

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

**April 16, 2024**

**Clip Sheet Summary**

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

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
<a href="#">SF 2376</a> .....	<a href="#">S-5156</a> .....	Adopted	DAWN DRISCOLL
<a href="#">SF 2427</a> .....	<a href="#">S-5157</a> .....	Adopted	DAN DAWSON
<a href="#">HF 255</a> .....	<a href="#">S-5158</a> .....	Adopted	LYNN EVANS

**Fiscal Notes**

[SF 2109](#) — [Minor Driving Permits](#) (LSB5885SV.2)

[SF 2385](#) — [State Government Boards and Commissions](#) (LSB5023SV.1)

[HF 255](#) — [Teacher Licensure, Intern Licenses and Alternative Certification](#) (LSB1706HV.1)

[HF 2681](#) — [Automated Traffic Enforcement, Speed Cameras](#) (LSB6358HV.1)

SENATE FILE 2376

S-5156

- 1 Amend Senate File 2376 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, by striking lines 32 through 35 and inserting
- 3 ~~<training course.~~ The state commissioner shall adopt>

By DAWN DRISCOLL

S-5156 FILED APRIL 15, 2024

ADOPTED

SENATE FILE 2427

S-5157

- 1 Amend Senate File 2427 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, by striking lines 1 through 13.
- 3 2. Title page, line 2, by striking <confidentiality of
- 4 records,>
- 5 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By DAN DAWSON

S-5157 FILED APRIL 15, 2024

ADOPTED

HOUSE FILE 255

S-5158

1 Amend House File 255, as amended, passed, and reprinted by  
2 the House, as follows:

3 1. By striking everything after the enacting clause and  
4 inserting:

5 <Section 1. Section 256.16, subsection 1, Code 2024, is  
6 amended by adding the following new paragraph:

7 NEW PARAGRAPH. *m.* If a higher education institution  
8 providing practitioner preparation offers a program that is  
9 designed to assist students in attaining a teacher intern  
10 license from the board of educational examiners, the program  
11 shall require participants to satisfy all of the following  
12 requirements before completing the program:

13 (1) A participant in the program must have graduated from  
14 an accredited or state-approved college or university and must  
15 meet the requirements for an endorsement area approved by the  
16 board of educational examiners for a teacher intern license.

17 (2) A participant in the program must submit with the  
18 application to the program a copy of an offer of employment  
19 from a school.

20 (3) A participant in the program must complete the required  
21 pedagogy training.

22 (4) A participant in the program must work under the  
23 supervision of a teacher leader assigned by the school district  
24 or accredited nonpublic school, including during co-teaching  
25 and planning time.

26 Sec. 2. Section 256.146, subsection 12, Code 2024, is  
27 amended to read as follows:

28 12. Adopt rules to provide for nontraditional preparation  
29 options for licensing persons who hold a bachelor's degree  
30 or higher from an accredited or state-approved college or  
31 university, who do not meet other requirements for licensure.  
32 The rules shall, at a minimum, require the board to do all of  
33 the following:

34 a. Issue a teacher intern license to an applicant who has  
35 enrolled in a program established pursuant to section 256.16,

1 subsection 1, paragraph "m".

2 b. Allow a licensee who has attained a teacher intern  
3 license pursuant to paragraph "a" to apply for an initial  
4 teaching license if the school that employed the licensee  
5 during the licensee's completion of the program established  
6 pursuant to section 256.16, subsection 1, paragraph "m", and  
7 the higher education institution that operated the program  
8 recommend that the licensee be allowed to apply for an initial  
9 teaching license.

10 Sec. 3. Section 256.146, Code 2024, is amended by adding the  
11 following new subsection:

12 NEW SUBSECTION. 25. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter  
13 17A that allow an individual seeking a career and technical  
14 secondary authorization to apply, and, if eligible, be issued  
15 the secondary authorization prior to accepting an offer of  
16 employment with a school.

17 Sec. 4. NEW SECTION. **256.166 Temporary initial license**  
18 **for applicants who complete an alternative teacher certification**  
19 **program.**

20 1. The board shall grant a temporary initial teaching  
21 license to an applicant who meets all of the following  
22 requirements:

23 a. The applicant shall hold a bachelor's degree from an  
24 accredited college or university.

