

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

Footnotes

Chapter transferred from ch 422E in Code 2005 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 203, 205

Multistate discussions to consider simplification and uniformity of sales and use tax administration; 2002 Acts, ch 1161, §4, 5

423E.1 Authorization rate of tax use of revenues.

1. A local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes may be imposed by a county on behalf of school districts as provided in this chapter.

If a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure is imposed by a county pursuant to this chapter, a local excise tax for school infrastructure at the same rate shall be imposed by the county on the purchase price of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service subject to tax under chapter 423, subchapter III, and not exempted from tax by any provision of chapter 423, subchapter III. The local excise tax for school infrastructure is applicable only to the use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service within those incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county where it is imposed and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be collected and administered in the same manner as the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure. For purposes of this chapter, "*local sales and services tax for school infrastructure*" shall also include the local excise tax for school infrastructure.

2. The maximum rate of tax shall be one percent. The tax shall be imposed without regard to any other local sales and services tax authorized in chapter 423B, and is repealed at the expiration of a period of ten years of imposition or a shorter period as provided in the ballot proposition unless the period is extended as provided in section 423E.2, subsection 5. However, all local option sales and services taxes for school infrastructure purposes are repealed December 31, 2022.

3. Local sales and services tax moneys received by a county for school infrastructure purposes pursuant to this chapter shall be utilized for school infrastructure needs or property tax relief. For purposes of this chapter, "*school infrastructure*" means those activities for which a school district is authorized to contract indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds under section 296.1, except those activities related to a teacher's or superintendent's home or homes. These activities include the construction, reconstruction, repair, demolition work, purchasing, or remodeling of schoolhouses, stadiums, gyms, fieldhouses, and bus garages and the procurement of schoolhouse construction sites and the making of site improvements and those activities for which revenues under section 298.3 or 300.2 may be spent. Additionally, "*school infrastructure*" includes the payment or retirement of outstanding bonds previously issued for school infrastructure purposes as defined in this subsection, and the payment or retirement of bonds issued under section 423E.5.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §1, 6

C99, §422E.1

99 Acts, ch 151, §36, 89; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §1, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 192, 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §251

C2005, §423E.1

423E.2 Imposition by county.

1. *a.* A local sales and services tax shall be imposed by a county only after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors imposition. The effective date shall be either January 1 or July 1 but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election. A local sales and services tax approved by a majority vote shall apply to all incorporated and unincorporated areas of that county.

b. A local sales and services tax shall be repealed on either June 30 or December 31 but not sooner than ninety days following the favorable election, if one is held.

c. If a local sales and services tax has been imposed prior to April 1, 2000, and at the time of the election a date for repeal was specified on the ballot, the local sales and services tax may be repealed on that date, notwithstanding paragraph "*b*".

2. *a.* Upon receipt by a county board of supervisors of a petition requesting imposition of a local sales and services tax for infrastructure purposes, signed by eligible electors of the whole county equal in number to five percent of the persons in the whole county who voted at the last preceding state general election, the board shall within thirty days direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question of imposition of the tax to the registered voters of the whole county.

b. Alternatively, the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes may be proposed by motion or motions, requesting such submission, adopted by the governing body of a school district or school districts located within the county containing a total, or a combined total in the case of more than one school district, of at least one-half of the population of the county, or by the county board of supervisors. Upon adoption of such motion, the governing body of a school district shall notify the board of supervisors of the adoption of the motion. The county board of supervisors shall submit the motion to the county commissioner of elections, who shall publish notice of the ballot proposition concerning the imposition of the local sales and services tax. A motion ceases to be valid at the time of the holding of the regular election for the election of members of the governing body which adopted the motion.

