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"Soldier" includes air force. Wherever the word "soldier veteran" appears in this chapter, it shall include, without limitation, the members of the United States air force.

SEC. 5. Section one hundred twenty-three point twenty-nine (123.29), subsection two (2), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows: 2. To a soldiers veterans home, sanitarium, hospital, college, or

3 home for the aged which will entitle the holder to purchase and import 4 5 alcohol from distillers and wholesalers or from the state liquor stores 6 for use for medicinal, laboratory, and scientific purposes only.

SEC. 6. Section two hundred eighteen point nine (218.9), unnumbered paragraph three (3), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows: The director of the division of child and family services of the department of social services, subject to the approval of the commissioner of such department shall appoint the superintendents of The Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home, the juvenile home, the training school for boys, the training school for girls and the commandant of the soldiers veterans home.

Approved May 15, 1975

CHAPTER 138

IOWA HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY

H. F. 823

AN ACT establishing the Iowa housing finance authority, prescribing its powers and duties, providing for related tax and other exemptions and appropriations, and providing coordinating amendments related to implementation of the authority's programs.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. NEW SECTION. **Definitions.** As used in this Act, un- $\mathbf{2}$ less the context otherwise requires: 3

1. "Authority" means the Iowa housing finance authority estab-

lished in section two (2) of this Act.

2. "Low or moderate income families" means families who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise in their locality to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use, and includes, but is not limited to, elderly families, families in which one or more persons are handicapped or disabled, lower income families and very low-income families.

3. "Lower income families" means families whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the area with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to unusual prevailing conditions in the area, and includes, but is not lim-

ited to, very low-income families.

4. "Very low-income families" means families whose incomes do not exceed fifty percent of the median income for the area, with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to

unusual prevailing conditions in the area.
5. "Elderly families" means families of low or moderate income where the head of the household or his or her spouse is at least sixtytwo years of age or older, or the surviving member of any such tenant

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6. a. "Families" includes but is not limited to families consisting of a single person in the case of a person who is at least sixty-two years of age, is disabled, is handicapped, is displaced, or is the remaining member of a tenant family.

b. "Families" includes but is not limited to two or more persons living together who are at least sixty-two years of age, are disabled, or are handicapped, or one or more such individuals living with another person who is essential to such individual's care or well-being.

7. "Disabled" means unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental im-

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8. "Handicapped" means having a physical or mental impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes the ability to live independently, and is of a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

9. "Displaced" means displaced by governmental action, or by having one's dwelling extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a

10. "Income" means income from all sources of each member of the household, with appropriate exceptions and exemptions reasonably related to an equitable determination of the family's available income, as established by rule of the authority.

11. a. "Housing" means single-family and multi-family dwellings, and facilities incidental or appurtenant to the dwellings, and includes

noninstitutional residential care facilities.

b. "Adequate housing" means housing which meets minimum structural, heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary, occupancy and maintenance standards compatible with applicable building and housing

codes, as determined under rules of the authority.

12. "Noninstitutional residential care facility" means any facility providing for a period exceeding twenty-four consecutive hours accommodation, board, personal assistance and other essential daily living activities to three or more individuals, not related to the administrator or owner thereof within the third degree of consanguinity, who by reason of age, illness, disease, or physical or mental infirmity are unable to sufficiently or properly care for themselves but who do not require the services of a registered or licensed practical nurse except on an emergency basis.

13. "Mortgage" means a mortgage, mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other instrument creating a first lien, subject only to title exceptions acceptable to the authority, on a fee interest in real property which includes completed housing located within this state, or on a leasehold on such a fee interest which has a remaining term at the time of computation that exceeds by not less than ten years the maturity date of

the mortgage loan.

14. "Mortgage lender" means any bank, trust company, mortgage company, national banking association, savings and loan association, life insurance company, any governmental agency, or any other financial institution authorized to make mortgage loans in this state.

15. "Mortgage loan" means a financial obligation secured by a mort-

75 gage.

16. "Bond" means a bond issued by the authority pursuant to sections twenty-six (26) through thirty (30) of this Act.

17. "Note" means a bond anticipation note or a housing development fund note issued by the authority pursuant to this Act.

18. "State agency" means any board, commission, department, public officer, or other agency of the state of Iowa.

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19. "Housing program" means any work or undertaking of new construction or rehabilitation of one or more housing units, or the acquisition of existing residential structures, for the provision of housing, which is financed pursuant to the provisions of this Act for the primary purpose of providing housing for low or moderate income families. A housing program may include housing for other economic groups as part of an overall plan to develop new or rehabilitated communities or neighborhoods, where housing low or moderate income families is a primary goal. A housing program may include any buildings, land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal property which is necessary or convenient in connection with the provision of housing, including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, utilities, parks, site preparation, landscaping, and other nonhousing facilities, such as administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, and commercial facilities, as the authority determines to be necessary or convenient in relation to the purposes of this Act.

20. "Housing sponsor" means any individual, joint venture, partnership, limited partnership, trust, corporation, housing cooperative, local public entity, governmental unit, or other legal entity, or any combination thereof, approved by the authority or pursuant to standards adopted by the authority as qualified to either own, construct, acquire, rehabilitate, operate, manage, or maintain a housing program, whether for profit, nonprofit, or limited profit, subject to the regulatory powers of the authority and other terms and conditions set forth in this Act. "Housing sponsor" does not include a low or moderate income family

which is eligible to own or occupy a housing unit.
21. "Dilapidated" means decayed, deteriorated or fallen into partial

disuse through neglect or misuse.

The authority shall establish by rule further definitions applicable to this Act, and clarification of the definitions in this section, as necessary to assure eligibility for funds available under federal housing laws.

SEC. 2. New Section. Establishment of authority.

- 1. The Iowa housing finance authority is established, and constituted a public instrumentality and agency of the state exercising public and essential governmental functions, established to undertake programs which assist in attainment of adequate housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, and the Iowa homesteading program. The powers of the authority shall be vested in and exercised by a board of nine members appointed by the governor with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate. No more than five members shall belong to the same political party. Any individual or organization may submit the names of nominees for membership to the governor in writing within thirty days of the effective date of this section, but the governor is not bound to select the members from the nominees submitted. As far as possible the governor shall include within the membership persons determined by him to represent the following interests:
 - a. Community and housing development industries.
 - b. Housing finance industries.
- c. Real estate sales industry.
- 21 d. Elderly families.
- 22 e. Minorities. 23
 - f. Lower income families.
 - g. Very low-income families.
- 25 h. Handicapped and disabled families.
 - i. Average taxpayer.

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- 2. Members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor for a term of six years, except that, of the first appointments, three members shall be appointed for a term of two years, and three members shall be appointed for a term of four years. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment. A member of the authority may be removed from office by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance or willful neglect of duty or other just cause, after notice and hearing, unless the notice and hearing is expressly waived in writing.
- 3. Six members of the authority constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of at least five members is necessary for any substantive action taken by the authority. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the authority.
- 4. Members of the authority are entitled to receive forty dollars per diem for each day spent in performance of duties as members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.
- 5. Members of the authority and the executive director shall give bond as required for public officers in chapter sixty-four (64) of the Code.
- 6. Meetings of the authority shall be held at the call of the chairman or whenever two members so request.
- 7. Members shall elect a chairman and vice chairman annually, and other officers as they determine, but the executive director shall serve as secretary to the authority.
- Sec. 3. New Section. **Legislative findings.** The general assembly finds and declares as follows:
- 1. The establishment of the authority is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state of Iowa, for the improvement of their health and welfare, and for the promotion of the economy, which are public purposes.
- 2. The authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred upon it by this Act.
- 3. There exists a serious shortage of safe and sanitary residential housing available to low or moderate income families.
- 4. This shortage is conducive to disease, crime, environmental decline and poverty and impairs the economic value of large areas, which are characterized by depreciated values, impaired investments, and reduced capacity to pay taxes and are a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the citizens of the state.
- 5. These conditions result in a loss in population and further deterioration, accompanied by added costs to communities for creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.
- 6. One major cause of this condition has been recurrent shortages of funds in private channels.
- 7. These shortages have contributed to reductions in construction of new residential units, and have made the sale and purchase of existing residential units a virtual impossibility in many parts of the state
- residential units a virtual impossibility in many parts of the state.

 8. The ordinary operations of private enterprise have not in the past corrected these conditions.
- 9. A stable supply of adequate funds for residential financing is required to encourage new housing and the rehabilitation of existing housing in an orderly and sustained manner and to reduce the problems described in this section.

