

CHAPTER 261A

HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN AUTHORITY (PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS)

Referred to in [§12.28](#), [12.30](#)

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SUBCHAPTER II

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES PROGRAM

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

261A.1 Short title and citation.

[This chapter](#) may be cited as the “*Iowa Higher Education Loan Authority Act*”.

[[82 Acts, ch 1031, §1](#)]

Referred to in [§261A.24](#)

261A.2 Declaration of purpose.

It is declared that for the benefit of the people of the state of Iowa, the conduct and increase of their commerce, the protection and enhancement of their welfare, the development of continued prosperity and the improvement of their health and living conditions, it is essential that this and future generations of youth be given the fullest opportunity to learn and to develop their intellectual and mental capacities and skills; that to achieve these ends it is of the utmost importance that students attending institutions of higher education located in Iowa have reasonable financial alternatives to enhance their access to such institutions; that

reasonable financial access to institutions of higher education will assist youth in achieving the optimum levels of learning and development of their intellectual and mental capacities and skills; that it is the purpose of [this chapter](#) to provide a measure of assistance and an alternative method to enable students and the families of students attending institutions of higher education located in Iowa to appropriately and prudently finance the cost or a portion of the cost of higher education; and that it is the intent of [this chapter](#) to supplement federal guaranteed higher education loan programs, other student loan programs, and grant or scholarship programs to provide the needed additional options for the financing of a student's higher education in execution of the public policy set forth above.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §2]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.3 Legislative findings.

The general assembly finds 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 education, 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 chapter](#).
3. There exists a serious problem in this state regarding the ability of students to obtain financing for the cost of education beyond the high school level.
4. Escalating costs of securing such an education have contributed to the difficulties faced by students in attempting to finance an education.
5. Without public action as contemplated by [this chapter](#), many students will be forced to postpone or abandon plans for obtaining additional education.
6. It is in the interests and welfare of the citizens of the state to provide a means for assisting students to continue their education.
7. Without public action as contemplated by [this chapter](#), the inability to obtain educational financing will result in declining enrollments at institutions of higher education.
8. It is necessary to create a higher education loan authority to encourage the investment of private capital in the provision of funds for the financing of student loans.
9. 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.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §3]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.4 Definitions.

As used in [this chapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Authority" means the Iowa higher education loan authority created by [this chapter](#), and "members of the authority" means those persons appointed to the authority pursuant to [section 261A.6](#).
2. "Authority loans" means loans by the authority to institutions of higher education for the purpose of funding education loans.
3. "Bond resolution" means a resolution of the authority and the trust agreement, if any, and any supplements or amendments to the resolution and agreement, authorizing the issuance of and providing for the terms and conditions applicable to obligations.
4. "Bond service charges" means principal, including mandatory sinking fund requirements for retirement of obligations, and interest, and redemption premium, if any, required to be paid by the authority on obligations.
5. "Borrower" means a student who has received an education loan or a parent who has received or agreed to pay an education loan.
6. "Cost of attendance" means the amount defined by the institution for the purpose of the guaranteed student loan program as defined under Tit. IV, part B, of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.
7. "Default insurance" means insurance insuring education loans, authority loans, or obligations against default.

8. “*Default reserve fund*” means a fund established pursuant to a bond resolution for the purpose of securing education loans, authority loans, or obligations.

9. “*Education loan*” means a loan which is made by an institution to a student or parents of a student, or both, in amounts not in excess of the maximum amounts specified in rules adopted by the authority under [chapter 17A](#) to finance all or a portion of the cost of the student’s attendance at the institution.

10. “*Education loan series portfolio*” means all education loans made by a specific institution which are funded from the proceeds of an authority loan to the institution from the proceeds of a related specific issue of obligations through the authority.

11. “*Governmental agency*” means the state or a state department, division, commission, institution, or authority, an agency, city, county, township, school district, and any other political subdivision or special district in this state established pursuant to law, and, except where otherwise indicated, also means the United States or a department, division, or agency of the United States, and an agency, commission, or authority established pursuant to an interstate compact or agreement.

12. “*Institution*” means a nonprofit educational institution located in Iowa not owned or controlled by the state or any political subdivision, agency, instrumentality, district, or city of the state, which is authorized by law to provide a program of education beyond the high school level and which meets all of the following requirements:

a. Admits as regular students only individuals having a certificate of graduation from high school, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate.

b. Provides an educational program for which it awards a baccalaureate degree; or provides an educational program which conditions admission upon the prior attainment of a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent, for which it awards a postgraduate degree; or provides not less than a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward a baccalaureate degree, or offers not less than a two-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences which is designed to prepare the student to work as a technician and at a semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or other technological fields which require the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles or knowledge.

c. Is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association or, if not accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are accredited.

d. Does not discriminate in the admission of students on the basis of age, race, creed, color, sex, national origin, religion, or disability.

e. Has a governing board which possesses its own sovereignty.

f. Has a governing board, or delegated institutional officials, which possess final authority in all matters of local control, including educational policy, choice of personnel, determination of program, and financial management.

13. “*Loan funding deposit*” means money or other property that is deposited:

a. By an institution with the authority or a trustee.

b. In amounts deemed necessary by the authority as a condition for the institution’s participation in the authority’s programs.

c. For the purpose of one or more of the following:

(1) Providing security for obligations.

(2) Funding a default reserve fund.

(3) Acquiring default insurance.

(4) Defraying costs of the authority.

14. “*Obligations*” means bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of the authority, including interest coupons pertaining thereto, issued under [this chapter](#), including refunding bonds.

15. “*Parent*” means a parent or guardian of a student at an institution.

16. “Person” means a public or private person, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other body.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §4]

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §43

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.5 Creation as public instrumentality.

The Iowa higher education loan authority is created as a body politic and corporate. The authority is a public instrumentality and the exercise by the authority of the powers conferred by [this chapter](#) is the performance of an essential public function. The authority is attached to the college student aid commission for organizational and administrative purposes.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1455; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §122; 2024 Acts, ch 1043, §78

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.6 Membership of authority.