3. The county commissioner of elections shall submit the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes at a state general election or at a special election held at any time other than the time of a city regular election. The election shall not be held sooner than sixty days after publication of notice of the ballot proposition. The ballot proposition shall specify the rate of tax, the date the tax will be imposed and repealed, and shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues shall be expended. The content of the ballot proposition shall be substantially similar to the petition of the board of supervisors or motions of a school district or school districts requesting the election as provided in subsection 2, as applicable, including the rate of tax, imposition and repeal date, and the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues will be expended. The dates for the imposition and repeal of the tax shall be as provided in subsection 1. The rate of tax shall not be more than one percent. The state commissioner of elections shall establish by rule the form for the ballot proposition which form shall be uniform throughout the state.

4. *a.* Each school district located within the county may submit a revenue purpose statement to the county commissioner of elections no later than sixty days prior to the election indicating the specific purpose or purposes for which the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure revenue and supplemental school infrastructure amount revenue will be expended. The revenues received pursuant to this chapter shall be expended for the purposes indicated in the revenue purpose statement. The revenue purpose statement may include information regarding the school district's use of the revenues to provide for property tax relief or debt reduction. A copy of the revenue purpose statement shall be made available for public inspection in accordance with chapter 22, shall be posted at the appropriate polling places of each school district during the hours that the polls are open, and be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district no sooner than twenty days and no later than ten days prior to the election. Notwithstanding the requirements for a revenue purpose statement in this paragraph, for elections occurring after April 1, 2003, but before August

1, 2003, a revenue purpose statement submitted not later than April 1, 2004, shall be considered to have met the requirements of this paragraph.

b. If a revenue purpose statement is not submitted sixty days prior to the election or revenues remain after fulfilling the purpose specified in the revenue purpose statement, the revenues shall be used to reduce the following levies in the following order:

(1) Bond levies under sections 298.18 and 298.18A and all other debt levies, until the moneys received or the levies are reduced to zero.

(2) The regular physical plant and equipment levy under section 298.2, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

(3) The voter-approved physical plant and equipment levy and income surtax, if any, under section 298.2, until the moneys received or the levy and income surtax, if any, are reduced to zero.

(4) The public educational and recreational levy under section 300.2, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

(5) The schoolhouse tax levy under section 278.1, subsection 7, Code 1989, until the moneys received or the levy is reduced to zero.

Any money remaining after the reduction of the levies specified in this paragraph "*b*" may be used for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district.

c. Counties holding an election on the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes on or after April 1, 2003, but before July 1, 2003, which approve the imposition of the tax at the election shall expend the revenues for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district.

5. *a.* The tax may be repealed, the period of imposition of the tax may be extended for additional periods up to ten years each, or the rate increased, but not above one percent, or decreased, or the use of the revenues changed after an election at which a majority of those voting on the question of repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use favored the repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use. The election at which the question of repeal, extension, rate change, or change in use is offered shall be called and held in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in this section for the election on the imposition of the tax. However, an election on the change in use shall only be held in the school district where the change in use is proposed to occur. The election may be held at any time but not sooner than sixty days following publication of the ballot proposition. However, the tax shall not be repealed before it has been in effect for one year.

b. Within ten days of the election at which a majority of those voting on the question favors the imposition, repeal, extension, or change in the rate of the tax, the county auditor shall give written notice of the result of the election by sending a copy of the abstract of the votes from the favorable election to the director of revenue. Election costs shall be apportioned among school districts within the county on a pro rata basis in proportion to the number of registered voters in each school district who reside within the county and the total number of registered voters within the county.

c. A local option sales and services tax shall not be repealed or reduced in rate if obligations are outstanding which are payable as provided in section 423E.5, unless funds sufficient to pay the principal, interest, and premium, if any, on the outstanding obligations at and prior to maturity have been properly set aside and pledged for that purpose. However, this paragraph does not apply to the repeal of the tax on December 31, 2022, as specified in section 423E.1, subsection 2.

C99, §422E.2

99 Acts, ch 156, §15, 16, 23; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §37; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §50; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §111, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §24, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, § 252, 253, 287

C2005, §423E.2

423E.3 Collection of tax.

