staff Contact: Molly Kilker (515.725.1286) molly.kilker@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2576](#) provides that a person who unlawfully delivers, dispenses, or otherwise provides fentanyl or a fentanyl-related substance to another person that results in the death of that person commits murder in the first degree. The Bill also establishes that it may not be used as a defense that the other person contributed to the person's own death by the purposeful, knowing, reckless, or negligent injection, inhalation, absorption, or ingestion of the controlled substance, or by consenting to the administration of the controlled substance by another person.

Background

Under Iowa Code section [707.2](#), a person commits murder in the first degree under the following circumstances:

- The person willfully, deliberately, and with premeditation kills another person.
- The person kills another person while participating in a forcible felony.
- The person kills another person while escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody.
- The person intentionally kills a peace officer, correctional officer, public employee, or hostage while the person is imprisoned in a correctional institution of the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) or a city or county jail.
- The person kills a child while committing child endangerment under Iowa Code section [726.6](#)(1)(b), or while committing assault under Iowa Code section [708.1](#) upon the child, and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life.
- The person kills another person while participating in an act of terrorism as defined in Iowa Code section [708A.1](#)(3).

As it relates to the Bill, fentanyl includes the substances listed under Iowa Code section [124.204](#)(2) (“at” – “cl”), and “fentanyl substance” is defined under Iowa Code section [124.204](#)(9)(a).

2023 Iowa Acts, chapter [86](#) (Controlled Substances, Penalty Enhancements and Fentanyl Penalties Act), established that, under Iowa Code section [124.401](#)(1)(c), a person who causes the death of another person while manufacturing, delivering, or possessing certain controlled substances, counterfeit substances, simulated controlled substances, or imitation controlled substances will be sentenced to three times the term otherwise imposed by law, and no such judgement, sentence, or part thereof can be deferred or suspended. The same Act also added a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or any fentanyl-related substance as a punishable substance under Iowa Code section [124.401](#)(1)(c).

In FY 2023, there were no convictions under Iowa Code section [124.401](#)(1) for the manufacture, delivery, or possession of fentanyl. In the same fiscal year, there were 27 convictions for murder in the first degree under Iowa Code section [707.2](#).

A Class A felony is punishable by confinement for life in prison without the possibility for parole or probation.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- A delay of six months is assumed from the effective date of this Bill to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- Marginal costs for county jails cannot be estimated due to a lack of data. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.

Correctional Impact

House File 2576 creates new penalties for delivering, dispensing, or providing fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances that result in the death of another person. Bills that create penalties cannot be assessed for a correctional impact due to a lack of conviction data. Class A felonies are punishable by a mandatory life sentence and do not include parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) marginal costs. The marginal cost per day for an individual in prison is \$24.94. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

House File 2576 creates new penalties, and as a result, Criminal Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Management (DOM) cannot use existing data to determine a minority impact. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statement](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of House File 2576 cannot be determined due to a lack of data. The average State cost per Class A felony is between \$198,300 and \$202,500. This includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the Department of Corrections (DOC). The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison supervision.

Sources

Department of Corrections
Criminal Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Management
Legislative Services Agency

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 29, 2024

Doc ID 1447493

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.



[HF 2628](#) – Sales Tax Exemption for Nonprofit Blood Centers (LSB2505HZ)
Staff Contact: Evan Johnson (515.281.6301) evan.johnson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2628](#) expands the current sales and use tax exemption allowed for nonprofit blood centers to exempt any tangible personal property or specified digital products sold and any services furnished to a blood collection and processing establishment.

A blood collection and processing establishment is defined as a place of business under one management at one general physical location and includes human blood and plasma donor centers, blood banks, transfusion services, and other blood product manufacturers and independent laboratories that engage in quality control and testing for registered blood product establishments.

Background

2019 Iowa Acts, chapter [141](#), provided a narrower exemption for nonprofit blood centers. Under current law, tangible personal property sold or test laboratory services furnished that are directly and primarily involved in the processing of human blood are exempt from sales tax for nonprofit blood centers in Iowa that are Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-registered. According to the [Fiscal Note](#) on 2019 Iowa Acts, chapter 141, there are two nonprofit blood centers affected by the current sales tax exemption.