1. The authority consists of five members to be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The powers of the authority are vested in and exercised by the members of the authority. Each member of the authority shall be a resident of the state and not more than three members shall be members of the same political party.

2. a. For members appointed prior to July 1, 2024, members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor for terms of six years beginning and ending as provided in [section 69.19](#). A member of the authority is eligible for reappointment.

b. For members appointed on or after July 1, 2024, members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years beginning and ending as provided in [section 69.19](#). A member of the authority shall not serve more than two full terms.

c. The governor shall fill a vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member of the authority may be removed by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or willful neglect of duty or other cause after notice and a public hearing unless the notice and hearing are waived by the member in writing.

3. The members of the authority shall annually elect one of the members as chairperson and one as vice chairperson. The members of the authority may appoint an executive director, an assistant executive director, and other officers as the members of the authority determine. The officers shall not be members of the authority, shall serve at the pleasure of the authority, and shall receive compensation as fixed by the authority.

4. The executive director or assistant executive director or other person designated by resolution 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, the minute book or journal of the authority, and its official seal. The executive director, assistant executive director, or other person may cause copies to be made of minutes and other records and documents of the authority and may give certificates under the official seal of the authority that the copies are true copies, and persons dealing with the authority may rely upon the certificates.

5. Three members of the authority constitute a quorum. The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the authority is necessary for any action taken by the authority. The majority shall not include a member who has a conflict of interest and a statement by a member of a conflict of interest is conclusive for this purpose. A vacancy in the membership of the authority does not impair the right of a quorum to exercise the rights and perform the duties of the authority. An action taken by the authority under [this chapter](#) may be authorized by resolution at a regular or special meeting, and each resolution shall take effect immediately and need not be published or posted, except as provided in [section 261A.25](#). Meetings of the authority shall be held at the call of the chairperson or at the request of two members.

6. The members of the authority shall not receive compensation for the performance of their duties as members but each member shall be paid necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of duties of the authority.

7. The members of the authority shall give bond as required for public officers in [chapter 64](#).

8. The members of the authority are subject to and are officials within the meaning of [chapter 68B](#).

9. Notwithstanding [chapter 68B](#) or any other laws to the contrary, it is not a conflict of interest or violation of a law for a trustee, director, officer, or employee of a participating institution or for a person having a favorable reputation for skill, knowledge, and experience in state and municipal finance or for a person having a favorable reputation for skill, knowledge, and experience in the higher education loan finance field to serve as a member of the authority. However, in each case to which [this chapter](#) is applicable, the trustee, director, officer, or employee of the participating institution shall abstain from discussion, deliberation, action, and vote by the authority in respect to an undertaking pursuant to [this chapter](#) in which the participating institution of higher education has an interest; and the person having a favorable reputation for skill, knowledge, and experience in state and municipal finance shall abstain from discussion, deliberation, action, and vote by the authority in respect to a sale, purchase, or ownership of obligations of the authority in which an investment banking firm or insurance company or bank of which the person is a partner, officer, or employee has or may have a current or future interest; and the person having a favorable reputation for skill, knowledge, and experience in the higher education loan finance field shall abstain from discussion, deliberation, action, and vote by the authority in respect to an action of the authority in which a partnership, firm, joint venture, sole proprietorship, or corporation of which the person is an owner, venturer, participant, partner, officer, or employee has or may have a current or future interest.

10. All employees of the authority are exempt from [chapter 8A, subchapter IV](#), and [chapter 97B](#).

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §6, 28]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §843; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §229; 2024 Acts, ch 1170, §295

Referred to in §261A.4, 261A.24

Confirmation, see §2.32

261A.7 Duties of authority.

The authority shall:

1. Adopt rules for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business.
2. Adopt an official seal and alter the seal at pleasure.
3. Maintain an office at a place or places it designates.
4. *a.* Establish criteria for and guidelines encompassing the types of and qualifications for education loan financing programs. The authority may issue obligations for the purpose of making authority loans to institutions participating in a program of the authority for the purpose of providing education loans. The criteria and guidelines established by the authority for its education loan financing programs include eligibility standards for borrowers the authority determines are necessary or desirable in order to effectuate the purposes of [this chapter](#), including the following:

(1) Each student shall have a certificate of admission or enrollment at a specific participating institution.

(2) Each student or the student's parents shall satisfy financial qualifications the authority establishes to effectuate the purposes of [this chapter](#).

(3) Each student and the student's parents shall submit information required by the authority to the applicable institution.

b. The authority may contract with financial institutions and other qualified loan origination and servicing organizations, which shall assist in prequalifying borrowers for education loans and which shall service and administer each education loan and each institution's respective loan series portfolio. Each education loan's fees shall include a portion, if necessary, to cover the applicable pro rata cost of a servicing organization.

c. The authority may establish criteria governing the eligibility of institutions to participate in its programs, the making of authority loans and education loans, provisions for default, the establishment of default reserve funds, the purchase of default insurance, the

provision of prudent debt service reserves, and the furnishing by participating institutions of higher education of additional guarantees of the education loans, authority loans, or obligations that the authority determines necessary. Criteria shall be established to assure the marketability of the obligations and the adequacy of the security for the obligations.

d. The authority shall establish limitations upon the principal amounts and the terms of education loans, criteria regarding the qualifications and characteristics of borrowers and procedures for allocating authority loans among institutions eligible for its program in order to effectuate the purposes of [this chapter](#).

5. Issue obligations for its corporate purposes and fund or refund the obligations as provided in [this chapter](#).

6. Fix and revise from time to time and charge and collect rates, fees, and charges for the services furnished or to be furnished by the authority, and contract with persons in respect to the services, including financial institutions, loan originators, servicers, administrators, issuers of letters of credit, and insurers.

7. Establish rules under [chapter 17A](#) with respect to authority loans, education loans, and education loan series portfolios.

8. Receive and accept from any source, loans, contributions or grants for or in aid of an authority education loan financing program or any portion of a program and, when required, use the funds, property, or labor only for the purposes for which it was loaned, contributed, or granted.