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- 10. It is necessary to create a state housing finance authority to encourage the investment of private capital and stimulate the construction and rehabilitation of adequate housing through the use of public
- 11. All of the purposes stated in this section are public purposes and uses for which public moneys may be borrowed, expended, advanced, loaned or granted.
- SEC. 4. NEW SECTION. Guiding principles. In the performance of its duties and implementation of its powers, and in the selection of specific programs and projects to receive its assistance, the authority shall be guided by the following principles:
- 1. The authority shall not become an owner of real property, except on a temporary basis where necessary in order to implement its programs, protect its investments by means of foreclosure or other means, or to facilitate transfer of real property for the use of low or moderate income families.
- 2. The authority shall function in cooperation with local governmental units and local or regional housing agencies, and in fulfillment of local or regional housing plans, and to that end shall provide technical assistance to local governmental units and local or regional agencies in need of that assistance.
- 3. A local contributing effort shall be required of each project assisted by the authority. As used in this subsection, "project" includes one or more programs authorized under the provisions of this Act. The local contribution may be provided by local governmental units or by local or regional agencies, public or private. Unless otherwise specified in this Act, the percentage and type of local contribution shall be determined by the authority, and may include, but should not be limited to, cash match, land contribution, tax abatement, or ancillary facilities. The authority shall encourage ingenuity and creativity in local effort.
- 4. The authority shall encourage units of local government and local and regional housing agencies to use federal revenue-sharing funds for programs which increase or improve the supply of adequate housing for low or moderate income families.
- 5. The authority shall encourage cooperative housing efforts at the local level, both with respect to the cooperation of public bodies with private enterprise and civic groups, and with respect to the formation of regional or multi-city units engaged in housing.

 6. Wherever practicable, the authority shall give preference to the
- following types of programs:
- a. Those which treat housing problems in the context of the total needs of individuals and communities, recognizing that individuals may have other problems and needs closely related to their need for adequate housing, and that the development of isolated housing units without regard for neighborhood and community development tends to create undesirable consequences.
- b. Those which promote home ownership by families of low or moderate income, recognizing the need for educational counseling programs in family financial management and home maintenance in order to achieve this goal.
- c. Those which involve the rehabilitation and conservation of existing housing units, and the preservation of existing neighborhoods and communities.
- 48 d. Those designed to serve elderly families, families which include 49 one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, lower income 50 families or very low-income families.

- 7. The authority shall encourage the protection, restoration and rehabilitation of historic properties, and the preservation of other properties of special value for architectural or esthetic reasons. As used in this subsection, "historic properties" means landmarks, landmark sites, or districts which are significant in the history, architecture, archaeology or culture of this state, its communities, or the nation.
 - SEC. 5. NEW SECTION. **General powers.** The authority has all of the general powers needed to carry out its purposes and duties, and exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to the power to:
 - 1. Issue its negotiable bonds and notes as provided in sections twenty-six (26) through thirty (30) of this Act in order to finance its programs.
 - 2. Sue and be sued in its own name.

3. Have and alter a corporate seal.

4. Make and alter bylaws for its management consistent with the

provisions of this Act.

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5. Make and execute agreements, contracts and other instruments, with any public or private entity. All political subdivisions, public housing agencies, other public agencies and state departments and agencies may enter into contracts and otherwise cooperate with the authority.

6. Acquire, hold, improve, mortgage, lease and dispose of real and personal property, including, but not limited to, the power to sell at public or private sale, with or without public bidding, any such proper-

ty, mortgage loan, or other obligation held by it.

7. Procure insurance against any loss in connection with its operations and property interests.

8. Fix and collect fees and charges for its services.

- 9. Subject to any agreement with bondholders or noteholders, invest or deposit moneys of the authority in any manner determined by the authority, notwithstanding the provisions of chapters four hundred fifty-two (452), four hundred fifty-three (453) or four hundred fifty-four (454) of the Code.
- 10. Accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities. A record of all gifts or grants, stating the type, amount and donor, shall be clearly set out in the authority's annual report along with the record of other receipts.

11. Provide technical assistance and counseling related to the au-

thority's purposes, to public and private entities.

12. In cooperation with other local, state or federal governmental agencies, conduct research studies, develop estimates of unmet housing needs, and gather and compile data useful to facilitate decision making.

13. Cooperate in development of, and initiate housing demonstra-

tion projects.

14. Contract with architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, housing construction and finance experts, and other advisors. However, the authority may enter into contracts or agreements for such services with local, state or federal governmental agencies.

15. Make, alter and repeal rules consistent with the provisions of this Act, and subject to chapter seventeen A (17A) of the Code.

SEC. 6. NEW SECTION. Staff.

1. The governor, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the senate, shall appoint an executive director of the authority, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The executive director shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge in the

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field, without regard to political affiliation. The executive director shall not, directly or indirectly, exert influence to induce any other officers or employees of the state to adopt a political view, or to favor a political candidate for office.

2. The executive director shall advise the authority on matters relating to housing and housing finance, carry out all directives from the authority, and hire and supervise the authority's staff pursuant to its directions and under the provisions of chapter nineteen A (19A) of the

3. The executive director, as secretary of the authority, shall keep a record of the proceedings of the authority and shall be custodian of all books, documents and papers filed with the authority and of its minute book and seal. He shall have authority to cause to be made copies of all minutes and other records and documents of the authority and to give certificates under the seal of the authority to the effect that such copies are true copies and all persons dealing with the authority may rely upon such certificates.

Sec. 7. New Section. Annual report.

1. The authority shall submit to the governor and to the general assembly, not later than January fifteenth each year, a complete report setting forth:

a. Its operations and accomplishments.

b. Its receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, in accordance with the classifications it establishes for its operating and capital accounts.

c. Its assets and liabilities at the end of its fiscal year and the status

of reserve, special and other funds.

10 d. A schedule of its bonds and notes outstanding at the end of its 11 fiscal year, together with a statement of the amounts redeemed and is-12 13 sued during its fiscal year.

e. A statement of its proposed and projected activities.

f. Recommendations to the general assembly, as it deems necessary.

g. An analysis of current housing needs in the state.

2. The annual report shall identify performance goals of the authority, and clearly indicate the extent of progress during the reporting period, in attaining the goals. Where possible, results shall be expressed in terms of housing units.

NEW SECTION. Percentage requirement. The goal of the authority shall be to assure that fifty percent or more of the housing units provided directly or indirectly by the authority in each threeyear period beginning July 1, 1975, but in no case less than thirty percent of such units, are units specially designed for and directed to elderly families, families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, or very low-income families. Failure to meet this goal does not invalidate any bonds, notes or other obligations of the authority, but in case of noncompliance with this requirement, the authority shall make a special report to the governor and to the general assembly as to the reasons for noncompliance, and the authority shall not commit further funds for housing units which do not help meet this goal, until the goal is reached, other than to complete projects already started.

Sec. 9. New Section. Nondiscrimination and affirmative action.

3 1. Housing financed or otherwise assisted by the authority, directly or indirectly, shall be open to all persons regardless of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, physical or mental impairment, or religion except that preference may be given to elderly families, families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled,

lower income families or very low-income families.

2. The authority shall promote marketing plans to make housing

available to all persons without discrimination.

3. The authority shall require adoption and submission of an affirmative action program for employment by all contractors and subcontractors of housing financed or otherwise assisted by the authority.

4. The authority shall require all mortgage lenders who participate in programs financed or otherwise assisted by it to agree that they will not designate certain areas as unsuitable for the making of mortgage loans because of the prevailing income, racial, ethnic or other characteristics of the inhabitants of the area. This subsection is intended to prohibit all mortgage lenders who participate in authority programs from engaging in the practice commonly known as "red-lining"

5. The authority may require mortgage lenders who participate in programs financed or otherwise assisted by the authority to take affirmative action to make mortgage loans in areas with a higher than average concentration of lower-income families or members of racial or

25 ethnic minorities.

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- Sec. 10. New Section. Surplus moneys. All moneys declared by the authority to be surplus moneys which are not required to service 3 bonds and notes issued by the authority, to pay administrative expenses of the authority, or to accumulate necessary operating or loss reserves, shall be used by the authority to provide grants, subsidies, and services to lower income families and very low-income families through any of the programs authorized in this Act.
- 1 Sec. 11. New Section. Combination programs. Any programs 2 authorized in this Act may be combined with any other programs au-3 thorized in this Act in order to facilitate as far as practicable the provi-4 sion of adequate housing to low and moderate income families.

Sec. 12. New Section. Mortgage loans.

1. The authority may make mortgage loans, including but not limited to mortgage loans insured, guaranteed, or otherwise secured by the federal government or by private mortgage insurers, to housing sponsors to provide long-term financing for the purchase, or rehabilitation of adequate housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, and noninstitutional residential care facilities.

2. A mortgage loan under this section may be made only when the authority determines that the housing sponsor is unable to obtain the necessary financing from other sources upon terms and conditions

which the sponsor reasonably could be expected to fulfill.