25 b. The applicant shall have at least sixty contact hours in  
26 the classroom, of which at least thirty hours shall be teaching  
27 in a classroom under a licensed teacher. The applicant  
28 may complete any remaining contact hours by working as a  
29 para-educator or in another relevant role. The principal of  
30 the school where the applicant completed the contact hours  
31 shall certify to the board the applicant's completion of the  
32 requirements in this paragraph.

33 c. The applicant shall successfully complete an alternative  
34 teacher certification program that has been approved by the  
35 state board of education pursuant to subsection 2 and that

1 includes the required content training in the area in which the  
2 applicant seeks to be licensed.

3 2. *a.* The department shall recommend to the state board  
4 of education that an alternative teacher certification program  
5 be approved or denied within sixty days after the alternative  
6 teacher certification program applies to the department for  
7 approval and provides to the department sufficient evidence  
8 that the alternative teacher certification program meets all  
9 of the following requirements:

10 (1) The alternative teacher certification program must  
11 operate in at least five states.

12 (2) The alternative teacher certification program must have  
13 been in operation for at least ten years.

14 (3) The alternative teacher certification program must  
15 incorporate pedagogy training, including an examination, that  
16 teaches effective instructional delivery, classroom management  
17 and organization, assessment, instructional design, and  
18 professional learning and leadership.

19 (4) The alternative teacher certification program must  
20 include the administration of an assessment that is identical  
21 to the foundations of reading assessment administered in 2012  
22 as part of the Massachusetts tests, or the most current version  
23 of such assessment, and must adhere to the same reporting  
24 requirements related to the assessment that this chapter  
25 imposes upon higher education institutions, if any.

26 *b.* (1) If the state board of education approves an  
27 alternative teacher certification program, the approval shall  
28 be for seven years, or less if the state board of education  
29 determines that a shorter term is warranted.

30 (2) If the state board of education approves an alternative  
31 teacher certification program, the approved alternative teacher  
32 certification program shall submit an annual report to the  
33 department, on or before March 15 each year, that contains all  
34 of the following:

35 (a) The number of students participating in the approved

1 alternative teacher certification program.

2 (b) The number of students who completed the approved  
3 alternative teacher certification program.

4 (c) Information related to student retention.

5 (d) Data that allows the department to match records  
6 associated with licensing and employment within this state.

7 (e) Any other information requested by the department that  
8 will allow the department to monitor and assess the quality of  
9 the approved alternative teacher certification program.

10 c. (1) If the state board of education denies an  
11 alternative teacher certification program, the state board of  
12 education shall provide the alternative teacher certification  
13 program with advice concerning the areas in which the  
14 alternative teacher certification program needs to improve, or  
15 changes the alternative teacher certification program otherwise  
16 needs to make, in order for the state board of education to  
17 approve the alternative teacher certification program.

18 (2) The state board of education shall allow an alternative  
19 teacher certification program that has been denied approval to  
20 present factual information concerning the alternative teacher  
21 certification program at a regularly scheduled meeting of the  
22 state board of education within three months after such denial.

23 (3) (a) An alternative teacher certification program that  
24 has been denied approval shall not apply to the department for  
25 approval pursuant to paragraph "a" within six months after such  
26 denial.

27 (b) If an alternative teacher certification program does  
28 apply to the department for approval after a denial, the  
29 alternative teacher certification program shall provide to  
30 the department, in addition to the information described in  
31 paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) through (4), sufficient  
32 evidence that the alternative teacher certification program has  
33 taken actions to address any areas that needed to be improved  
34 or changes the alternative teacher certification program  
35 otherwise needed to make.

1 3. An individual who successfully completes an approved  
2 alternative teacher certification program and who is granted  
3 a temporary initial teaching license by the board under  
4 this section is authorized to teach the subjects and grade  
5 levels that the individual successfully completed during the  
6 alternative teacher certification program.