9. Make authority loans to institutions and require that the proceeds of the authority loans be used for making education loans and paying costs and fees in connection with the education loans.

10. Charge to and apportion among participating institutions its administrative and operating costs and expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and duties.

11. Borrow working capital funds and other funds as necessary for start-up and continuing operations, provided that the funds are borrowed in the name of the authority only. Borrowings are limited obligations of the character described in [section 261A.12](#) and are payable solely from revenues of the authority or the proceeds of obligations pledged for that purpose.

12. Notwithstanding other provisions in [this chapter](#), commingle and pledge as security for a series or issue of obligations, with the consent of all of the institutions which are participating in the series or issue, the education loan series portfolios and some or all future education loan series portfolios of the institutions, and the loan funding deposits of the institutions. However, the education loan series portfolios and other security and moneys set aside in a fund or funds pledged for a series or issue of obligations shall be held for the sole benefit of the series or issue separate and apart from education loan series portfolios and other security and moneys pledged for any other series or issue of obligations. Obligations may be issued in series under one or more resolutions or trust agreements in the discretion of the authority.

13. Examine records and financial reports of participating institutions, and examine records and financial reports of a contractor organization or institution retained by the authority.

14. Require that authority loans be used solely to make education loans. The authority shall require that institutions require that each borrower under an education loan use the proceeds solely for the cost of attendance and that each borrower certify as to the use of the proceeds.

15. Authorize its officers, agents, and employees to take any other action and do all things necessary or desirable in order to carry out the purposes of [this chapter](#).

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §7]

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.8 Powers of authority.

The authority may:

1. Sue and be sued in its own name, plead and be impleaded.

2. Employ consultants, attorneys, accountants, financial experts, loan processors, bankers, managers, and other employees and agents necessary in the authority's judgment, and fix their compensation.

3. When refunding obligations are issued to refund obligations, the proceeds of which were used to make authority loans, reduce the amount it is owed by the institutions which had received authority loans from the proceeds of the refunded obligations. The institutions may use this reduced amount to reduce the amount of interest being paid on education loans which the institutions had made pursuant to the authority loans from the proceeds of the refunded obligations.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §8]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.9 Expenses of authority — limitation of liability.

Expenses incurred in carrying out [this chapter](#) are payable solely from funds provided under [this chapter](#) and, except as specifically authorized under [this chapter](#), a liability shall not be incurred by the authority beyond the extent to which moneys have been provided under [this chapter](#).

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §9]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.10 Acquisition of moneys, endowments, properties, and guarantees.

The authority may establish guidelines relating to the deposits of moneys, endowments, or properties by institutions which would provide prudent security for education loan funding programs, authority loans, education loans, or for obligations and may establish guidelines relating to guarantees of or contracts to purchase education loans or obligations by the institutions or by financial institutions or others. A default reserve fund may be established for each series or issue of obligations. The authority may receive moneys, endowments, properties, and guarantees it deems appropriate and, if necessary, may take title in the name of the authority or in the name of a participating institution or a trustee.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §10]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.11 Conveyance of loan funding deposit after payment of principal and interest.

When the principal of and interest on obligations of the authority issued to finance the cost of an education loan financing program or programs, including any refunding obligations issued to refund and refinance the obligations, have been fully paid and retired or when adequate provision has been made to fully pay and retire the obligations of the authority, and all other conditions of the bond resolution have been satisfied and the lien created by the bond resolution has been released in accordance with its provisions, the authority shall promptly perform functions and execute deeds and conveyances necessary and required to convey remaining moneys, properties, and other assets comprising loan funding deposits to the institutions which furnished the loan funding deposits in proportion to the amounts furnished by the respective institutions.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §11]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.12 Obligations.

1. The authority may from time to time issue obligations for any corporate purpose and the obligations of the authority are declared to be negotiable for all purposes notwithstanding their payment from limited sources and without regard to any other law.

2. The authority shall not have outstanding at any one time obligations in an aggregate principal amount exceeding one hundred million dollars excluding obligations issued to refund the obligations of the authority.

3. Each issue of obligations is payable solely out of revenues of the authority pertaining to the program relating to the issue, including principal and interest on authority loans and education loans; payments by institutions of higher education, banks, insurance companies, or others pursuant to letters of credit or purchase agreements; investment earnings from

funds or accounts maintained pursuant to the bond resolution; insurance proceeds; loan funding deposits; proceeds of sales of education loans; proceeds of refunding obligations; and fees, charges, and other revenues of the authority from the program.

4. Obligations may be issued as serial obligations or as term obligations, or both. Obligations shall be authorized by a bond resolution of the authority and shall bear dates, mature at times not later than the year following the last year in which the final payments in an education loan series portfolio are due, or thirty years, whichever is sooner, from their respective dates of issue, bear interest at rates, be payable at times, be in denominations, be in a form, either coupon or fully registered, carry registration and conversion privileges, be payable in lawful money of the United States of America, and be subject to terms of redemption as the bond resolution provides. Obligations shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of officers of the authority designated by the authority. Obligations shall be sold in a manner and at prices as the authority determines.

5. A bond resolution may contain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the obligations to be authorized, as to all of the following:

a. Pledging or assigning the revenues derived from the authority loans and education loans with respect to which the obligations are to be issued.

b. The fees and other amounts to be charged, and the sums to be raised in each year, and the use, investment, and disposition of the sums.

c. The setting aside of loan funding deposits, debt service reserves, capitalized interest accounts, cost of insurance accounts, and sinking funds, and their regulation, investment, and disposition.

d. Limitations on the use of the education loans.

e. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of an issue of obligations then or thereafter to be issued may be applied.

f. Limitations on the issuance of additional obligations, the terms upon which additional obligations may be issued and secured, the terms upon which additional obligations may rank on a parity with, or be subordinate or superior to, other obligations.

g. The refunding of outstanding obligations.

h. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of a contract with holders of obligations may be amended or abrogated, the amount of obligations to which the holders must consent to the amendment or abrogation, and the manner in which the consent may be given.

i. Defining the acts or omissions to act which constitute a default in the duties of the authority to holders of obligations and providing the rights or remedies of holders in the event of a default.

j. Providing for guarantees, pledges, endowments, letters of credit, property, or other security for the benefit of the holders of the obligations.

k. Any other matters relating to the obligations which the authority deems desirable.