1. If a majority of those voting on the question of imposition of a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes favors imposition of the tax, the tax shall be imposed by the county board of supervisors within the county pursuant to section 423E.2, at the rate specified for the period provided in section 423E.1, subsection 2, on the sales price taxed by the state under chapter 423, subchapter II.
2. The tax shall be imposed on the same basis as the state sales and services tax or in the case of the use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service on the same basis as the state use tax and shall not be imposed on the sale of any property or on any service not taxed by the state, except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale of motor fuel or special fuel as defined in chapter 452A which is consumed for highway use or in watercraft or aircraft if the fuel tax is paid on the transaction and a refund has not or will not be allowed, on the sales price from the sale of equipment by the state department of transportation, and except the tax shall not be imposed on the sales price from the sale or use of natural gas, natural gas service, electricity, or electric service in a city or county where the sales price from the sale of natural gas or electric energy is subject to a franchise fee or user fee during the period the franchise or user fee is imposed.
3. The tax is applicable to transactions within the county where it is imposed and shall be collected by all persons required to collect state sales or local excise taxes. The amount of the sale, for purposes of determining the amount of the tax, does not include the amount of any state sales taxes or excise taxes or other local option sales or excise taxes. A tax permit other than the state tax permit required under section 423.36 shall not be required by local authorities.
4. The director of revenue shall credit tax receipts and interest and penalties from the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes to an account within the secure an advanced vision for education fund, as provided in section 423E.4, maintained in the name of the school district or school districts located within the county. If the director is unable to determine from which county any of the receipts were collected, those receipts shall be allocated among the possible counties based on allocation rules adopted by the director.
5.
 - a. The director of revenue by August 15 of each fiscal year shall send to each school district where the tax is imposed an estimate of the amount of tax moneys each school district will receive for the year and for each month of the year. At the end of each month, the director may revise the estimates for the year and remaining months.
 - b. The director shall remit ninety-five percent of the estimated tax receipts for the school district to the school district on or before August 31 of the fiscal year and on or before the last day of each following month.
 - c. The director shall remit a final payment of the remainder of tax moneys due for the fiscal year before November 10 of the next fiscal year. If an overpayment has resulted during the previous fiscal year, the November payment shall be adjusted to reflect any overpayment.
 - d. (1) If more than one school district, or a portion of a school district, is located within the county, tax receipts shall be remitted to each school district or portion of a school district in which the county tax is imposed in a pro rata share based upon the ratio which the actual enrollment for the school district that

attends school in the county bears to the total combined actual enrollments for all school districts that attend school in the county.

(2) The combined actual enrollment for a county, for purposes of this section, shall be determined for each county by the department of management based on the actual enrollment figures reported by October 1 to the department of management by the department of education pursuant to section 257.6, subsection 1. The combined actual enrollment count shall be forwarded to the director of revenue by March 1, annually, for purposes of supplying estimated tax payment figures and making estimated tax payments pursuant to this section for the following fiscal year.

e. Notwithstanding the amount of tax receipts credited to the account within the secure an advanced vision for education fund maintained in the name of a school district, the amount of tax receipts the school district shall receive from the tax imposed in the county shall be determined as provided in section 423E.4, subsection 2.

6. The local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes shall be administered as provided in section 423B.6.

7. Construction contractors may make application to the department for a refund of the additional local sales and services tax paid under this chapter by reason of taxes paid on goods, wares, or merchandise under the conditions specified in section 423B.8. The refund shall be paid by the department from the appropriate school district's account in the secure an advanced vision for education fund. The penalty provisions contained in section 423B.8, subsection 3, shall apply regarding an erroneous application for refund of local sales and services tax paid under this chapter.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §3, 6

C99, § 422E.3

99 Acts, ch 151, § 3739, 89; 99 Acts, ch 156, §1719, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §16; 2002 Acts, ch 1151, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §57, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §114, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 193, 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, § 254

C2005, § 423E.3

2005 Acts, ch 3, §71; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §15, 16, 27, 32

Abatement of taxes owed or refund of taxes paid by foundries located in Lee or Jefferson county on certain purchases of tangible personal property between July 1, 1997, and May 6, 2002; filing deadline and limitation on claims for refunds; 2002 Acts, ch 1151, §33, 36

2005 amendments to subsections 2 and 3 striking sales and services tax exemption for sales of lottery tickets or shares and striking language limiting duty of state sales tax collectors to collect local sales and services tax to taxing area in which those persons have physical presence take effect June 3, 2005, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §16

423E.4 Secure an advanced vision for education fund.