7 4. An individual who successfully completes an approved  
8 alternative teacher certification program and who is granted  
9 a temporary initial teaching license by the board under this  
10 section shall not provide instruction to students who are  
11 eligible for services under chapter 256B until the individual  
12 successfully completes a practicum relating to providing  
13 instruction to such students that includes short-term field  
14 experiences in educational settings that are connected to  
15 specific coursework.

16 5. The board shall treat an individual who successfully  
17 completes an approved alternative teacher certification program  
18 and who is granted a temporary initial teaching license by the  
19 board under this section in the same manner as an individual  
20 who completes a traditional teacher preparation program and  
21 who receives an initial teaching license, including during the  
22 process of converting the temporary initial teaching license  
23 to a standard teaching license.

24 Sec. 5. Section 256.163, Code 2024, is amended to read as  
25 follows:

26 **256.163 Licensure beyond a temporary initial license or an**  
27 **initial license.**

28 1. Requirements for teacher licensure beyond a temporary  
29 initial license or an initial license shall include successful  
30 completion of a beginning teacher mentoring and induction  
31 program approved by the state board of education pursuant to  
32 section 284.5; or two years of successful teaching experience  
33 in a school district with an approved career paths, leadership  
34 roles, and compensation framework or approved comparable system  
35 as provided in section 284.15; or evidence of not less than



S-5158 (Continued)

1 three years of successful teaching experience at any of the  
2 following:

3     *a.* An accredited nonpublic school in this state.

4     *b.* A preschool program approved by the United States  
5 department of health and human services.

6     *c.* Preschool programs at school districts approved to  
7 participate in the preschool program under chapter 256C.

8     *d.* Shared visions programs receiving grants from the child  
9 development coordinating council under section 256A.3.

10     *e.* Preschool programs receiving moneys from the school  
11 ready children grants account of the early childhood Iowa fund  
12 created in section 256I.11.

13     2. A teacher from an accredited nonpublic school or another  
14 state or country is exempt from the requirement of subsection 1  
15 if the teacher can document three years of successful teaching  
16 experience and meet or exceed the requirements contained in  
17 rules adopted under this part for endorsement and licensure.>

By LYNN EVANS

S-5158 FILED APRIL 15, 2024

ADOPTED



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[SF 2109](#) – Minor Driving Permits (LSB5885SV.2)  
Staff Contact: Garry Martin (515.281.4611) [garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov)  
Fiscal Note Version – As amended by House amendment [S-5152](#)

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**Description**

[Senate File 2109](#) as amended by House amendment [S-5152](#) replaces the current special minor’s license with a new special minor’s restricted license. The special minor’s restricted license entitles a person between the ages of 14 and 18 (licensee) to drive up to 25 miles from the licensee’s residence to the licensee’s school, place of competent private instruction, extracurricular activities, or work shift in the hour before or after the licensee’s scheduled work shift, school day, or extracurricular activity. A licensee may drive more than 25 miles if the licensee attends a public school and resides within the public school district. Under the Bill as amended, an applicant for a special minor’s restricted license is required to hold an instruction permit or a comparable permit issued by another state for a minimum of 6 months.

A licensee’s parent or guardian must complete a written consent form prescribed by the [Department of Transportation \(DOT\)](#). Eligible work activities include farm work and work activities under Iowa Code chapter [92](#). The licensee must carry the written consent form at all times in the vehicle. The Bill prohibits a licensee to drive as a part of the licensee’s employment if the employment is nonfarm.

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

The Bill as amended removes the current requirement for schools to certify that a special need exists for the DOT to issue a special minor’s license. Instead, the Bill as amended requires an applicant’s school to certify that the applicant is enrolled as a student or, if the applicant receives private instruction, requires the certification to be made by the applicant’s primary instructor. The Bill as amended authorizes a licensee to drive to school regardless of whether the school is public or accredited nonpublic.

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

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

**Background**

Under current law, the DOT is authorized to issue special permits and licenses to persons under the age of 18, including a special minor’s license, which authorizes unsupervised driving and can be issued to a person 14 and one-half years of age. A special minor’s license entitles a

person between the ages of 14 and one-half to 18 (student driver) to operate a motor vehicle without adult supervision up to 50 miles from the student driver's residence to the student driver's school or school bus stop or public transportation service. The student driver can operate a vehicle without supervision for more than 50 miles if the student driver drives to a school within the school district of enrollment or within a school district contiguous to the school district of enrollment. Current law also distinguishes between a public school and accredited nonpublic school in regard to where a student driver is authorized to drive unsupervised, requires schools to certify that a special need exists for the DOT to issue a special minor's license, and authorizes a student driver to drive to approved locations between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.

