

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Regulatory Analysis

Notice of Intended Action to be published: 701—Chapter 100
“Collection of Property Tax”

Iowa Code section(s) or chapter(s) authorizing rulemaking: 421.14

State or federal law(s) implemented by the rulemaking: Iowa Code sections 441.46, 445.36A, 446.32, and 614.1

Public Hearing

A public hearing at which persons may present their views orally or in writing will be held as follows:

November 18, 2026
2 to 3 p.m.

Via videoconference call:
meet.google.com/egs-ucjg-frv

Public Comment

Any interested person may submit written or oral comments concerning this Regulatory Analysis, which must be received by the Department of Revenue no later than 4:30 p.m. on the date of the public hearing. Comments should be directed to:

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Department of Revenue
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Purpose and Summary

The purpose of this proposed rulemaking is to rescind and adopt a new Chapter 100. This chapter provides an overview of various concepts relating to the collection of property tax in this State. The Department proposes revisions to remove portions of the rules that the Department determined are obsolete, unnecessary, or duplicative of statutory language as required by Executive Order 10. Further, the Department proposes revisions to the chapter to add clarity and better organization to aid the public’s understanding of the collection of property tax.

Analysis of Impact

1. Persons affected by the proposed rulemaking:

• Classes of persons that will bear the costs of the proposed rulemaking:

This proposed rulemaking does not create costs for any classes of persons.

• Classes of persons that will benefit from the proposed rulemaking:

Local governments will benefit from a greater understanding of the requirements associated with the collection of property tax. Taxpayers will benefit from consistent and accurate application of the law to their property, as well as from a greater understanding of when their property taxes are due.

2. Impact of the proposed rulemaking, economic or otherwise, including the nature and amount of all the different kinds of costs that would be incurred:

- **Quantitative description of impact:**

There is no economic impact associated with this proposed rulemaking beyond what is contained in statute.

- **Qualitative description of impact:**

The qualitative benefits of this proposed rulemaking beyond what is already provided in statute is the value of having a clear understanding of the processes involved with the collection of property tax and to ensure that the correct amount of tax is collected.

3. Costs to the State:

- **Implementation and enforcement costs borne by the agency or any other agency:**

There are no costs to the State beyond what is already required to administer the relevant statutes.

- **Anticipated effect on State revenues:**

A greater understanding of concepts related to the collection of property tax will ensure that the correct amount of taxes are collected.

4. Comparison of the costs and benefits of the proposed rulemaking to the costs and benefits of inaction:

The cost of inaction would be potential confusion about the process of collecting property tax. There is no cost associated with this proposed rulemaking.

5. Determination whether less costly methods or less intrusive methods exist for achieving the purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

This proposed rulemaking is not costly or intrusive.

6. Alternative methods considered by the agency:

- **Description of any alternative methods that were seriously considered by the agency:**

The Department did not consider any alternative methods.

- **Reasons why alternative methods were rejected in favor of the proposed rulemaking:**

Failing to have rules on the collection of property tax would lead to greater confusion about collection requirements. This chapter was updated to remove outdated and duplicative language.

Small Business Impact

If the rulemaking will have a substantial impact on small business, include a discussion of whether it would be feasible and practicable to do any of the following to reduce the impact of the rulemaking on small business:

- Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rulemaking for small business.

- Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rulemaking for compliance or reporting requirements for small business.

- Consolidate or simplify the rulemaking's compliance or reporting requirements for small business.

- Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rulemaking for small business.

- Exempt small business from any or all requirements of the rulemaking.

If legal and feasible, how does the rulemaking use a method discussed above to reduce the substantial impact on small business?

The requirements in this proposed rulemaking are imposed by statute, and the Department does not have the authority to make exceptions to them for small businesses.

Text of Proposed Rulemaking

ITEM 1. Rescind 701—Chapter 100 and adopt the following new chapter in lieu thereof:

TITLE II
PROPERTY TAX
CHAPTER 100
COLLECTION OF PROPERTY TAX

701—100.1(441) Tax year. The assessment date is January 1 for taxes for the fiscal year that commences 6 months after the assessment date and that become delinquent during the fiscal year commencing 18 months after the assessment date. For example, taxes payable in fiscal year 2021-2022 are for fiscal year 2020-2021 and are based on the January 1, 2020, assessment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 441.46.

701—100.2(445) Partial payment of tax. Partial payments of taxes may be allowed at the discretion of the county treasurer. If the treasurer elects to permit partial payments, the authorization applies to all taxpayers within the county. If the partial payments made are insufficient to fully satisfy an installment due by the delinquency date, the unpaid portion of the installment shall draw interest at the rate specified in Iowa Code section 445.39. Current year taxes may be paid at any time regardless of any outstanding prior year delinquent tax. The minimum payment for delinquent taxes must be equal to or exceed the interest, fees, and costs of the installment being paid.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 445.36A.

701—100.3(446) Payment of subsequent year taxes by purchaser. Taxes for a subsequent year cannot be paid by the purchaser of the property sold at tax sale until one month and 14 days following the date from which an installment becomes delinquent.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 446.32.

701—100.4(614) Delinquent property taxes. A county is immune from the statute of limitations when collecting delinquent property taxes levied on or after April 1, 1992.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 614.1.