6. Neither the members of the authority nor a person executing the obligations is liable personally on the obligations or subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of their issuance.

7. The authority may purchase its obligations out of funds available. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell obligations subject to and in accordance with agreements with holders of obligations.

8. The authority may refund any of its obligations. Refunding obligations shall be issued in the same manner as other obligations of the authority.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §12]

Referred to in §261A.7, 261A.24

261A.13 Trust agreement to secure obligations.

In the discretion of the authority, obligations may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the authority and a corporate trustee or trustees, which may be a trust company or bank located in the state of Iowa that has the powers of a trust company. The bond resolution shall pledge the revenues to be received by the authority, may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the holders of obligations as reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including provisions that have been

authorized to be included in any bond resolution of the authority, and may restrict the individual right of action by holders of obligations. A trust agreement may contain other provisions the authority deems reasonable and proper for the security of the holders of obligations. Expenses incurred in carrying out the trust agreement may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of an education loan program.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §13]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.14 Payment of obligations — nonliability of state.

1. Obligations are obligations of the authority only, and not of the state of Iowa. Each obligation shall state upon its face that it represents and constitutes a debt of the authority, but not of the state of Iowa within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation, and that it does not constitute a pledge of the full faith and credit of the authority or of the state of Iowa. The obligations shall not grant to the owners or holders of the obligations the right to have the authority or the state levy taxes or appropriate funds for the payment of the principal or interest on the obligations. The obligations are payable, and shall state that they are payable, solely from the revenues pledged for their payment in accordance with the bond resolution.

2. [This chapter](#) does not authorize the authority or any department, board, commission, or other agency to create an obligation of the state within the meaning of the Constitution or laws of the State of Iowa.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §14]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §80

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.15 Pledge of revenues.

1. The authority shall fix, revise, charge, and collect fees and may contract with a person to do so. Each agreement entered into by the authority with an institution shall provide that the fees and other amounts payable by the institution of higher education with respect to a program of the authority are sufficient at all times to meet all of the following:

- a. To pay its share of the administrative costs and expenses of the program.
- b. To pay the principal of, the premium, if any, and the interest on outstanding obligations of the authority, issued in respect of the program to the extent that other revenues of the authority pledged for the payment of the obligations are insufficient to pay the obligations as they become due and payable.
- c. To create and maintain reserves which may but need not be required or provided for in the bond resolution relating to the obligations of the authority.
- d. To establish and maintain whatever education loan servicing, control, or audit procedures are deemed by the authority to be necessary to the prudent operation of the authority.

2. The authority shall pledge the revenues from each program as security for the issue of obligations relating to the program. A pledge is valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made, the revenues pledged by the authority are immediately subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery of the pledge or further act, and the lien of the pledge is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority or a participating institution, irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the lien. The bond resolution and a financing statement, continuation statement, or other instrument by which the authority's interest in revenues is assigned need not be filed or recorded in public records in order to perfect the lien against third parties except that a copy of it shall be filed in the records of the authority and with the treasurer of state.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §15]

2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.16 Funds for sales of obligations as trust funds — application of funds.

Moneys received by or on behalf of the authority under [this chapter](#), whether as proceeds from the sale of obligations or as revenues, are trust funds to be held and applied as provided

in [this chapter](#). An officer with whom, or a bank or trust company with which the moneys are deposited shall act as trustee of the moneys and shall hold and apply the moneys for the purposes of [this chapter](#), subject to rules that [this chapter](#) and the bond resolution authorizing the obligations of an issue may provide.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §16]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.17 Rights of holders of obligations.

A holder of obligations or a trustee under a trust agreement entered into pursuant to [this chapter](#), except to the extent that their rights are restricted by a bond resolution, may, by any suitable form of legal proceedings, protect and enforce rights under the laws of this state or granted by the bond resolution, may enjoin unlawful activities, and if there is a default on the payment of the principal of, premiums, if any, and interest on an obligation or in the performance of a covenant or agreement on the part of the authority in the bond resolution, may apply to the district court to appoint a receiver to administer and operate the education loan program, the revenues of which are pledged to the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the obligations, with full power to pay, and to provide for payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the obligations, and with powers, subject to the direction of the court, as permitted by law and accorded to receivers, excluding the power to pledge additional revenues of the authority to the payment of the principal, premium, and interest.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §17]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.18 Refunding bonds — purpose — proceeds — investment of proceeds.

1. The authority may issue its obligations for the purpose of refunding obligations then outstanding, including the payment of a redemption premium on the obligations and interest accrued or to accrue to the earliest or a subsequent date of redemption, purchase, or maturity of the obligations.

2. The proceeds of obligations issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding obligations may, in the discretion of the authority, be applied to the purchase or retirement at maturity or redemption of the outstanding obligations either on their earliest or a subsequent redemption date or upon the purchase or at the maturity of the obligations and may, pending an application, be placed in escrow to be applied to the purchase or retirement at maturity or redemption on a date determined by the authority.

3. Any escrowed proceeds, pending their use, may be invested and reinvested in direct obligations of the United States of America, maturing at times as appropriate to assure the prompt payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the outstanding obligations to be refunded. The interest, income, and profits, if any, earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding obligations to be refunded. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, a balance of the proceeds and interest, income, and profits, if any, earned or realized on the investments shall be returned to the institution of higher education for use by it in any lawful manner.

4. Refunding obligations are subject to [this chapter](#) in the same manner and to the same extent as other obligations issued pursuant to [this chapter](#).

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §18]

Referred to in §261A.19, 261A.24

261A.19 Investment of funds of authority.