1. A secure an advanced vision for education fund is created as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of revenue. Moneys in the fund include revenues credited to the fund pursuant to this chapter, appropriations made to the fund, and other moneys deposited into the fund. Any amounts disbursed from the fund shall be utilized for school infrastructure purposes or property tax relief.

2. The moneys credited in a fiscal year to the secure an advanced vision for education fund shall be distributed as follows:

a. A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved prior to April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and that has a sales tax capacity per student above the guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall receive for the remainder of the unextended term of the tax an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", unless the school board passes a resolution by October 1, 2003, agreeing to receive a distribution pursuant to paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).

b. (1) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved prior to April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and that has a sales tax capacity per student below its guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall receive for the remainder of the unextended term of the tax an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", plus an amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount, unless the school district passes a resolution by October 1, 2003, agreeing to receive only an amount equal to its pro rata share as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", in all subsequent years.

(2) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved on or after April 1, 2003, the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes shall receive an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", not to exceed its guaranteed school infrastructure amount. However, if the school district's pro rata share is less than its guaranteed school infrastructure amount, the district shall receive an additional amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount.

(3) A school district that is located in whole or in part in a county that voted on and approved the extension of the local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes pursuant to section 423E.2, subsection 5, on or after April 1, 2003, shall receive for any extended period an amount equal to its pro rata share of the local sales and services tax receipts as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", not to exceed its guaranteed school infrastructure amount. However, if the school district's pro rata share is less than its guaranteed school infrastructure amount, the district shall receive an additional amount equal to its supplemental school infrastructure amount.

c. In the case of a school district located in more than one county, the amount to be distributed to the school district shall be separately computed for each county based upon the school district's actual enrollment that attends school in the county.

3. a. The director of revenue by August 15 of each fiscal year shall compute the guaranteed school infrastructure amount for each school district, each school district's sales tax capacity per student for each county, and the supplemental school infrastructure amount for the coming fiscal year.

b. For purposes of distributions under subsection 2:

(1) "*Guaranteed school infrastructure amount*" means for a school district the statewide tax revenues per student, multiplied by the quotient of the tax rate percent imposed in the county, divided by one percent and multiplied by the quotient of the number of quarters the tax is imposed during the fiscal year divided by four quarters.

(2) "*Sales tax capacity per student*" means for a school district the estimated amount of revenues that a school district receives or would receive if a local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes is imposed at one percent in the county pursuant to section 423E.2, divided by the school district's actual enrollment as determined in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d".

(3) *"Statewide tax revenues per student"* means five hundred seventy-five dollars per student. The general assembly shall review this amount annually to determine its appropriateness.

(4) *"Supplemental school infrastructure amount"* means the guaranteed school infrastructure amount for the school district less its pro rata share of local sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes as provided in section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d".

4. *a.* For the purposes of distribution under subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), a school district with a sales tax capacity per student below its guaranteed school infrastructure amount shall use the amount equal to the guaranteed school infrastructure amount less the pro rata share amount in accordance with section 423E.3, subsection 5, paragraph "d", for the purpose of paying principal and interest on outstanding bonds previously issued for school infrastructure purposes as defined in section 423E.1, subsection 3. Any money remaining after the payment of all principal and interest on outstanding bonds previously issued for infrastructure purposes may be used for any authorized infrastructure purpose of the school district. If a majority of the voters in the school district approves the use of revenue pursuant to a revenue purpose statement in an election held after July 1, 2003, in the school district pursuant to section 423E.2, the school district may use the amount for the purposes specified in its revenue purpose statement.

b. Nothing in this section shall prevent a school district from using its sales tax capacity per student or guaranteed school infrastructure amount to pay principal and interest on obligations issued pursuant to section 423E.5.