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

**Assumptions**

- The DOT will incur a one-time vendor cost of \$80,000 to redesign the existing minor school license to a special minor restricted license.
- The DOT will incur one-time information technology (IT) programming costs of \$36,000 for the DOT database to update the card design and create a new license, restriction, and sanction for the new special minor restricted license. A new form and a new program for the receipt/recording of the form will need to be created.
- The DOT estimates approximately 21,000 students may be eligible for special restricted driver's licenses. It is assumed that 10,600 students will apply for this type of license per year.

**Fiscal Impact**

The estimated cost to the DOT for SF 2109 as amended is approximately \$116,000 in FY 2025.

**Sources**

Department of Transportation  
Legislative Services Agency

/s/ Jennifer Acton

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April 12, 2024

Doc ID 1449019

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

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[SF 2385](#) – State Government Boards and Commissions (LSB5023SV.1)  
Staff Contacts: Austin Brinks (515.725.2200) [austin.brinks@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:austin.brinks@legis.iowa.gov)  
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Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the Senate

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[Senate File 2385](#) eliminates, merges, changes, and creates various boards and commissions that are in the State. A list of the boards and commissions that are being eliminated or merged can be seen in **Appendix A**.

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### **Divisions with No or Minimal Fiscal Impact**

**Division I** — Repeals and reestablishes the State Government Efficiency Review Committee and defines Committee members and responsibilities.

**Division II** — Alters the authority of the Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing (DIAL).

**Division IV** — Requires the DIAL to review all current licensure renewal cycles and fees for professional and occupational licenses issued in the State. A report is due to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2024.

**Division V** — Allows the head of a department or independent agency to establish and utilize an ad hoc advisory committee, and establish rules for the operation of the committee, as deemed necessary.

**Division VI** — Requires governmental bodies to provide hybrid meetings, teleconference participation, virtual meetings, remote participation, and other hybrid meeting options.

**Division VII** — Allows State boards, commissions, committees, and councils to call meetings as necessary.

**Division IX** — Amends resignation procedures for an individual appointed by the Governor to a board.

**Division X** — Alters the authority of the Council on Health and Human Services.

**Divisions XI through XX** — Eliminates various boards and commissions and transfers their duties and authority accordingly.

**Division XXI** — Makes conforming changes to temporary licenses to practice professional land surveying.

**Division XXII** — Repeals the Midwife Advisory Council effective July 1, 2026.

**Division XXIII** — Alters the composition of the renamed Mississippi River Parkway Commission's members, requires a report on the economic impact of the Great River Road on or before December 15 of each year, and allows the Commission to establish a technical committee to advise the Commission.

**Division XXIV** — Provides transition language for SF 2385.

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## Divisions with a Fiscal Impact

### Description and Background

#### **Division III (Salaries — Certain Boards and Councils)**

The Division provides for salaries of \$10,000 per year for the members of the Board of Education, the voting members of the Council on Health and Human Services, and the at-large members of the Board of Regents.

#### **Division VIII (Elimination and Mergers)**

Eliminates and merges various boards and commissions and transfers their authority accordingly. This includes the elimination of the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) whose duties are being transferred to the Employment Appeals Board. This includes the elimination of the Executive Director of the PERB, who has a salary that ranges from \$73,000 to \$112,000.

### Assumptions

- There will be a total of 24 members who receive a salary of \$10,000 per year: seven members of the Board of Education, eight members of the Board of Regents, and nine members of the Council on Health and Human Services.
- Costs associated with eliminated boards and commissions will not continue in the future.
- There will be a reduction in expenses to the State from the elimination of the Executive Director of the PERB of up to \$112,000.
- There will be increase in expenses to the State from mileage and per diem paid to the Technology and Commercialization Committee, but the increase is unknown.