Assumptions

- The same nonprofit blood centers currently exempt will be exempt from sales tax on all tangible personal property sold, specified digital products sold, and services furnished under the Bill.
- According to the Department of Revenue and utilizing Internal Revenue Service (IRS) 990 reports for calendar year 2019, an estimated \$2.9 million in additional purchases would have been exempt under the Bill in FY 2020.
- Growth trends are based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) less food and energy average estimated increases of 2.0% from FY 2025 to FY 2029.
- Secure an Advanced Vision for Education (SAVE) refunds are 1.0% of taxable sales. Local option sales tax (LOST) distributions are estimated to be 0.97% of taxable sales.

Fiscal Impact

House File 2628 is estimated to reduce revenues to the General Fund, SAVE Fund, and LOST by the estimated amounts in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1 — Fiscal Impact of HF 2628 (in Millions)

	General Fund	SAVE	LOST
FY 2025	\$ -0.18	\$ -0.04	\$ -0.03
FY 2026	-0.18	-0.04	-0.04
FY 2027	-0.19	-0.04	-0.04
FY 2028	-0.19	-0.04	-0.04
FY 2029	-0.20	-0.04	-0.04

Sources

Iowa Department of Revenue
Internal Revenue Service 990 filings

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 29, 2024

Doc ID 1447239

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

www.legis.iowa.gov



[HF 2636](#) – Captive Insurance Companies, Reinsurance Tax (LSB5285HZ)
 Staff Contact: Xavier Leonard (515.725.0509) xavier.leonard@legis.iowa.gov
 Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2636](#) relates to the taxation of captive companies. The Bill amends the amount of reinsurance tax due from a captive company on assumed reinsurance premiums written.

The Bill takes effect upon enactment.

Background

2023 Iowa Acts, [Senate File 549](#) (Captive Insurance Act), allowed for the formation of captive insurance companies and protected cell captive companies, established tax rates for captive insurance premiums, established requirements for the operation of captive insurance companies and protected cell captive companies, and created the Captive Insurance Regulatory and Supervision Fund.

Captive insurance companies are a form of self-insurance in which the insurance provider is owned entirely by the insurance holder. Captive insurance companies often work with traditional companies and may be an option for businesses to manage risks by underwriting their own insurance rather than paying premiums to a third-party insurer.

Current and proposed reinsurance tax rates due from captive companies on assumed reinsurance premiums are shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 — Reinsurance Premium Tax Rate Changes in HF 2636

	Amount of Assumed Reinsurance Premiums Written			
	<small>(Dollars in Millions)</small>			
	<u>\$0.0 to \$20.0</u>	<u>\$20.0 to \$40.0</u>	<u>\$40.0 to \$60.0</u>	<u>\$60.0 and Above</u>
Current Law	0.200%	0.125%	5.000%	5.000%
Proposed Law	0.200%	0.125%	0.045%	0.020%

Assumption

Changes in reinsurance tax rates for captive insurance premiums may have an impact on revenue collected in the Captive Insurance Regulatory and Supervision Fund, but the amount cannot be estimated, as there is not currently a market for captive insurance in the State.

Fiscal Impact

House File 2636 may decrease tax revenue to the Captive Insurance Regulatory and Supervision Fund in future years, as the Bill reduces the tax collected on each captive insurance company’s reinsurance premiums that are in excess of \$40.0 million annually.

Reinsurance premium taxes collected on a captive insurance company’s reinsurance premiums written between \$40.0 million and \$60.0 million will reduce from 5.000% to 0.045%, a 99.1% reduction. Reinsurance premium taxes collected on a captive insurance company’s reinsurance

premiums written in excess of \$60.0 million will reduce from 5.000% to 0.020%, a 99.6% reduction.

There are not currently any reinsurance premium taxes collected on captive insurance companies; therefore, the fiscal impact to the State cannot be determined.

Sources

Iowa Insurance Division, Department of Insurance and Financial Services
Legislative Services Agency analysis

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 29, 2024

Doc ID 1447458

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

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