3. The authority shall make and execute contracts with mortgage lenders for the servicing of mortgage loans made under this section. The authority may pay the reasonable value of services rendered pursuant to such contracts.

4. Mortgage loans shall contain terms and provisions including interest rates, and be in a form as established by rules of the authority. The authority shall require the housing sponsor to execute assurances and guarantees reasonably related to protecting the security of the mortgage loan, as the authority deems necessary.

5. In considering an application for a mortgage loan under this section, the authority shall determine that the housing will be adequate

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and provide for the special needs of families of low or moderate income, elderly families, or families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, or will meet state standards for non-institutional residential care facilities, and shall also give consideration to:

a. The comparative need for housing or noninstitutional residential care facilities in the area.

b. The ability of the applicant to operate, manage and maintain the

proposed housing.

6. Each mortgage loan shall be subject to an agreement between the authority and the housing sponsor which will subject the housing sponsor to limitations established by the authority as to rentals and other charges, builders' and developers' profits and fees, and dispositions of interests in the property mortgaged, including provisions to prohibit assumption of a mortgage without permission of the mortgagee.

7. As a condition of a mortgage loan, the authority may, upon reasonable notice, during construction or rehabilitation of the housing and during its operation:

- a. Enter upon and inspect the physical condition of the premises, examine books and records of the housing sponsor, and impose fees to cover the cost of the inspections and examinations.
- b. Require alterations or repairs as necessary to protect the security of its investment and the welfare of the occupants, and to insure that the housing is in conformity with applicable federal, state and local laws.
- c. Require whatever action is necessary to comply with applicable federal, state and local laws, and file and prosecute a complaint or seek injunctive relief for a violation of applicable federal, state or local laws.
- 8. A mortgage loan may be prepaid to maturity after a period of years as determined by rule of the authority, if the authority determines that the prepayment will not result in a material escalation of rents or fees charged to the occupants.
- SEC. 13. NEW SECTION. **Lease-purchase agreements.** By means of its other financing programs, the authority may encourage and assist in the provision of housing which will be transferred to low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled, pursuant to lease-purchase agreements.

1. A lease-purchase agreement shall include, but not be limited to

the following terms:

a. The original lease-purchase agreement shall be for a term of one year, with option by lessee to renew on the same terms. The lease may be terminated by the lessee, upon sixty-days' written notice. The lease may be terminated by the lessor at any time for material breach of the agreement by the lessee, by service on the lessee of a notice to quit in conformance with state law.

The lease may otherwise be terminated by the lessor upon sixty-days' written notice for only the following causes:

(1) In the event of sale of the property due to insolvency of the lessor, in which case the lessee will be given first option to purchase the property before the sale is made.

(2) For purposes of removing the buildings, or materially altering or improving them, to conform with local housing or building codes.

b. The rent shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the lessee's income, but the lessee shall have the option to pay additional amounts.

c. The lessee shall be responsible for routine maintenance of the property, and for its performance shall be credited with an amount equal to the budgeted amount for monthly routine maintenance in the monthly housing cost. This credit may be applied by the lessee to the purchase price in the event he exercises his option to purchase the property.

d. The premises or a portion of them shall be used by the lessee as a dwelling and no part may be assigned or subleased without the lessor's

written approval.

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- e. The agreement shall be terminated if the property suffers substantial destruction or a substantial portion of the property is taken by condemnation.
- f. Major repairs and remodeling or reconstruction shall be undertaken by the lessee only upon written approval by the lessor, and the costs of major repairs and remodeling or reconstruction may be paid by the lessor, or the lessee may deduct the cost including reasonable costs for the lessee's labor from the rent payments, and receive full credit.

g. The original lease-purchase agreement shall state a monthly housing cost for the unit, equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The monthly debt service on the property.

(2) One-twelfth of the annual real property taxes.

(3) One-twelfth of the annual premium for fire and extended coverage, and casualty insurance.

(4) The current monthly amount budgeted for routine maintenance and nonroutine maintenance reserves.

(5) Other monthly costs specified in the agreement.

2. At the time the original lease-purchase agreement is entered into, the lessee and lessor shall also enter into an option to purchase agreement, which shall include but not be limited to the following terms:

a. The purchase price of the property shall be the unamortized balance of debt on the property plus the lessor's original down payment.

b. The option to purchase shall state the market value of the property and the lessor's purchase cost of the property, and shall state the amount, term and interest rate of any mortgage loan on the property.

c. The lessee shall have the right to exercise his option to purchase the property when all of the following conditions have been met:

(1) The lessee has maintained a level of rent payments equal to the monthly housing cost of the property for a period of one year.

(2) The lessee has complied with the terms of the lease during the

leasing period.

(3) The lessee is able to meet the established purchase price through a combination of earned credits toward down payment, down payment grant, assumption of the lessor's mortgage, refinancing with a new mortgage, or contract of sale from the lessor.

d. The payments required under the mortgage or contract of sale shall be sufficient to pay taxes, insurance, and the stated minimum interest, and to amortize the stated market value of the property within a period of not to exceed fifty years from the date of the original lease-purchase agreement.

e. All rent paid by the lessee, less the amount necessary to pay taxes, insurance, and interest, shall be applied to and considered as a part of the down payment against the stated market value of the property.

f. The authority may establish other criteria reasonably related to determining that a lessee is capable of handling the responsibilities of home ownership before a transfer of title is made or a contract of sale is entered into.

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3. To the extent funds are available, the authority may provide down payment grants to very low-income families and lower income families who have established home ownership capability by making regular payments under a lease from their own resources for a period of not less than one year and by meeting other criteria reasonably related to determining that a lessee is capable of handling the responsibilities of home ownership, as the authority establishes by rule. In addition, the authority may provide funds to private, nonprofit organizations for the purpose of making down-payment grants to very low-income families and lower income families who are participating in lease-purchase programs administered by the organization which meet standards similar to the standards specified in this section, and which are acceptable to the authority.

4. The authority may combine the lease-purchase program with other programs provided or assisted by the authority, in order to encourage eventual home ownership by very low-income families and lower income families who are able to establish home ownership capability

by showing regularity of payment and property maintenance.

Sec. 14. New Section. Iowa homesteading program.

1. The Iowa homesteading program is established to be under the supervision of the authority. The purpose of the program is to alleviate problems of slums and blighted areas, to provide for rehabilitation of dilapidated and deteriorating housing, and to make existing housing available to families, all of which are declared to be public purposes. The authority may establish homesteading projects in any part of the state, subject to the approval of the local governing body and in cooperation with suitable local agencies, may provide financial and technical assistance to housing sponsors for the establishment of homesteading projects which meet the requirements of this Act, and may coordinate and cooperate with similar local projects to provide housing.

2. When the authority implements its homesteading program, it

shall:

a. Encourage private rehabilitation of abandoned or dilapidated housing through homesteading projects where normal private or governmental development or rehabilitation is economically unfeasible or has been neglected.

b. Locate and compile a catalog of all private, city, state and federally owned abandoned or dilapidated structures appropriate for inclusion in homesteading projects, utilizing the aid of other local, state

23 and federal agencies.

c. Publicize the homesteading program and available properties.

d. Employ staff persons with knowledge and experience in residential housing finance, construction or rehabilitation, and in dealing with

e. Establish a coordinated approach toward neighborhood improvement through the homesteading program and the upgrading of community services and facilities.

3. The authority may:

a. Recommend legislation to provide appropriate exemptions from real property tax laws for homesteading properties.

b. Recommend temporary suspension or temporary or permanent modification of building and housing code requirements to the extent necessary to permit safe and economical rehabilitation of housing.

4. The authority shall formulate and revise as necessary rules for approval of homesteading projects based upon the following requirements, and others as needed.

40 a. Homesteading projects shall provide for: (1) Approval of homesteading applicants on a first in time is first in 41 42 right basis, unless probability of success with a subsequent applicant is 43 substantially higher. In cases of two or more applicants for a single 44

property, priority may be given to a resident of the city or county where the property is located, or to the applicant with the lowest income who is otherwise qualified.

- (2) Aid and assistance for applicants to apply for and receive financial and technical assistance and counseling from public or private sources.
- (3) Announced quarterly inspections of homesteads during rehabilitation.
- (4) Payment for the reasonable value of improvements on property returned for good faith failure to comply with the homesteading requirements, less a reasonable rental value.
- (5) Repossession of property upon proper notice and hearing unless waived by the homestead applicant, for unreasonable failure to comply with homesteading requirements.
 - b. Applicants for a homesteading project shall:

(1) Have reached the age of majority.