### Fiscal Impact

There will be increased costs associated with the salaries being given to members of the Board of Regents, Board of Education, and Health and Human Services Council. The salaries for these members will result in a total cost to the State of \$240,000.

The elimination of the PERB Executive Director will result in a reduction in expenses to the State of up to \$112,000.

The elimination of the remaining boards and commissions throughout the various divisions of the Bill are estimated to have a minimal decrease in expenses to the State.

### Sources

Legislative Services Agency  
Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing

/s/ Jennifer Acton

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April 15, 2024

Doc ID 1448925

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

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**Appendix A**

**Senate File 2385 as amended**

**Boards Being Eliminated**

911 Communications Council  
Advisory Committee for Children with Special Health Care Needs  
Advisory Committee for Perinatal Guidelines  
Advisory Council for Public Outdoor Recreation and Resources  
Advisory Council on Brain Injuries  
Area Education Agency Advisory Group  
Autism Council  
Board of Dietetics  
Board of Examiners of Shorthand Reporters  
Board of Hearing Aid Specialists  
Board of Pharmacy Alternates  
Child Care Advisory Committee  
Child Support Services Task Force on Liens and Motor Vehicle Registrations  
Commercial Air Service Retention and Expansion Committee  
Commercial Pesticide Applicator Peer Review Panel  
Commission of Latino Affairs  
Commission of Native American Affairs  
Commission on Community Action Agencies  
Commission on Educator Leadership and Compensation  
Commission on Status of African Americans  
Commission on Status of Asian and Pacific Islanders  
Commission on Status of Persons with Disabilities  
Commission on Status of Women  
Community College Council and Nonpublic School Advisory Committee  
Community College Faculty Advisory Committee  
Community Mental Health Centers and Disability Services Standards Advisory Committee  
Congenital and Inherited Disorders Advisory Committee  
Conservation Education Program Board  
Consumer Advisory Panel  
Dental Hygiene Committee  
Dependent Adult Protective Advisory Council  
Early Childhood Stakeholders Alliance  
Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council  
Enhance Iowa Board  
Family Development and Self-Sufficiency Council  
Farm Deer Council  
Farmer Advisory Committee  
Federal Clean Air Act Compliance Advisory Panel  
Fire Extinguishing System Contractors and Alarms Systems Advisory Board  
Grain Industry Peer Review Panel  
Hawki Board  
Horizontal and Vertical Infrastructure Bid Threshold Committee  
Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Technical Advisory Committee  
Interagency Coordinating Council  
Interior Design Examining Board  
Interstate Cooperation Commission  
Interstate Midwest Energy Commission

## Appendix A

Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development Council  
Iowa Council on Homelessness  
Iowa Cultural Trust Board of Trustees  
Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council  
Iowa Great Places Board  
Justice Advisory Board  
Leadership Council for Child Care Training and Development  
Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture Advisory Board  
Mississippi Parkway Planning Commission  
Ongoing Quality Faculty Plan Professional Development Committee  
Organic Advisory Council  
Postsecondary Course Audit Committee  
Prison Industries Advisory Board  
Private Pesticide Applicator Peer Review Panel  
Public Employment Relations Board  
Public Funds Interest Rates Committee  
Public Policy Research Foundation  
Secondary Road Fund Distribution Committee  
State Advisory Board for Preserves  
State Child Care Advisory Committee  
Streamlined Sales Tax Advisory Council  
Street Construction Fund Distribution Advisory Committee  
Telecommunication Advisory Committee  
Tourist Signing Committee  
Trauma System Advisory Council  
Watershed Planning Advisory Council  
Well Contractors' Council

### New and Merging Boards

**Merging:** Behavioral Science, Psychology, and Social Work into the Board of Behavioral Health Professionals  
**Merging:** State Building Code Review Board, Electrical Examining Board, and Plumbing and Mechanical Systems Board into the Board of Building and Construction Occupations  
**Merging:** Iowa Child Death Review Team, Child Fatality Review Committee, and Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team into the State Mortality Review Committee  
**New:** Commission of Deaf Services and Dual Party Relay Council  
**New:** Iowa Special Education Council