Except as otherwise provided in [section 261A.18, subsection 3](#), the authority may invest funds in direct obligations of the United States of America; obligations for which the timely payment of principal and interest is fully guaranteed by the United States of America; obligations of the federal intermediate credit banks, federal banks for cooperatives, federal land banks, federal home loan banks, federal national mortgage association, government national mortgage association and the student loan marketing association; certificates of deposit or time deposits constituting direct obligations of a bank as defined by [chapter 524](#);

and in withdrawable capital accounts or deposits of federal chartered savings associations which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. However, investments may be made only in certificates of deposit or time deposits in banks which are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation if then in existence. Securities authorized in [this section](#) may be purchased at the offering or market price at the time of the purchase. The securities purchased shall mature or be redeemable on dates prior to the time when, in the judgment of the authority, the funds invested will be required for expenditure. The judgment of the authority as to the time when funds will be required for expenditure or be redeemable is final.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §19]

2012 Acts, ch 1017, §66

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.20 Obligations as legal investments.

Banks, bankers, trust companies, federally chartered savings associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking or investment business, insurance companies and insurance associations, and executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries may legally invest sinking funds, moneys, or other funds belonging to them or within their control in obligations of the authority.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §20]

2012 Acts, ch 1017, §67

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.21 Annual report.

The authority shall keep an accurate account of its activities and shall annually provide a report of its activities to the governor and the members of the general assembly. The report is a public record and open for inspection at the offices of the authority during normal business hours. The report shall include all of the following:

1. Summaries of applications by institutions of higher education for education loan financing assistance presented to the authority during the fiscal year.
2. Summaries of education loan programs which have received any form of financial assistance from the authority during the year.
3. The nature and amount of all assistance.
4. A report concerning the financial condition of the various education loan series portfolios.
5. Projected activities of the authority for the next fiscal year, including projections of the total amount of financial assistance anticipated and the amount of obligations that will be necessary to provide the projected level of assistance during the next fiscal year.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §21]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.22 Waiver of competitive bidding.

Competitive bidding requirements of the Code or other similar requirements that may be lawfully waived are waived by [this section](#) and any requirement of competitive bidding or other restriction imposed on the procedure for award of contracts is not applicable to action taken under [this chapter](#).

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §22]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.23 Institution power — interest rates.

Institutions may borrow money from the authority, make education loans and take all other actions and do things necessary or convenient to consummate the transactions contemplated under [this chapter](#). It is lawful for the authority to establish, charge, contract for, and receive any amount or rate of interest or compensation with respect to authority loans and, subject to rules adopted by the authority, for participating institutions to charge, contract for, and receive any amount or rate of interest or compensation with respect to education loans.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §23]

Referred to in §261A.24

261A.24 Chapter as alternative method — powers not subject to supervision or regulation.

Sections 261A.1 through 261A.23 provide a complete, additional, and alternative method for the doing of the things authorized by [this chapter](#) and the limitations imposed by [this chapter](#) do not affect powers or rights conferred by other laws, and the issuance of obligations and refunding obligations under [this chapter](#) need not comply with the requirements of any other law applicable to the issuance of obligations. Except as otherwise expressly provided in [this chapter](#), the powers granted to the authority under [this chapter](#) are not subject to the supervision or regulation and do not require the approval or consent of a city or political subdivision or department, division, commission, board, body, bureau, official, or agency of a political subdivision or of the state.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §24]

2020 Acts, ch 1063, §103; 2021 Acts, ch 80, §142

261A.25 Notice.

The authority shall publish a notice of its intention to issue obligations in a newspaper published in and with general circulation in the state. The notice shall include a statement of the maximum amount of obligations proposed to be issued, and in general terms, what receipts will be pledged to pay bond service charges on the obligations. An action which questions the legality or validity of the obligations or the power of the authority to issue the obligations or the effectiveness or validity of any proceedings adopted for the authorization or issuance of the obligations shall not be brought after sixty days from the date of publication of the notice.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §25]

Referred to in §261A.6

261A.26 Liberal construction of chapter.

[This chapter](#), being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purpose.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §26]

261A.27 Exercise of powers as essential public function — exemption from taxation.

1. The exercise of the powers granted by [this chapter](#) will be in all respects for the benefit of the people of this state, for the increase of their commerce, welfare, and prosperity, and for the improvement of their health and living conditions, and as the operation and maintenance of a program by the authority or its agent will constitute the performance of an essential public function. Income of the authority is exempt from all taxation in the state. Property of the authority, acquired or held for purposes of [this chapter](#), is exempt from all taxation and special assessments in the state if the property was exempt for the fiscal year in which the property was first acquired or held and such property shall continue to be exempt for subsequent fiscal years. Property of the authority, acquired or held for purposes of [this chapter](#), is subject to taxation and special assessments in the state if the property was taxable for the fiscal year in which the property was first acquired or held and such property shall continue to be taxable for subsequent fiscal years.

2. Obligations issued by the authority on or after July 1, 2000, pursuant to either subchapter of [this chapter](#), their transfer, and income therefrom are exempt from taxation of any kind by the state or any political subdivision of the state.

[82 Acts, ch 1031, §27]

2000 Acts, ch 1209, §1; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §37

Referred to in §422.7(2)(m)

261A.28 through 261A.31 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES PROGRAM

261A.32 Legislative findings.

The general assembly finds:

1. For the benefit of the people of the state of Iowa, the increase of their commerce, welfare, and prosperity, and the improvement of their health and living conditions, it is essential that this and future generations of youth be given the greatest opportunity to learn and to fully develop their intellectual and mental capacities and skills.

2. To achieve these ends it is of the utmost importance that educational institutions within the state be provided with appropriate additional means of assisting the youth in achieving the required levels of learning and development of their intellectual and mental capacities and skills through new or enhanced physical facilities and equipment at these institutions.

3. The financing and refinancing of educational facilities, through means as described in [this subchapter](#), other than the appropriation of public funds to institutions, is a valid public purpose.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §2; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.33 Purpose of subchapter.