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- (2) Be United States citizens or registered aliens.
- (3) Agree to rehabilitate the property to meet applicable building or housing code standards within a two-year period after initial transfer of conditional title. However, the two-year period may be extended for reasonable cause.
- (4) Agree to live in and occupy the housing for five continuous
- c. The housing sponsor providing the homesteading property shall
- agree to:
 (1) The conditional conveyance of unoccupied residential property to the applicant with or without any substantial consideration, which consideration may include the value of work performed by the applicant in rehabilitating the property during the period of the conditional conveyance.
- (2) The revocation of the conveyance upon any material breach of the agreement.
- (3) The conveyance from the agency of fee simple title to the property upon compliance with the agreement.
- 5. The authority may establish and maintain a "homesteading fund" to be administered as follows:
 - a. The fund shall be used exclusively for rehabilitation loans.
- b. Rehabilitation loans shall be granted exclusively to those selected for homesteading.
- c. No rehabilitation loans shall be made until a conditional conveyance has been issued.
- d. The rehabilitation loans shall be for a maximum term of twenty
- e. The interest rates for rehabilitation loans shall be established by rule of the authority and shall be as low as practicable considering current market conditions.
- f. All funds received as payment on the rehabilitation loans shall be deposited in the homesteading fund.
 - g. The authority may require security for the rehabilitation loans.

Sec. 15. New Section. Housing assistance for very low-income and lower income families.

1. The authority shall participate in the housing assistance payments program under section eight (8) of the United States Housing

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Act of 1937, section one thousand four hundred one (1401) et seq., title forty-two (42), United States Code, as amended by section two hundred one (201) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law ninety-three dash three hundred eighty-three (93-383)). The purpose of participation is to enable the authority to obtain, on behalf of the state of Iowa, set-asides of contract authorization reserved by the United States secretary of housing and urban development for public housing agencies, to enter into annual contributions contracts, to otherwise expedite use of the program through the use of state housing finance funds, and to encourage new construction and substantial rehabilitation of housing suitable for assistance under the program. Assistance may be provided for existing housing units made available by owners for the program, as well as for newly constructed housing units. Maximum rents shall be established by the authority in conformity with federal law.

2. To establish maximum eligibility for set-asides the authority shall:

a. Develop and implement procedures which will to the fullest possible extent complement the allocation system of the United States department of housing and urban development.

b. Evaluate statewide and local housing needs and develop a program to provide housing in areas of most critical need, within its allocation of set-aside contract authority.

c. Comply with all documentation and application requirements of the federal law.

3. The authority shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with local housing agencies for implementation of the housing assistance payments program. The agency may enter into agreements with local housing agencies, housing cooperatives, or other public or private entities for commitment of housing assistance upon completion of an approved proposal, and may subsequently execute with such entities housing assistance payments contracts.

4. Permanent financing for units to be subsidized under the housing assistance payments program may be provided by the authority, directly or indirectly, by the proceeds from the sale of bonds and notes as provided in this Act, or by other moneys available to the authority, by appropriations or otherwise.

5. The authority shall, when appropriate, take necessary steps to cooperate with the United States department of agriculture in implementation of sections five hundred seventeen (517) and five hundred twenty-one (521) of the Housing Act of 1949, sections one thousand four hundred eighty-seven (1487) and one thousand four hundred ninety a (1490a), title forty-two (42), United States Code, as amended by section five hundred fourteen (514) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law ninety-three dash three hundred eighty-three (93-383)). The purpose of such programs is to extend to rural areas the provisions of housing assistance payments programs.

6. The authority shall, when appropriate, take necessary steps to participate in the programs of federal assistance to state housing finance agencies for expanding the supply of housing available to low or moderate income families, as provided in section eight hundred two (802) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law ninety-three dash three hundred eighty-three (93-383)).

7. The authority may participate in other programs under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law ninety-three dash three hundred eighty-three (93-383)), and in other federal programs designed to increase the supply of adequate housing for low

or moderate income families and may recommend appropriate legislation to the general assembly where further legislation is needed to accomplish such participation. However, failure of the authority to participate in the federal programs set out in this section does not invalidate any bonds, notes or other obligations of the authority.

Sec. 16. New Section. Rent supplements.

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1. The authority may establish and administer through local public or private agencies an eighteen month demonstration program of rent supplements designed for very low-income and lower income families, to provide for payment of a maximum of the difference between twentyfive percent of an eligible family's income and the fair market rental of a unit of housing, as established by the authority. Eligibility of a housing unit for participation in the demonstration rent supplement program is subject to approval by the authority based on compliance with the definition of adequate housing in this Act, and agreement by the owner to comply with authority rules pertaining to equal housing opportunity, maintenance, occupancy, and other authority policies. The authority shall, by rule, establish criteria for participation in the demonstration project, based upon the provisions of this section and section four (4) of this Act, including but not limited to the selection of target groups, determined by geographical location or special needs, to receive the benefits of the program under the demonstration project. It shall then receive applications for participation in the demonstration project from agencies or organizations described in subsection two (2) of this section, prepare a detailed plan for the total demonstration project including a statement of funding needs, and submit the plan to the general assembly with its budget request.

2. A governing body of a city or county, a public housing agency, or a private, nonprofit organization which provides or wishes to provide housing to lower income families, is eligible to apply for participation in the rent supplement program. Funds available for the rent supplement program, whether from appropriations or from other sources, shall be made available by the authority to cities, counties, public housing agencies, or private, nonprofit organizations on a one-to-one matching basis with funds supplied by the cities, counties, public housing agencies, or private, nonprofit organizations that participate.

SEC. 17. NEW SECTION. **Emergency housing fund.** The authority may establish a fund to be known as the "emergency housing fund" to be administered by the authority separate and distinct from other moneys or funds administered by the authority.

The emergency housing fund may be comprised of the proceeds of appropriations, grants and other contributions and the authority is authorized to accept contributions to the fund from any source.

The emergency housing fund may be used to make grants and temporary loans at interest rates and terms as determined by the authority, for the following purposes:

1. To defray the local contribution requirement for housing sponsors who apply for rent supplement assistance as provided in section sixteen (16) of this Act and who, in the judgment of the authority, would not be able to provide the local contribution without undue hardship.

2. To defray temporary housing costs that result from displacement by natural or other disaster, if the disaster has been proclaimed by the governor.

3. To defray a portion of the expense required to develop and initiate housing which deals creatively with the housing problems of low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled.

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56 57 SEC. 18. NEW SECTION. **Housing assistance fund.** The authority may establish a revolving fund to be known as the "housing assistance fund", to be administered by the authority as a trust fund separate and distinct from other moneys or funds administered by the authority.

The housing assistance fund may be comprised of the proceeds of appropriations, grants and other contributions, earnings accruing to the

The housing assistance fund may be comprised of the proceeds of appropriations, grants and other contributions, earnings accruing to the authority, surplus moneys transferred as provided in section ten (10) of this Act, and of fund notes issued by the authority as provided in section nineteen (19) of this Act, and the authority is authorized to accept contributions to the fund from any source.

contributions to the fund from any source.

The housing assistance fund may be used to make temporary loans at interest rates and terms as determined by the authority, for the fol-

14 lowing purposes:

- 1. To defray development costs for housing for low or moderate income families provided by housing sponsors. A "development cost" loan shall be repaid in full by the borrower concurrent with obtaining a construction loan, unless the authority extends the period for repayment, but the period for repayment shall not be extended beyond the date of obtaining a mortgage loan on the housing. As used in this section, "development costs" means the costs approved by the authority as appropriate expenditures which may be incurred by builders and developers prior to commitment and initial advance of the proceeds of a construction loan or a mortgage loan, including but not limited to:
- a. Payments for options to purchase properties on the proposed housing site, deposits on contracts of purchase, or, with approval of the authority, payments for the purchasing of such properties.
- b. Legal and organizational expenses including payment of attorney fees, project manager, clerical and other staff salaries, office rent and other incidental expenses.
- c. Payment of fees for preliminary feasibility studies and advances for planning, engineering and architectural work.
 - d. Expenses for tenant surveys and market analysis.

e. Necessary application and other fees.