### Reduction of Board Members

Architectural Examining Board from 7 to 4  
Board of Education from 10 to 9  
Human Rights Board voting members from 11 to 7  
Iowa Accountancy Examining Board from 8 to 5  
Iowa Civil Rights Commission 7 to 5  
Iowa Innovation Council from 29 to 9  
Real Estate Appraiser Examining Board 7 to 5  
State Fire Service and Emergency Response Council from 11 to 7  
State Historical Society Board from 12 to 7  
Workforce Development Board from 46 to 33



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[HF 255](#) – Teacher Licensure, Intern Licenses and Alternative Certification (LSB1706HV)  
Staff Contact: Michael Peters (515.281.6934) [michael.peters@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:michael.peters@legis.iowa.gov)  
Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the House

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**Description**

[House File 255](#) modifies requirements for practitioner preparation programs that assist students in attaining a teacher intern license from the Board of Educational Examiners (BOEE). The Bill makes the following changes:

- Requires the BOEE to issue a teacher intern license to specified applicants and requires the BOEE to allow a teacher intern licensee to apply for an initial teaching license.
- Requires the BOEE to adopt rules that allow an individual seeking a career and technical secondary authorization to apply and, if eligible, be issued the secondary authorization before accepting an offer of employment. Requires the BOEE to grant a temporary initial teaching license to applicants who complete a defined alternative teacher certification program if the applicant meets defined criteria.
- Extends eligibility for teacher licensure, which is already established for initial licensees, to candidates who have received a temporary initial license.

**Background**

Iowa Code section [256.7](#) establishes the responsibility of the State Board of Education to approve practitioner preparation programs physically operating in or outside of the State. These programs allow individuals with a bachelor's degree to complete licensing requirements and serve as an intern (full-time) teacher once the program requirements are met, typically in the second year of the program. The State of Iowa currently has two approved practitioner preparation programs.

Morningside University offers a Master of Arts in Teaching, and the three State universities collaborate to sponsor the Regents Alternative Pathway to Iowa Licensure (RAPIL). Admissions requirements for both programs include a bachelor's degree in an endorsed area from a regionally accredited institution, a minimum 2.75 GPA, and three years of post-bachelor's degree work experience.

After a student completes the first year of an Iowa teacher intern program with either existing program, that student receives a teacher intern license. The licensee is then eligible to apply for an initial teaching license after completing a one-year internship and all required coursework and testing. The initial teaching license is converted to a standard teaching license after two years of successful teaching in an Iowa public school, or three years in an accredited private or out-of-state setting.

House File 255 relates to eligibility for, but does not amend, the following existing education licensure pathways:

- Alternative Teacher Certification Program — All routes outside of the traditional Iowa teaching license typically allow the conversion of a bachelor's degree into a teaching license with additional coursework and on-the-job training.



- Career and Technical Authorization — Allows working professionals in career and technical areas to teach under an initial license for three years with a combination of relevant experience and/or teaching endorsements.
- Teacher Intern License — Allows an individual with a bachelor’s degree who completes the first year of an Iowa teacher intern program, through either Morningside University or RAPIL, to teach under a school-based mentorship. After completing all program requirements, the licensee can apply for an Iowa initial teaching license.
- Temporary Initial Teaching License — Granted after completion of a full Iowa-approved teacher preparation program, but prior to completing the assessment. A full license can be applied for once the applicant completes the required completion assessments. Licensees can apply for the full initial teaching license once the assessments have been passed.
- Regional Exchange Teaching License — Grants a provisional license for the completion of a full state-approved teacher preparation program from a regionally accredited institution outside Iowa as the teacher works to correct coursework deficiencies identified by the BOEE review.
- Standard Teaching License – Issued after two years of successful teaching in an Iowa public school, or three years in an accredited private or out-of-state setting.

**Assumptions**

- RAPIL Program costs are based on the figures as of August 1, 2022.
- Revenue from teacher intern licenses, which vary based on licensure pathway, initial teaching licenses, and background checks are unknown.
- Establishing a new pathway to teacher licensure may decrease applications to the RAPIL Program.