It is the purpose of [this subchapter](#) to provide a measure of assistance and an alternative method of enabling institutions in the state to finance the acquisition, construction, and renovation of needed educational facilities, structures and equipment and to refund, refinance, or reimburse outstanding indebtedness incurred by them or advances made by them, including advances from an endowment or any other similar fund, for the construction, acquisition, or renovation of needed educational facilities and structures, whether or not constructed, acquired, or renovated prior to July 1, 1985.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §3; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.34 Definitions.

As used in [this subchapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Cost” as applied to a project or any portion of a project financed under [this subchapter](#) means all or a part of the cost of construction and acquisition of land, buildings, or structures, including the cost of machinery and equipment; finance charges; interest prior to, during, and after completion of the construction for a reasonable period as determined by the authority; reserves for principal and interest; extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations, and improvements; improvements, replacements, and renovations for energy conservation and other purposes; engineering, financial, and legal services; plans, specifications, studies, surveys, estimates of cost of revenue, administrative expenses, expenses necessary or incidental to determining the feasibility or practicability of constructing the project; and such other expenses as the authority determines may be necessary or incidental to the construction and acquisition of the project, the financing of the construction and acquisition, and the placing of the project in operation.

2. “Obligation” means an obligation issued by the authority under [this subchapter](#).

3. “Project” means any property located within the state, constructed or acquired before or after July 1, 1985, that may be used or will be useful in connection with the instruction, feeding, or recreation of students, the conducting of research, administration, or other work of an institution, or any combination of the foregoing. “Project” includes but is not limited to any academic facility, administrative facility, assembly hall, athletic facility, instructional facility, laboratory, library, maintenance facility, student health facility, recreational facility, research facility, student union, or other facility suitable for the use of an institution. “Project” also means the refunding or refinancing of outstanding obligations, mortgages, or advances, including advances from an endowment or similar fund, originally issued, made, or given by the institution to finance the cost of a project. “Project” also includes a project that is to be leased to an institution.

4. “Property” means the real estate upon which a project is or will be located, including

equipment, machinery, and other similar items necessary or convenient for the operation of the project in the manner for which its use is intended, but not including such items as fuel, supplies, or other items that are customarily deemed to result in a current operation charge. Property does not include property used or to be used primarily for sectarian instruction or study, or as a place for devotional activities or religious worship, or any property which is used or to be used primarily in connection with any part of the program of a school or department of divinity for any religious denomination or the training of ministers, priests, rabbis, or other professional persons in the field of religion.

85 Acts, ch 210, §4; 97 Acts, ch 181, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1209, §2; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76

261A.35 General power of authority.

The authority is authorized to assist institutions in the constructing, financing, and refinancing of projects, and the authority may take action authorized by [this subchapter](#). The authority is authorized to be a member of limited liability companies organized for the purpose of leasing projects to institutions.

85 Acts, ch 210, §5; 2000 Acts, ch 1209, §3; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76

261A.36 Issuance of obligations.

The authority may issue obligations of the authority for any of its corporate purposes as provided for in [this subchapter](#) including the issuing of obligations to finance projects to be leased to an institution, and fund or refund the obligations pursuant to [this subchapter](#).

85 Acts, ch 210, §6; 97 Acts, ch 181, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1209, §4; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76

261A.37 Loans authorized.

The authority may make loans to an institution for the cost of a project or in anticipation of the receipt of tuition by the institution in accordance with an agreement between the authority and the institution, except that a loan for the cost of a project shall not exceed the total cost of the project, as determined by the institution and approved by the authority and except that loans in anticipation of the receipt of tuition shall not exceed the anticipated amount of tuition to be received by the institution in the one-year period following the date of the loan. The authority may lease projects to institutions under the terms of lease agreements determined by the institution and the authority, except that the term of the lease shall not exceed the estimated useful economic life of the project. The authority may make loans to an entity other than an institution in accordance with an agreement between the authority and the entity for the cost of a project if the project is to be leased to an institution.

85 Acts, ch 210, §7; 97 Acts, ch 181, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1209, §5

261A.38 Issuance of obligations — conditions.

The authority may issue obligations and make loans to an institution or another entity if the project is to be leased to an institution or may issue obligations to finance projects to be leased by the authority to an institution and refund, refinance, or reimburse outstanding obligations, indebtedness, mortgages, or advances, including advances from an endowment or any similar fund, issued, made, or given by the institution, whether before or after July 1, 1985, for the cost of a project, when the authority finds that the financing prescribed in [this section](#) is in the public interest, and either alleviates a financial hardship upon the institution, results in a lesser cost of education, or enables the institution to offer greater security for a loan or loans to finance a new project or projects or to effect savings in interest costs or more favorable amortization terms.

85 Acts, ch 210, §8; 97 Acts, ch 181, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1209, §6

261A.39 General powers — apportionment of costs.

The authority may do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of [this subchapter](#). The authority may charge to and equitably apportion among participating institutions its administrative costs and expenses incurred in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred on the authority by [this subchapter](#).

85 Acts, ch 210, §9; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76

261A.40 Joint and combination projects.

The authority may undertake a project for two or more institutions jointly or for any combination of institutions, and may combine for financing purposes, with the consent of all of the institutions which are involved, the project and some or all future projects of any institution or institutions, and [this subchapter](#) applies to and is for the benefit of the authority and the joint participants. However, the money set aside in a fund or funds pledged for any series or issue of obligations shall be held for the sole benefit of the series or issue separate and apart from money pledged for another series or issue of obligations of the authority. To facilitate the combining of projects, obligations may be issued in series under one or more resolutions or trust agreements and may be fully open-ended, thus providing for the unlimited issuance of additional series, or partially open-ended, limited as to additional series. The authority may permit an institution to substitute one or more projects of equal value, as determined by an independent appraiser satisfactory to the authority, for a project financed under [this subchapter](#) on terms and subject to conditions the authority prescribes.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §10; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.41 Expenses.

Expenses incurred in carrying out [this subchapter](#) are payable solely from funds provided under [this subchapter](#) and a liability or obligation shall not be incurred by the authority beyond the extent to which money is provided under [this subchapter](#).