2. To make or participate in the making of mortgage loans for rehabilitation or preservation of existing dwellings for the use of low or moderate income families, elderly families or families which include one or more persons who are handicapped or disabled. A rehabilitation or preservation loan may be for the estimated cost of the rehabilitation work to be done, for the purpose of refinancing an existing mortgage loan, for the purpose of doing the rehabilitation work, or for the purpose of acquiring housing in which rehabilitation work is to be done. The rehabilitation or preservation loan shall not exceed, with all other existing indebtedness of the property, the estimated market value of the property as determined by the authority, after the rehabilitation or preservation is completed, and the term of a loan shall not exceed the estimated useful life of the property as determined by the authority, after rehabilitation or preservation. The proposed rehabilitation or preservation shall assure that the property will not contain any substantial violation of applicable housing codes. A rehabilitation or preservation loan under this subsection may be made only when the authority determines that the proposed mortgagor is unable to obtain the necessary financing from other sources upon terms and conditions which the proposed mortgagor reasonably could be expected to fulfill. A rehabilitation or preservation loan under this subsection may be provided only within an area of a city for which an authorized city agency submits a satisfactory affirmative neighborhood preservation program, or in other areas within or outside of cities where the authority determines that rehabilitation or preservation is economically sound and a program of neighborhood preservation is inappropriate. The following criteria, along with others reasonably related to the purposes of this Act, which may be determined by the authority, shall be considered in determining whether an affirmative neighborhood preservation program is satisfactory:

a. The degree of blight, decay or deterioration of housing or the imminent threat of blight, decay or deterioration of housing within the

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b. The degree to which financing for repairs, remodeling or rehabilitation of housing within the area is available.

c. The proportion of residential structures within the area which are

owner-occupied.

d. The degree to which the financial resources of proposed occupants of the housing, including resources available to them under this Act or other federal, state, and local laws and programs, provide reasonable assurances of the economic feasibility of the financing of rehabilitation or preservation.

e. The expressed commitment of the city to provide a concentrated effort to enforce the applicable housing codes within the area.

f. The expressed commitment of the city to provide capital improvements and other city services so as to stabilize, improve and restore the neighborhood.

Sec. 19. New Section. Housing assistance fund notes. authority may issue housing assistance fund notes, the principal and interest of which shall be payable solely from the housing assistance fund established under section eighteen (18) of this Act. The fund notes of each issue shall be dated, shall mature at such times not exceeding ten years from their dates, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the authority, at prices and under terms and conditions as determined by the authority. The authority shall determine the form and manner of execution of the fund notes, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and shall fix the denominations and the places of payment of principal and interest, which may be any financial institution within or without the state or any agent, including the lender. If any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on fund notes or coupons shall cease to be that officer before the delivery of the notes or coupons, the signature or facsimile shall be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if the officer had remained in office until delivery. The fund notes may be issued in coupon or in registered form, or both, as the authority determines, and provision may be made for the registration of coupon fund notes as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the conversion into coupon fund notes of any fund notes registered as to both principal and interest, and for the interchange of registered and coupon fund notes. Fund notes shall bear interest at rates as determined by the authority and may be sold in a manner, either at public or private sale, and for a price as the authority determines to be best to effectuate the purposes of the housing assistance fund. The proceeds of fund notes shall be used solely for the purposes for which issued and shall be disbursed in a manner and under restrictions as provided in this section and in the resolution of the authority providing for their issuance. The authority may provide for the replacement of fund notes which become mutilated or are destroyed or lost.

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Sec. 20. New Section. Loans to mortgage lenders.

1. The authority may make, and contract to make, loans to mort-gage lenders on terms and conditions as it determines which are reasonably related to protecting the security of the authority's investment and to implementing the purposes of this Act, and subject to this section, and all mortgage lenders are authorized to borrow from the authority in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules of the authority.

2. The authority shall require as a condition of each loan to a mort-gage lender that the mortgage lender, within a reasonable period after receipt of the loan proceeds as the authority prescribes by rule, shall have entered into written commitments to make, and, within a reasonable period thereafter as the authority prescribes by rule, shall have disbursed the loan proceeds in new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families in an aggregate principal amount equal to the amount of the loan. New mortgage loans shall have terms and conditions as the authority prescribes by rules which are reasonably related to implementing the purposes of this Act.

3. The authority shall require the submission to it by each mortgage lender to which the authority has made a loan, of evidence satisfactory to the authority of the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families as required by this section, and in that connection may, through its members, employees or agents, inspect the books and records of a mortgage lender.

4. Compliance by a mortgage lender with the terms of its agreement with the authority with respect to the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families may be enforced by decree of any district court of this state. The authority may require as a condition of a loan to a national banking association or a federally chartered savings and loan association, the consent of the association to the jurisdiction of courts of this state over any such proceeding. The authority may also require, as a condition of a loan to a mortgage lender, agreement by the mortgage lender to the payment of penalties to the authority for violation by the mortgage lender of its agreement with the authority, and the penalties shall be recoverable at the suit of the authority.

5. The authority shall require that each mortgage lender receiving a loan pursuant to this section shall issue and deliver to the authority an evidence of its indebtedness to the authority which shall constitute a general obligation of the mortgage lender and shall bear a date, mature at a time, be subject to prepayment, and contain other provisions consistent with this section and reasonably related to protecting the security of the authority's investment, as the authority determines.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, the interest rate and other terms of loans to mortgage lenders made from the proceeds of an issue of bonds or notes of the authority shall be at least sufficient to assure the payment of the bonds or notes and the interest on them as they become due.

and the interest on them as they become due.

7. The authority shall require that loans to mortgage lenders are additionally secured as to payment of both principal and interest by a pledge of and lien upon collateral security by special escrow funds or other forms of guarantee and in such amounts and forms as the authority shall by resolution determine to be necessary to assure the payment of the loans and the interest thereon as they become due. Collateral security shall consist of direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States or one of its agencies, obligations satisfactory to the authority which are issued by other federal agencies, direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by a state or a political subdivision

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of a state, or investment quality obligations approved by the authority.

8. The authority may require that collateral for loans be deposited with a bank, trust company or other financial institution acceptable to the authority located in this state and designated by the authority as custodian. In the absence of such a requirement, each mortgage lender shall enter into an agreement with the authority containing provisions as the authority deems necessary to adequately identify and maintain the collateral, service the collateral, and require the mortgage lender to hold the collateral as an agent for the authority and be accountable to the authority as the trustee of an express trust for the application and disposition of the collateral and the income from it. The authority may also establish additional requirements as it deems necessary with respect to the pledging, assigning, setting aside, or holding of collateral and the making of substitutions for it or additions to it and the disposition of income and receipts from it.

9. The authority may require as a condition of loans to mortgage lenders, any representations and warranties it determines are necessary to secure the loans and carry out the purposes of this section.

10. If a provision of this section is inconsistent with a provision of law of this state governing mortgage lenders, the provision of this section controls for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 21. NEW SECTION. Purchase of mortgage loans.

1. The authority may purchase, and make advance commitments to purchase, mortgage loans from mortgage lenders at prices and upon terms and conditions as it determines subject to this section. However, the total purchase price for all mortgage loans which the authority commits to purchase from a mortgage lender at any one time shall not exceed the total of the unpaid principal balances of the mortgage loans purchased. Mortgage lenders are authorized to sell mortgage loans to the authority in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules of the authority.

2. The authority shall require as a condition of purchase of mortgage loans from mortgage lenders that the mortgage lenders, within a reasonable period after receipt of the purchase price as the authority prescribes by rule, shall enter into written commitments to loan and, within a reasonable period thereafter as the authority prescribes by rule, shall loan an amount equal to the entire purchase price of the mortgage loans, on new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families or certify that mortgage loans purchased are mortgage loans made to low or moderate income families. New mortgage loans to be made by mortgage lenders shall have terms and conditions as the authority prescribes by rule. The authority may make a commitment to purchase mortgage loans from mortgage lenders in advance of the time such loans are made by mortgage lenders. The authority shall require as a condition of such commitment that mortgage lenders certify in writing that all mortgage loans represented by the commitment will be made to low or moderate income families, and that other authority specifications will be complied with.

3. The authority shall require the submission to it by each mortgage lender from which the authority has purchased mortgages, of evidence satisfactory to the authority of the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families as required by this section and in that connection may, through its members, employees or agents, inspect the books and records of a mortgage lender.

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34 4. Compliance by a mortgage lender with the terms of its agreement 35 with the authority with respect to the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families may be enforced by decree of any district court of this state. The authority may require as a condition of 36 37purchase of mortgage loans from any national banking association or 38 39 federally chartered savings and loan association, the consent of the association to the jurisdiction of courts of this state over any such proceeding. The authority may also require as a condition of the 40 41 42 authority's purchase of mortgage loans from a mortgage lender, agreement by the mortgage lender to the payment of penalties to the au-43 thority for violation by the mortgage lender of its agreement with the 44 45 authority, and the penalties shall be recoverable at the suit of the au-46 thority.

5. The authority may require as a condition of purchase of a mortgage loan from a mortgage lender that the mortgage lender represent

and warrant to the authority that:

a. The unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan and the interest rate on it have been accurately stated to the authority.

b. The amount of the unpaid principal balance is justly due and

owing.

c. The mortgage lender has no notice of the existence of any counterclaim, offset or defense asserted by the mortgagor or his successor in interest.

d. The mortgage loan is evidenced by a bond or promissory note and a mortgage which has been properly recorded with the appropriate

public official.

e. The mortgage constitutes a valid first lien on the real property described to the authority subject only to real property taxes not yet due, installments of assessments not yet due, and easements and restrictions of record which do not adversely affect, to a material degree, the use or value of the real property or improvements on it.

the use or value of the real property or improvements on it.

f. The mortgagor is not now in default in the payment of any installment of principal or interest, escrow funds, real property taxes or otherwise in the performance of obligations under the mortgage documents and has not to the knowledge of the mortgage lender been in default in the performance of any obligation under the mortgage for a period of longer than sixty days during the life of the mortgage.

g. The improvements to the mortgaged real property are covered by

g. The improvements to the mortgaged real property are covered by a valid and subsisting policy of insurance issued by a company authorized to issue such policies in this state and providing fire and extended coverage in amounts as the authority prescribes by rule.

h. The mortgage loan meets the prevailing investment quality

standards for mortgage loans in this state.