**Fiscal Impact**

The fiscal impact of HF 255 is unknown and cannot be determined. However, participation in the Bill’s proposed temporary initial teaching licensure path may affect the RAPIL Program administered by the Board of Regents. The potential loss of revenue to the RAPIL Program would be approximately \$14,000 per student which includes:

- Tuition \$11,000
- Technology Fees \$1,000
- Course Fees \$2,000

**Sources**

Board of Educational Examiners  
 Board of Regents  
 Department of Education  
 Morningside University  
 Regents Alternative Pathway to Iowa Licensure

\_\_\_\_\_  
 /s/ Jennifer Acton

April 15, 2024

Doc ID 1449077

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

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[HF 2681](#) – Automated Traffic Enforcement, Speed Cameras (LSB6358HV.1)  
Staff Contact: Garry Martin (515.281.4611) [garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov)  
Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the House

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**Description**

[House File 2681](#) regulates the use of automated or remote systems for traffic law enforcement (ATE system).

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**Division I — Automated or Remote Systems for Traffic Law Enforcement — Automatic Registration Plate Readers**

“Automated or remote system for traffic law enforcement” is defined in the Bill as a camera or other optical device designed to work in conjunction with a speed measuring device to detect motor vehicles being operated in violation of the speed limit, the use of which results in the issuance of citations sent through the mail or by electronic means.

**Division I** requires local authorities to hold a valid permit from the Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT) before using an ATE system. The DOT is required to complete administrative rules for the ATE systems. The DOT is authorized to determine whether an ATE system is appropriate and necessary and the least restrictive means to address the traffic safety issues at a location. The Bill establishes requirements that must be included in an application for a permit. A local authority is only authorized to use an ATE system to issue citations for traffic violations exceeding the speed limit by greater than 10 miles per hour.

A local authority with a population of 20,000 or less is prohibited from using a mobile ATE system to issue citations, but may issue warnings for violations detected by a mobile ATE system.

Data collected by automatic registration plate readers must be deleted within 30 days with exceptions for certain circumstances. A person who violates these automatic registration plate reader requirements commits a simple misdemeanor.

Section 5 of the Bill provides for signage and reporting requirements for ATE systems. The Bill also provides requirements for the installation and maintenance of an ATE system, including the requirement for a monthly calibration of an ATE system. The Bill requires a local authority using an ATE system to provide an annual report by March 1 to the DOT and to post on the local authority’s website detailing the number of traffic collisions and accidents that occurred at each location an ATE system is used, the number of citations issued, and any other relevant information.

Local authorities are required to review and approve a recorded photograph or video of a violation captured by an ATE system before a citation or warning is issued. For excessive speed violations detected by an ATE system, the citation amount must not exceed \$75 for speeds greater than 10 miles and up to 20 miles per hour over the speed limit, \$100 for speeds greater than 20 and up to 25 miles per hour over the speed limit, \$250 for speeds greater than 25 and up to 30 miles per hour over the speed limit, and \$500 for speeds greater than 30 miles

per hour over the speed limit. These amounts are doubled if the violation occurs in a road work zone. All violations detected by an ATE system are civil infractions.

**Division I** requires local authorities to use revenue received from the use of an ATE system, minus the costs to install, operate, and maintain the system, to fund transportation infrastructure improvement projects or to offset costs related to the operation of a police or fire department.

**Division II — Existing Systems**

To continue to operate ATE systems that were used prior to January 1, 2024, a local authority is required to submit a list of ATE system locations and justifications for placement and use to the DOT by July 1, 2024. The DOT is required to issue a permit by October 1, 2024, to every local authority that provides valid submissions. A local authority using an ATE system prior to January 1, 2024, may continue to use the ATE system until a permit is received, unless it is a mobile ATE system prohibited under the Bill. If a local authority has not been issued a permit by October 1, 2024, the local authority must cease using all ATE systems until the local authority obtains a permit. A local authority using an ATE system at a location for the first time on or after January 1, 2024, shall not be issued a permit by the DOT before July 1, 2026. **Division II** of the Bill takes effect upon enactment.