[85 Acts, ch 210, §11; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.42 Obligations.

1. The authority may provide by resolution for the issuance of obligations for the purpose of paying, refinancing, or reimbursing all or part of the cost of a project. Except to the extent payable from payments to be made on federally guaranteed securities as provided in [section 261A.45](#), the principal of and the interest on the obligations shall be payable solely out of the revenue of the authority derived from the project to which they relate and from other facilities pledged or made available for this purpose by the institution for whose benefit the obligations were issued. The obligations of each issue shall be dated, shall bear interest at rate or rates, without regard to any limit contained in any other statute or law of the state, and shall mature at times not exceeding forty years from the date of issuance, all as determined by the authority; and may be made redeemable before maturity at the prices and under terms fixed by the authority in the authorizing resolution.

2. Except as otherwise provided by [this subchapter](#), the obligations are to be paid solely out of the revenue of the project to which they relate and, in certain instances, out of the revenue of certain other facilities, and subject to [section 261A.45](#) with respect to a pledge of government securities, the obligations may be unsecured or secured in the manner and to the extent determined by the authority. The authority shall determine the form of the obligations, including interest coupons, if any, to be attached, and shall fix the denominations of the obligations and the places of payment of principal and interest which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the state. The obligations and coupons attached, if any, shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of officers of the authority designated by the authority. If an official of the authority whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any obligations or coupons ceases to be an official before the delivery of the obligations, the signature or facsimile, nevertheless, is valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if the individual had remained an official of the authority until delivery. Obligations issued under [this subchapter](#) have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments, notwithstanding this payment from limited sources and without regard to any other law. The obligations may be issued in coupon or in registered form, or both, and one form may be exchangeable for the other in the manner as the authority may determine. Provision may be made for the registration of any coupon obligations as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon obligations of any obligations registered as to both principal and interest. The obligations may be sold in the manner, either at public or private sale, as the authority determines.

3. The proceeds of the obligations of each issue shall be used solely for the payment of

the cost of the project for which the obligations have been issued, and shall be disbursed in the manner and under the restrictions, if any, as the authority provides in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the obligations or in the trust agreement provided for in [section 261A.44](#) securing the obligations. If the proceeds of the obligations of an issue, by error of estimates or otherwise, are less than the costs, additional obligations may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of the deficit, and, unless otherwise provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the obligations or in the trust agreement securing them, shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund without preference or priority of the obligations first issued. If the proceeds of the obligations of an issue shall exceed the cost of the project for which the same shall have been issued, the surplus shall be deposited to the credit of the sinking fund for the obligations. Prior to the preparation of definitive obligations, the authority may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts or temporary obligations, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive obligations when the obligations have been executed and are available for delivery.

4. The authority may also provide for the replacement of obligations which become mutilated or are destroyed or lost. Obligations may be issued under [this subchapter](#) without obtaining the consent of an officer, department, division, commission, board, bureau, or agency of the state, and without other proceedings or conditions other than those which are specifically required by [this subchapter](#). The authority may purchase its bonds out of funds available for that purpose. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel, or resell the obligations, subject to and in accordance with any agreement with the obligation holders. Members of the authority and any person executing the obligations are not liable personally on the obligations or subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the obligations.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §12; 97 Acts, ch 181, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §143; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.43 Resolution provisions.

The resolution authorizing obligations or an issue of obligations may contain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the obligations to be authorized, as to:

1. Pledging or assigning the revenue of the project with respect to which the obligations are to be issued or the revenue of other property or facilities.
2. Setting aside reserves or sinking funds, and the regulation, investment, and disposition of them.
3. Limitations on the use of the project.
4. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of an issue of obligations then or thereafter to be issued may be applied and pledging the proceeds to secure the payment of the obligations or an issue of the obligations.
5. Limitations on the issuance of additional obligations, the terms upon which additional obligations may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding obligations.
6. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with obligation holders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of obligations the holders of which must consent to the amendment or abrogation, and the manner in which the consent may be given.
7. Limitations on the amount of money derived from the project to be expended for operating, administrative, or other expenses of the authority.
8. Defining the acts or omissions to act which constitute a default in the duties of the authority to holders of its obligations and providing the rights and remedies of the holders in the event of a default.
9. Mortgaging a project and the project site or other property for the purpose of securing the obligation holders.
10. Other matters relating to the obligations which the authority deems desirable.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §13](#)

261A.44 Obligations secured by trust agreement.

1. Obligations issued under [this subchapter](#) may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the authority and an incorporated trustee, which may be a trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without the state. The trust agreement or the

resolution providing for the issuance of the obligations may pledge or assign the revenue to be received or proceeds of any contract pledged and may convey or mortgage the project or any portion of the project.

2. A pledge or assignment made by the authority pursuant to [this section](#) is valid and binding from the time that the pledge or assignment is made, and the revenue pledged and thereafter received by the authority is immediately subject to the lien of the pledge or assignment without physical delivery or any further act. The lien of the pledge or assignment is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the lien.

3. The resolution or trust agreement by which a pledge is created or an assignment made shall be filed or recorded in the records of the authority, with the secretary of state, and in each county in which the project is located.

4. The trust agreement or resolution providing for the issuance of the obligations may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the obligation holders as are reasonable and proper, not in violation of law, or provided for in [this subchapter](#). A bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state which acts as depository of proceeds of the obligations, revenue, or other money shall furnish the indemnifying obligations or pledge the securities as required by the authority. The trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the obligation holders and of the trustee, and may restrict the individual right of action by obligation holders. The trust agreement or resolution may contain other provisions the authority deems reasonable and proper for the security of the obligation holders.

5. Expense incurred in carrying out the trust agreement or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of a project.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §14; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76; 2019 Acts, ch 24, §33](#)

Referred to in [§261A.42](#)

261A.45 Obligations issued to acquire federally guaranteed securities.