6. A mortgage lender is liable to the authority for damages suffered by the authority by reason of the untruth of a representation or the breach of a warranty and, in the event that a representation proves to be untrue when made or in the event of a breach of warranty, the mortgage lender shall, at the option of the authority, repurchase the mortgage loan for the original purchase price adjusted for amounts subsequently paid on it, as the authority determines.

7. The authority shall require the recording of an assignment of a mortgage loan purchased by it from a mortgage lender and shall not be required to notify the mortgager of its purchase of the mortgage loan. The authority shall not be required to inspect or take possession of the mortgage documents if the mortgage lender from which the mortgage loan is purchased by the authority enters into a contract to service the

mortgage loan and account to the authority for it.

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- 8. The authority may not commit more than fifteen percent of its total bonding capacity as authorized by law to mortgage purchases un-93 der this section, except that this limit shall not apply to the purchase of mortgages on newly constructed single or multiple dwellings.
 - 9. If a provision of this section is inconsistent with another provision of law of this state governing mortgage lenders, the provision of this section controls for the purposes of this section.
 - New Section. Rules—loans to mortgage lenders and purchase of mortgage loans. The rules of the authority relating to the making of loans to mortgage lenders or the purchase of mortgage loans shall provide at least for the following:
 - 1. Procedures for the submission by mortgage lenders to the authority of requests for loans and offers to sell mortgage loans.
 - 2. Standards for allocating bond proceeds among mortgage lenders requesting loans from, or offering to sell mortgage loans to, the authority.
 - 3. Standards for determining the principal amount to be loaned to each mortgage lender and the interest rate on each loan.
 - 4. Standards for determining the aggregate principal amount of mortgage loans to be purchased from each mortgage lender and the purchase price.
 - 5. Qualifications or characteristics of housing and the purchasers to be financed by new mortgage loans made in satisfaction of the requirements of section twenty (20), subsection two (2) or section twenty-one (21), subsection two (2) of this Act.
 - 6. Restrictions as to the interest rates to be allowed on new mortgage loans and the return to be realized by mortgage lenders.
 - 7. Requirements as to commitments and disbursements by mortgage lenders with respect to new mortgage loans.
 - 8. Schedules of fees and charges to be imposed by the authority.
 - 9. Requirements for provisions that prohibit mortgage loans made under this program from being assumed without permission of the mortgagee.
 - SEC. 23. NEW SECTION. Powers relating to loans. Subject to any agreement with bondholders or noteholders, the authority may renegotiate a mortgage loan or a loan to a mortgage lender in default, waive a default or consent to the modification of the terms of a mortgage loan or a loan to a mortgage lender, forgive or forbear all or part of a mortgage loan or a loan to a mortgage lender, and commence, prosecute and enforce a judgment in any action, including but not limited to a foreclosure action, to protect or enforce any right conferred upon it by law, mortgage loan agreement, contract or other agreement, and in connection with any such action, bid for and purchase the property or acquire or take possession of it, complete, administer, pay the principal of and interest on any obligations incurred in connection with the property and dispose of and otherwise deal with the property in a manner as the authority deems advisable to protect its interests.
 - Sec. 24. New SECTION. Certification of amortization Before the authority provides money, either directly or indirectly, for any mortgage loan, it must obtain the certificate of a competent appraiser to the effect that the economic lifespan of the property on which the mortgage loan is to be made is in excess of the period of amortization of the mortgage loan.
 - SECTION. Planning, 1 zoning laws. All housing provided or assisted by the authority is subject to

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any applicable master plan, official map, zoning regulation, building code, housing code and any other law or regulation governing land use, pollution control, environmental quality, planning or construction, for the area in which the housing is to be located.

Sec. 26. New Section. Bonds and notes.

1. The authority may issue its negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts as, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers. However, the authority may not have a total principal amount of bonds and notes outstanding at any time in excess of one hundred million dollars. The bonds and notes shall be deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code.

2. Bonds and notes issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority, and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this Act, and the authority may not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

3. The maximum amount of bonds and notes issued by the authority which may be outstanding at any time shall be set by statute. Bonds and notes must be authorized by a resolution of the authority. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds or notes by an appropriate certificate of the

authorized officer.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered, and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority and do not constitute an indebtedness of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the authority prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the chairman or vice chairman, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted thereon the seal of the authority or a facsimile of it, and the coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the chairman or vice chairman, be payable as to interest at rates and at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance, at places, and with reserved rights of prior redemption, as the authority prescribes, be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as the authority prescribes, and the authority may pay all expenses, premiums and commissions which it deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance and sale, and be issued under and subject to the terms, conditions and covenants

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providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest and other terms, conditions, covenants and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this Act, as are found to be necessary by the authority for the most advantageous sale, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants with the holders of the bonds as to:

(1) Pledging or creating a lien, to the extent provided by the resolution, on moneys or property of the authority or moneys held in trust or otherwise by others to secure the payment of the bonds.

(2) Providing for the custody, collection, securing, investment and payment of any moneys of or due to the authority.

(3) The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation or disposition of them.

(4) Limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of an issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied.

(5) Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and on the refunding of outstanding or other bonds.

(6) The procedure by which the terms of a contract with the holders of bonds may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which consent may be given.

(7) The creation of special funds into which moneys of the authority may be deposited.

(8) Vesting in a trustee properties, rights, powers and duties in trust as the authority determines, which may include the rights, powers and duties of the trustee appointed for the holders of any issue of bonds pursuant to section twenty-eight (28) of this Act, in which event the provisions of that section authorizing appointment of a trustee by the holders of bonds shall not apply, or limiting or abrogating the right of the holders of bonds to appoint a trustee under that section, or limiting the rights, duties and powers of the trustee.

(9) Defining the acts or omissions which constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the authority and providing for the rights and remedies of the holders of bonds in the event of a default. However, rights and remedies shall be consistent with the laws of this state and other provisions of this Act.

(10) Any other matters which affect the security and protection of the bonds and the rights of the holders.

5. The authority may issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The interest, income and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this Act.

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6. The authority may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew them from time to time but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes. Notes are payable from any available moneys of the authority not otherwise pledged, or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the authority in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority. Notes shall be issued in the same manner as bonds, and notes and the resolution authorizing them may contain any provisions, conditions or limitations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the authority may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders shall have all the remedies provided in this Act for bondholders. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.
7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, includ-

7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, including without limitation each bond resolution, indenture of trust or similar agreement, or any revisions or supplements to it shall be filed with the secretary of state and no further filing or other action under section five hundred fifty-four point nine thousand one hundred one (554.9101) through five hundred fifty-four point nine thousand five hundred seven (554.9507) of the Code, article nine (9) of the uniform commercial code, or any other law of the state shall be required to perfect the security interest in the collateral or any additions to it or substitutions for it, and the lien and trust so created shall be binding from and after the time made against all parties having claims of any kind

in tort, contract, or otherwise against the pledgor.

8. Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing its bonds, notes or other obligations shall be liable personally on the bonds, notes, or other obligations or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

Sec. 27. New Section. Reserve funds and appropriations.

1. The authority may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as "bond reserve funds", and shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions of the authority authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the authority for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

2. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this section, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the authority are not available. Any income or interest

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earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the authority to other funds or accounts of the authority to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

3. The authority shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the authority at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this section, the term "bond reserve fund requirement" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions of the authority authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established, equal to not more than ten percent of the outstanding principal amount of bonds of the authority secured in whole or in part by the fund.

4. To assure the continued operation and solvency of the authority for the carrying out of its corporate purposes, provision is made in subsection one (1) of this section for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the chairman of the authority shall, on or before July first of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor his certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the authority in the applicable bond reserve fund.

5. All amounts paid over to the authority by the state pursuant to the provisions of this section shall constitute and be accounted for as advances by the state to the authority and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds or notes of the authority theretofore or thereafter issued, shall be repaid to the state without interest from all available operating revenues of the authority in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds, notes or obligations of the authority, the bond reserve fund and operating expenses.

Sec. 28. New Section. Remedies of bondholders and noteholders.