5. In the case of a deficiency in the fund to pay the supplemental school infrastructure amounts in full, the amount available in the fund less the sales and services tax revenues for school infrastructure purposes attributed to each school district should be allocated first to increase the school district with the lowest sales tax capacity per student to an amount equal to the school district or school districts with the next lowest sales tax capacity per student and then increase the school districts to an amount equal to the school district or school districts with the next lowest sales tax capacity per student and continue on in this manner until money is no longer available or all school districts reach their guaranteed school infrastructure amount.

6. A school district with a certified enrollment of fewer than two hundred fifty pupils in the entire district or certified enrollment of fewer than one hundred pupils in high school shall not expend the supplemental school infrastructure amount received for new construction or for payments for bonds issued for new construction against the supplemental school infrastructure amount without prior application to the department of education and receipt of a certificate of need pursuant to this subsection. However, a certificate of need is not required for the payment of outstanding bonds issued for new construction pursuant to section 296.1, before April 1, 2003. A certificate of need is also not required for repairing schoolhouses or buildings, equipment, technology, or transportation equipment for transporting students as provided in section 298.3, or for construction necessary for compliance with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1210112117. In determining whether a certificate of need shall be issued or denied, the department shall consider all of the following:

a. Enrollment trends in the grades that will be served at the new construction site.

b. The infeasibility of remodeling, reconstructing, or repairing existing buildings.

c. The fire and health safety needs of the school district.

d. The distance, convenience, cost of transportation, and accessibility of the new construction site to the students to be served at the new construction site.

e. Availability of alternative, less costly, or more effective means of serving the needs of the students.

f. The financial condition of the district, including the effect of the decline of the budget guarantee and unspent balance.

g. Broad and long-term ability of the district to support the facility and the quality of the academic program.

h. Cooperation with other educational entities including other school districts, area education agencies, postsecondary institutions, and local communities.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §8, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §2025, 203, 205, 209

CS2003, § 422E.3A

2004 Acts, ch 1086, § 68; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, § 255257

C2005, § 423E.4

2005 Acts, ch 140, §49; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §96

423E.5 Bonding.

The board of directors of a school district shall be authorized to issue negotiable, interest-bearing school bonds, without election, and utilize tax receipts derived from the sales and services tax for school infrastructure purposes and the supplemental school infrastructure amount distributed pursuant to section 423E.4, subsection 2, paragraph "b", for principal and interest repayment. Proceeds of the bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be utilized solely for school infrastructure needs as school infrastructure is defined in section 423E.1, subsection 3. Bonds issued under this section may be sold at public sale as provided in chapter 75, or at private sale, without notice and hearing as provided in section 73A.12. Bonds may bear dates, bear interest at rates not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, mature in one or more installments, be in registered form, carry registration and conversion privileges, be payable as to principal and interest at times and places, be subject to terms of redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and be in one or more denominations, all as provided by the resolution of the board of directors authorizing their issuance. The resolution may also prescribe additional provisions, terms, conditions, and covenants which the board of directors deems advisable, including provisions for creating and maintaining reserve funds, the issuance of additional bonds ranking on a parity with such bonds and additional bonds junior and subordinate to such bonds, and that such bonds shall rank on a parity with or be junior and subordinate to any bonds which may be then outstanding. Bonds may be issued to refund outstanding and previously issued bonds under this section. Local option sales and services tax revenue bonds are a contract between the school district and holders, and the resolution issuing the bonds and pledging local option sales and services tax revenues to the payment of principal and interest on the bonds is a part of the contract. Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not constitute indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation or restriction, and shall not be subject to any other law relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds.