1. The authority may finance the cost of a project, refund outstanding indebtedness, or reimburse advances from an endowment or similar fund of an institution as authorized by [this subchapter](#), by issuing its obligations pursuant to a plan of financing involving the acquisition of a federally guaranteed security or the acquisition or entering into of commitments to acquire a federally guaranteed security. For the purposes of [this section](#), “*federally guaranteed security*” means any direct obligation of, or obligation the principal of and interest on which are fully guaranteed or insured by the United States, or an obligation issued by, or the principal of and interest on which are fully guaranteed or insured by any agency or instrumentality of the United States, including without limitation an obligation that is issued pursuant to the National Housing Act, or any successor provision of law.

2. The authority may acquire or enter into commitments to acquire a federally guaranteed security and pledge or otherwise use the federally guaranteed security in the manner the authority deems in its best interest to secure or otherwise provide a source of repayment of its obligations issued to finance or refinance a project, or may enter into an appropriate agreement with an institution whereby the authority may make a loan to the institution for the purpose of acquiring or entering into commitments to acquire a federally guaranteed security. An agreement entered into pursuant to [this section](#) may contain provisions deemed necessary or desirable by the authority for the security or protection of the authority or the holders of the obligations, except that the authority, prior to making an acquisition, commitment, or loan, shall determine and enter into an agreement with the institution or another appropriate institution to require that the proceeds derived from the acquisition of a federally guaranteed security will be used, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of financing or refinancing a project.

3. The obligations issued pursuant to [this section](#) shall not exceed in principal amount the cost of financing or refinancing the project as determined by the participating institution and approved by the authority, except that the costs may include, without limitation, all costs and expenses necessary or incidental to the acquisition of or commitment to acquire a federally guaranteed security and to the issuance and obtaining of insurance or guarantee of

an obligation issued or incurred in connection with a federally guaranteed security. In other respects the bonds are subject to [this subchapter](#), and the trust agreement creating the bonds may contain provisions set forth in [this subchapter](#) as the authority deems appropriate.

4. If a project is financed or refinanced pursuant to [this section](#), the title to the project shall remain in the participating institution owning the project, subject to the lien of a mortgage or security interest securing, directly or indirectly, the federally guaranteed securities being purchased or to be purchased.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §15; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §38](#)

Referred to in [§261A.42](#)

261A.46 Obligations not liability of state or political subdivision.

Obligations issued pursuant to [this subchapter](#) are not debts of the state or of any political subdivision of the state or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any political subdivision, but the obligations are limited obligations of the authority payable solely from the funds or securities, pledged for their payment as authorized in [this subchapter](#), unless the obligations are refunded by refunding obligations issued under [this subchapter](#), which refunding obligations shall be payable solely from funds or securities pledged for their payment as authorized in [this subchapter](#). All revenue obligations shall contain on their face a statement to the effect that the obligations, as to both principal and interest, are not obligations of the state, or of any political subdivision of the state, but are limited obligations of the authority payable solely from revenue or securities pledged for their payment. Expenses incurred in carrying out [this subchapter](#) are payable solely from funds provided under [this subchapter](#), and [this subchapter](#) does not authorize the authority to incur indebtedness or liability on behalf of or payable by the state or any political subdivision of the state.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §16; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.47 Money received by authority.

All money received by the authority, whether as proceeds from the sale of obligations, from revenue, or otherwise, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in [this subchapter](#), but prior to the time when needed for use may be invested to the extent and in the manner provided by the authority. The funds shall be deposited, held, and secured as determined by the authority, except to the extent provided otherwise in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the related obligations or in the trust agreement securing the obligations. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the obligations or the trust agreement securing the obligations shall provide that an officer, bank or trust company to which the money is entrusted shall act as trustee of the money and shall hold and apply the money for the purposes of [this subchapter](#), subject to the provisions of [this subchapter](#) and of the authorizing resolution or trust agreement.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §17; 2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.48 Powers of holders and trustees.

1. A holder of obligations or of the coupons pertaining to obligations and the trustee under a trust agreement, except to the extent the rights given in [this subchapter](#) are restricted by the authorizing resolution or trust agreement, may, by suit, mandamus, or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of this state, or under the trust agreement or resolution authorizing the issuance of the obligations, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by [this subchapter](#) or by the trust agreement or resolution to be performed by the authority or by an officer, employee, or agent of the authority, including the fixing, charging, and collecting of fees and charges authorized in [this subchapter](#) and required by the resolution or trust agreement to be fixed and collected.

2. The rights of holders include the right to compel the performance of all duties of the authority required by [this subchapter](#) or the resolution or trust agreement, to enjoin unlawful activities, and in the event of default with respect to the payment of any principal of, premium, if any, and interest on an obligation or in the performance of a covenant or agreement on the part of the authority in the resolution, to apply to a court having jurisdiction of the cause to

appoint a receiver to administer and operate the project, the revenue of which is pledged to the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the obligations, the receiver to have full power to pay and to provide for payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the obligations, and to have the powers, subject to the direction of the court, as are permitted by law and are accorded receivers in general equity cases, including the power to foreclose the mortgage on the project in the same manner as the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate of private corporations, but excluding any power to pledge additional revenue of the authority to the payment of the principal, premium, and interest.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §18](#); [2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.49 Bondholders — pledge — agreement of the state.

The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of any obligations issued under [this subchapter](#), and with those parties who enter into contracts with the authority pursuant to [this subchapter](#), that the state will not limit or alter the rights vested in the authority until the obligations, together with the interest on the obligations, are fully met and discharged and the contracts are fully performed on the part of the authority, except that [this section](#) does not preclude the limitation or alteration if and when adequate provision is made by law for the protection of the rights of the holders of the obligations of the authority or those entering into contracts with the authority.

[85 Acts, ch 210, §19](#); [2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)

261A.50 Provisions controlling.

The powers granted the authority under [this subchapter](#) are in addition to the powers of the authority contained in other provisions of [this chapter](#). All other provisions of [this chapter](#) apply to obligations issued pursuant to and powers granted the authority under [this subchapter](#), except to the extent they are inconsistent with [this subchapter](#).

[85 Acts, ch 210, §20](#); [2017 Acts, ch 54, §76](#)