1. If the authority defaults in the payment of principal or interest on an issue of bonds or notes after they become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption, and the default continues for a period of thirty days, or if the authority fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act, or defaults in an agreement made with the holders of an issue of bonds or notes, the holders of twenty-five percent in aggregate principal amount of bonds or notes of the issue then outstanding, by instrument filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the principal office of the authority is located, and proved or acknowledged in the same manner as a deed to be recorded, may appoint a trustee to represent the holders of the bonds or notes for the purposes provided in this section.

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- 2. The authority or any trustee appointed under the indenture under which the bonds are issued may, and upon written request of the holders of twenty-five percent in aggregate principal amount of the issue of bonds or notes then outstanding shall:

 3. Enforce all rights of the bondholders or noteholders, including the
 - a. Enforce all rights of the bondholders or noteholders, including the right to require the authority to carry out its agreements with the holders and to perform its duties under this Act.
 - b. Bring suit upon the bonds or notes.
 - c. By action require the authority to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the holders.
 - d. By action enjoin any acts or things which are unlawful or in violation of the rights of the holders.
 - e. Declare all the bonds or notes due and payable and if all defaults are made good then with the consent of the holders of twenty-five percent of the aggregate principal amount of the issue of bonds or notes then outstanding, annul the declaration and its consequences.
 - 3. The trustee shall also have and possess all powers necessary or appropriate for the exercise of functions specifically set forth or incident to the general representation of bondholders or noteholders in the enforcement and protection of their rights.
 - 4. Before declaring the principal of bonds or notes due and payable, the trustee shall first give thirty days notice in writing to the governor, to the authority and to the attorney general of the state.
 - 5. The district court has jurisdiction of any action by the trustee on behalf of bondholders or noteholders. The venue of the action shall be in the county in which the principal office of the authority is located.
 - SEC. 29. NEW SECTION. Agreement of the state. The state of Iowa pledges to and agrees with the holders of any bonds or notes issued under this Act that the state will not limit or alter the rights vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of agreements made with the holders or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds or notes together with the interest on them, plus interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority may include this pledge and agreement of the state of Iowa in any agreement with the holders of bonds or notes.
 - SEC. 30. NEW SECTION. **Bonds and notes as legal invest-ments.** Bonds and notes of the authority are securities in which public officers, state departments and agencies, political subdivisions, insurance companies, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, administrators, executors, guardians, conservators, trustees and other fiduciaries, and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of this state, may properly and legally invest funds including capital in their control or belonging to them. The bonds and notes are also securities which may be deposited with and may be received by public officers, state departments and agencies, and political subdivisions, for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of this state is authorized.
 - SEC. 31. NEW SECTION. Moneys of the authority.
 - 1. Moneys of the authority from whatever source derived, except as otherwise provided in this Act, shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited in a bank or other financial institution designated by the authority. The moneys shall be withdrawn on the order of the person

authorized by the authority. Deposits shall, if required by the authority, be secured in the manner determined by the authority. The auditor of state and his legally authorized representatives may periodically examine the accounts and books of the authority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments and any other records and papers relating to its financial standing, and the authority shall not be required to pay a fee for the examination.

2. The authority may contract with holders of its bonds or notes as to the custody, collection, security, investment, and payment of moneys of the authority, of moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes, and to carry out the contract. Moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes or in any way to secure bonds or notes and deposits of the moneys may be secured in the same manner as moneys of the authority, and banks and trust companies may give security for the deposits.

3. Subject to the provisions of any contract with bondholders or

3. Subject to the provisions of any contract with bondholders or noteholders and to the approval of the state comptroller, the authority

shall prescribe a system of accounts.

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4. The authority shall submit to the governor, the auditor of state, and the state comptroller, within thirty days of its receipt by the authority, a copy of the report of every external examination of the books and accounts of the authority other than copies of the reports of examinations made by the auditor of state.

SEC. 32. NEW SECTION. **Limitation of liability.** Neither the members of the authority, nor persons acting in its behalf, while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, are subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties given in this Act.

SEC. 33. NEW SECTION. Assistance by state officers, agencies and departments.

- 1. State officers and state departments and agencies may render services to the authority within their respective functions as requested by the authority.
- SEC. 34. New Section. **Liberal interpretation.** This Act, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

SEC. 35. NEW SECTION. Conflicts of interest.

1. If a member or employee other than the executive director of the authority has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the authority is, or is to be, a party, or in a mortgage lender requesting a loan from, or offering to sell mortgage loans to, the authority, the interest shall be disclosed to the authority in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of the authority. The member or employee having the interest shall not participate in action by the authority with respect to that contract or mortgage lender.

2. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the right of a member, officer or employee of the authority to acquire an interest in bonds or notes of the authority or to limit the right of a member or employee other than the executive director to have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the authority are, or are to be, deposited or which is, or is to be, acting as trustee or paying agent under a trust indenture to which the authority is a party.

3. The executive director shall not have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the authority are, or are to be, deposited or which is, or is to be, acting as trustee or paying

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agent under a trust indenture to which the authority is a party. The executive director shall not receive, in addition to fixed salary or compensation, any money or valuable thing, either directly or indirectly. or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, for negotiating, procuring, recommending or aiding in any purchase or sale of property, or loan, made by the authority, nor shall the executive director be pecuniarily interested, either as principal, coprincipal, agent or beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, in any such purchase, sale or loan.

competitive Sec. 36. New Section. Exemption from The authority and all contracts made by it in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions under sections twelve (12) through sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) of this Act, shall be exempt from the provisions and requirements of all laws of the state which provide for competitive bids in connection with such contracts.

SEC. 37. Section twelve point ten (12.10), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

12.10 Deposits by state officers. All elective and appointive state officers, boards, commissions, and departments, except the state fair board, the state board of regents, Iowa state commerce commission, and the commissioner of the department of social services, shall, within ten days succeeding the collection thereof, deposit, with the treasurer of state, or to the credit of said treasurer in any depository by him designated, ninety percent of all fees, commissions, and moneys collected or received; the balance actually collected in cash, remaining in the hands of any officer, board, or department shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars and no money collected shall be held more than thirty days. This section does not apply to the Iowa housing finance authority.

SEC. 38. Section three hundred sixty-four point seven (364.7), subsection three (3), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

3. A city may not dispose of real property by gift except to a governmental body for a public purpose. However, a city may dispose of real property for use in an Iowa homesteading program under section fourteen (14) of this Act for a nominal consideration, including but not limited to property in an urban renewal area.

SEC. 39. Section four hundred three A point three (403A.3), Code

1975, is amended by adding the following new subsection:
NEW SUBSECTION. To cooperate with the Iowa housing finance authority, to participate in any of its programs, to use any of the funds available to the municipality for the uses of this chapter to contribute to such programs in which it participates, and to comply with the provisions of sections one (1) through thirty-six (36) of this Act and the rules of the Iowa housing finance authority promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 40. Chapter four hundred forty-six (446), Code 1975, is amended by adding the following new section:

NEW SECTION. A city or county, a city or county agency as authorized by the Iowa housing finance authority, or the Iowa housing finance authority may file with the treasurer a verified statement that a parcel of property to be sold at tax sale is abandoned and deteriorating in condition, or is inhabited but is not safe for human habitation, or is or is likely to become a public nuisance, and that the property is suit-

able for use and is to be used in an Iowa homesteading project under section fourteen (14) of this Act. Other information may be included. 10 Upon proper filing of the statement, and if the property is offered at 11 any tax sale and no bid is received, or if the bid received is less than 12 the total amount of the delinquent general taxes, interest, penalties 13 14 and costs, or if the property is to be transferred to the county under 15 section four hundred forty-six point thirty-eight (446.38) of the Code, 16 the city, county, city or county agency, or Iowa housing finance authority may bid for the property for use in an Iowa homesteading proj-17 18 ect, bidding a sum equal to the total amount of all delinquent general 19 taxes, interest, penalties and costs charged against the property. Each 20 of the tax-levying and tax-certifying bodies having an interest in the 21taxes for which the property is sold shall be charged with the full 22amount of all delinquent taxes due to it, as its share of the purchase 23price.

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SEC. 41. Section four hundred forty-six point seven (446.7), unnumbered paragraph two (2), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows: Property of municipal and political subdivisions of the state of Iowa and property held by a city or county agency or the Iowa housing finance authority for use in an Iowa homesteading project, shall not be offered or sold at tax sale and any purported tax sale thereof shall be void from its inception. Whenever delinquent taxes are owing against property owned or claimed by any municipal or political subdivision of the state of Iowa, or property held by a city or county agency or the Iowa housing finance authority for use in an Iowa homesteading project, the treasurer shall give notice to the governing body thereof which shall then pay the amount of the due and delinquent taxes from its general fund. In the event such governing body fails to make payment upon such notice, the collection and enforcement of the taxes, penalty, interest and costs shall be suspended for so long as the property shall remain in public ownership, and for so long as the property is the subject of a conditional conveyance under an Iowa homesteading project, but the same may be collected and enforced against the property in the event of its subsequent sale by such municipal or political subdivision, agency, or authority, to a private purchaser. However, such taxes, penalty, interest and costs shall be canceled if the property is the subject of an absolute conveyance of the fee to a holder of the conditional conveyance granted under an Iowa homesteading project. No penalty, interest or costs shall be added during such period of public ownership or while the property is the subject of a conditional conveyance under an Iowa homesteading project.