A school district in which a local option sales tax for school infrastructure purposes has been imposed shall be authorized to enter into a chapter 28E agreement with one or more cities or a county whose boundaries encompass all or a part of the area of the school district. A city or cities entering into a chapter 28E agreement shall be authorized to expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax revenues for any valid purpose permitted in this chapter or authorized by the governing body of the city. A county entering into a chapter 28E agreement with a school district in which a local option sales tax for school infrastructure purposes has been imposed shall be authorized to expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax revenues to provide property tax relief within the boundaries of the school district located in the county. A school district where a local option sales and services tax is imposed is also authorized to enter into a chapter 28E agreement with another school district, a community college, or an area

education agency which is located partially or entirely in or is contiguous to the county where the tax is imposed. The school district or community college shall only expend its designated portion of the local option sales and services tax for infrastructure purposes. The area education agency shall only expend its designated portion of the local option school infrastructure sales tax for infrastructure and maintenance purposes.

The governing body of a city may authorize the issuance of bonds which are payable from its designated portion of the revenues of the local option sales and services tax, and not from property tax, by following the authorization procedures set forth for cities in section 384.83. A city may pledge irrevocably any amount derived from its designated portions of the revenues of the local option sales and services tax to the support or payment of such bonds.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §4, 6

C99, § 422E.4

99 Acts, ch 156, §20, 23; 2003 Acts, ch 157, §9, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, § 258

C2005, § 423E.5

2005 Acts, ch 179, §66, 85

2004 amendment to unnumbered paragraph 1 takes effect June 16, 2005, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2004; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §85

423E.6 School infrastructure safety fund.

1. There shall be distributed from the federal funds allocated to the state of Iowa as described in Conference Committee Report 105-390, accompanying H.R. 2264, making federal appropriations to the United States departments of labor, health and human services, and education, to the state department of education the sum of eight million dollars to establish a school infrastructure safety fund.

2. The funds shall be allocated to the school budget review committee to develop a school infrastructure safety fund grant program, in conjunction with the state fire marshal. For purposes of reviewing grant applications and making recommendations regarding the administration of the program, the state fire marshal shall be considered an additional voting member of the school budget review committee.

3. Top priority in awarding program grants shall be the making of school infrastructure improvements relating to fire and personal safety. School districts eligible for program grants shall have received an order or citation from the state fire marshal, or a fire department chief or fire prevention officer, for one or more fire safety violations regarding a school facility, or in the opinion of the state fire marshal shall be regarded as operating facilities subject to significant fire safety deficiencies. Grant awards shall also be available for defects or violations of the state building code, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7, revealed during an inspection of school facilities by a local building department, or for improvements consistent with the standards and specifications contained in the state building code regarding ensuring that buildings and facilities are accessible to and functional for persons with disabilities. The school budget review committee shall allocate program funds to school districts which, in its discretion, are determined to be faced with the most severe deficiencies. School districts applying for program grants shall have developed and submitted to the state fire marshal or local building department a written plan to remedy fire or safety defects within a specified time frame. Approval of the written plan by the state fire marshal or local building department shall be obtained prior to receipt of a grant award by a school district.

4. Application forms, submission dates for applications and for written plans to remedy fire or safety defects, and grant award criteria shall be developed by the state department of education, in coordination with the state fire marshal, by rule.

5. The school budget review committee shall submit a progress report of the number and amount of grants awarded, and fire and safety improvements made, pursuant to the school infrastructure safety fund grant program, to the general assembly by January 1, 2000.

6. If federal rules or regulations are adopted relating to the distribution or utilization of funds allocated to the state department of education pursuant to this section which are inconsistent with the provisions of this section, the state department of education shall adopt rules to comply with the requirements of the federal rules or regulations.

98 Acts, ch 1130, §5, 6

C99, § 422E.5

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 203, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §69

C2005, § 423E.6

423E.7 Repeal.

This chapter is repealed June 30, 2023, for fiscal years beginning after that date.

2003 Acts, ch 157, §10, 11

CS2003, § 422E.6

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, § 203, 205

C2005, § 423E.7