SEC. 42. Section four hundred forty-seven point nine (447.9), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

447.9 Notice of expiration of right of redemption. After two years and nine months from the date of sale, or after nine months from the date of a sale made under the provisions of section 446.18 or, section 446.38, or section forty (40) of this Act, the holder of the certificate of purchase may cause to be served upon the person in possession of such real estate, and also upon the person in whose name the same is taxed, if such person resides in the county where the land is situated, in the manner provided for the service of original notices, a notice signed by him, his agent, or attorney, stating the date of sale, the description of the property sold, the name of the purchaser, and that the right of redemption will expire and a deed for the land be made unless redemption is made within ninety days from the completed service

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thereof. When said notice is given by a county as a holder of a certificate of purchase the notice shall be signed by the county auditor, and when given by a city, it shall be signed by the city officer designated by resolution of the council. When the notice is given by the Iowa housing finance authority or a city or county agency holding the property as part of an Iowa homesteading project, it shall be signed on behalf of the agency or authority by one of its officers, as authorized in rules of the agency or authority. Service of such notice shall also be made by certified mail on any mortgagee, or his assignee, of record, whether resident or nonresident of the county, if his address is disclosed by the recorded instrument or by a certificate showing the address of the mortgagee or assignee duly filed with the recorder, or the state of Iowa in case of an old-age assistance lien by service upon the state department of social services. Such notice shall also be served on any city where such real estate is situated.

SEC. 43. Section four hundred forty-seven point twelve (447.12), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

447.12 When service deemed complete—presumption. Service shall be complete only after an affidavit has been filed with the treasurer, showing the making of the service, the manner thereof, the time when and place where made, and under whose direction the same was made; such affidavit to be made by the holder of the certificate or by his agent or attorney, and in either of the latter cases stating that such affiant is the agent or attorney, as the case may be, of the holder of such certificate; which affidavit shall be filed by the treasurer and entered upon the sale book opposite the entry of the sale, and said record or affidavit shall be presumptive evidence of the completed service of said notice, and the right of redemption shall not expire until ninety days after service is complete. When the property is held by a city or county, a city or county agency, or the Iowa housing finance authority, for use in an Iowa homesteading project, whether or not the property is the subject of a conditional conveyance granted under the project, the affidavit shall be made by the county auditor of the county, a city officer designated by resolution of the council, or on behalf of the agency or authority, by one of its officers as authorized in rules of the agency or authority.

SEC. 44. Section four hundred forty-seven point thirteen (447.13),

Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

447.13 Cost—fee—report. The cost of serving the notice and affidavit of publication shall be added to the amount necessary to redeem. The fee for serving the notice shall be the same as for service of an original notice, including copy fee and mileage. The treasurer shall, upon the filing of proof of service and statement of costs, forthwith report the same in writing to the auditor, who shall enter it on the sale book against the proper tract of real estate. The holder of the certificate of sale or his agent may report in writing to the county auditor the amount of costs incurred in giving such notice, and the auditor shall enter the same in the sale book. No redemption shall be complete until such costs are paid. If the property is held by a city or county, a city or county agency, or the Iowa housing finance authority, for use in an Iowa homesteading project, whether or not the property is the subject of a conditional conveyance granted under the project, the costs incurred for repairs and rehabilitation work required and undertaken in order to make the property meet applicable building or housing code standards shall be added to the amount necessary to redeem, and no redemption shall be complete until such costs are paid.

SEC. 45. Chapter four hundred seventy-two (472), Code 1975, is

amended by adding the following new section:

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NEW SECTION. Procedure for homesteading projects. pose of condemnation is to obtain property for use as part of an Iowa homesteading project under section fourteen (14) of this Act, the application required under section four hundred seventy-two point three (472.3) of the Code may contain a verified statement that the property sought to be condemned is abandoned and deteriorating in condition, or is inhabited but is not safe for human habitation, or is or is likely to become a public nuisance, and that the property is suitable for use and is to be used in an Iowa homesteading project. Other information may be included. The statement must be verified by the Iowa housing finance authority or by a local agency authorized under rules of the authority. Upon proper filing of the statement and the report of the condemnation commission assessing damages, and deposit of the amount assessed with the sheriff, the applicant for condemnation may take possession as provided in section four hundred seventy-two point twenty-five (472.25) of the Code if the property is abandoned, or may take steps to obtain possession after ninety days from the date of the filing of the statement, report, and deposit, if the property is inhabit-

SEC. 46. Section five hundred twenty-four point nine hundred five (524.905), subsection six (6), is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

NEW PARAGRAPH. Loans made to families of low or moderate income as a part of programs authorized in sections one (1) through thirty-six (36) of this Act and approved by the Iowa housing finance authority.

Sec. 47. Section five hundred thirty-three point sixteen (533.16), unnumbered paragraph two (2), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

The foregoing restrictions or limitations shall not prevent the renewal or extension of loans and shall not apply to loans which are secured under the provisions of the national housing Act, as amended, or to loans made to families of low or moderate income as a part of programs authorized in sections one (1) through thirty-six (36) of this Act and approved by the Iowa housing finance authority.

SEC. 48. Section five hundred thirty-four point twenty-one (534.21), subsection one (1), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

1. Loan plans. Real estate loans may be made as authorized by this chapter, or upon any other loan plan approved by the supervisor. No real estate loan shall be made until two qualified persons or one professional appraiser selected by the board of directors shall have submitted a signed appraisal of the real estate securing such loan. If it is an uninsured mortgage no such loan shall be made to exceed ninety percent of said appraised value. Any loans insured by the federal housing administration or which are guaranteed by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. L. 291; repealed; now covered by 37 U.S.C. subsection 1801 to 1824 inc.), as amended, or which are guaranteed or insured, in whole or in part, by any other duly constituted federal instrumentality or private corporation approved by the federal home loan bank or the supervisor which qualify for such insurance or guarantee, or loans made to families of low or moderate income as a part of programs authorized in sections one (1) through thirty-six (36) of this Act and approved by the Iowa housing finance authority, may

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19 be made regardless of the requirements for other loans otherwise contained in this section.

Payments on real estate loans shall be applied first to the payment of interest of the unpaid balance of the loan and the remainder to the reduction of principal; provided that if the loan is in default in any manner, payments may be applied by the mortgagee in any manner approved by the association and provided by the contract between the parties.

If agreed in writing by written instrument separate from the note and mortgage at any time after execution of the note and mortgage, any prepayment of an installment may be applied on the final installment of the note or other obligation until fully paid, and thereafter on the installments in the inverse order of their maturity.

SEC. 49. Section five hundred sixty-nine point eight (569.8), Code 1975, is amended to read as follows:

569.8 Title under tax deed-sale-apportionment of proceeds. When the county acquires title to real estate by virtue of a tax deed such real estate shall be controlled, managed, and sold by the board of supervisors as provided in this chapter, except that any sale thereof shall be for a sum not less than the total amount stated in the tax sale certificate including all endorsements of subsequent general taxes, interests, and costs, without the written approval of the tax-levying and tax certifying bodies having a majority interest in said general taxes. However, where the total amount stated in the tax sale certifieate including all endorsements of subsequent general taxes, interests, and costs does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars, such real estate may be sold by the board of supervisors without the written approval of any of the tax-levying and tax certifying bodies having any interest in said general taxes. All money received from said real estate either as rent or as proceeds from the sale thereof shall, after payment of any general taxes which have accrued against said real estate since said tax sale and after payment of insurance premiums on any buildings located on said real estate and after expenditures made for the actual and necessary repairs and upkeep of said real estate, be apportioned to the tax-levying and certifying bodies in proportion to their interests in the taxes for which said real estate was sold. Real property sold under this section shall be sold at public auction and not by use of sealed bids, but only after notice thereof has been published once twice, on different dates, in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the county wherein the property is located, stating the description of the property to be sold and the date, place and time of such sale, at least ten days, but not more than fifteen days prior to the date of such sale. The board of supervisors may transfer title to real estate acquired by virtue of a tax deed to a city, a city agency, or to the Iowa housing finance authority for use in an Iowa homesteading project under section fourteen (14) of this Act and they need not comply with the provisions of this section.