**Background**

As of January 2024, the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) is aware of 25 cities and towns in Iowa that operate an ATE system or systems, including Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Muscatine, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Waterloo, Fayette, West Union, LeClaire, Strawberry Point, Hazleton, Hudson, Chester, Buffalo, Bellevue, Miles, Independence, Oelwein, Prairie City, Webster City, Marshalltown, Marion, and Postville. Data is not available at this time regarding the use of ATE systems in additional cities or towns. As of January 15, 2024, the LSA obtained data from Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, LeClaire, Muscatine, Waterloo, Buffalo, Fayette, and Marshalltown regarding their current ATE systems. Sioux City recently changed its ATE system provider and does not have accurate data for a full year.

Of the 25 cities and towns that currently operate an ATE system, 15 have populations of less than 20,000; however, the number that operate mobile ATEs is unknown.

**Figure 1** provides data obtained by the LSA related to the number of ATE devices, base cost per violation, vendors’ share of revenues, and local authorities’ share of revenues for the last full fiscal year. **Figure 2** shows each city’s use of ATE system revenue.

**Figure 1 — Data Provided for Fiscal Year 2023**

Local Authority	Number of Mobile ATEs	Total Number of Operating ATEs	Number of Violations Issued	Number of Violations Collected	Base Fine Per Violation	Vendor Revenue	Local Authority Revenue
Buffalo	1	3	10,006	9,359	\$ 75	\$ 145,125	\$ 362,813
Cedar Rapids	2	19	169,696	94,037	75	1,834,563	7,207,857
Council Bluffs	0	15	20,299	12,557	100	489,416	849,453
Davenport	4	18	43,452	20,314	65	440,601	1,420,540
Des Moines	3	13	125,768	84,991	65	1,929,663	3,594,696
Fayette	0	2	5,315	4,074	100	138,878	324,049
LeClaire	1	5	62,229	50,533	50	1,664,130	1,703,438
Marshalltown	0	3	5,966	2,952	100	100,000	195,050
Muscatine	1	9	11,577	8,516	75	215,514	510,840
Waterloo	2	25	53,054	26,117	36	942,296	1,166,746

\*Lowest violation amount. Actual violation may increase depending on miles per hour over the legal speed limit.

Source: Local Authorities

**Figure 2 — Local Uses for ATE System Revenue**

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Uses</b>
Buffalo	Public safety expenses
Cedar Rapids	General fund
Council Bluffs	General fund
Davenport	General fund
Des Moines	Des Moines Public Safety Radio System and Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System
Fayette	General fund
LeClaire	General fund
Marshalltown	General fund
Muscatine	Police department for personnel costs
Waterloo	General fund: Police department for equipment
Source: As reported by local authorities	

A simple misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for no more than 30 days and a fine of at least \$105 but not more than \$855.

**Assumptions**

- The number of cities that currently operate ATE systems is unknown.
- It is unknown how many local authorities with ATE systems that were used prior to January 1, 2024, will receive a permit from the DOT by October 1, 2024, for continued use of their ATE systems.
- Local jurisdictions may be required to reduce the amount charged for a single citation for speeding violations as provided in the Bill.
- For cities with a population below 20,000, the local authority revenue collected annually by mobile ATEs is in proportion to the number of mobile ATEs the local authority has as a percentage of that total number of operating ATEs. Revenue to the cities of Buffalo and LeClaire will be reduced by 33.0% and 20.0%, respectively, due to the removal of mobile ATE systems.
- Marginal costs for county jails cannot be estimated due to a lack of data. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.

**Correctional Impact**

House File 2681 creates a new simple misdemeanor, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated for the Bill due to a lack of existing conviction data. A conviction for a simple misdemeanor does not result in a prison sentence but does carry the possibility of confinement in jail for up to 30 days. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

**Minority Impact**

House File 2681 creates a new offense. As a result, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Management cannot use existing data to estimate the minority impact of the Bill. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statement](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

**Fiscal Impact**

House File 2681 is estimated to reduce local revenue by \$121,000 to the city of Buffalo and \$341,000 to the city of LeClaire due to the loss of the mobile ATE system. However, the full fiscal impact of the Bill across all localities cannot be estimated.

**Sources**

Department of Transportation

Local authorities

Legislative Services Agency calculations

/s/ Jennifer Acton

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April 12, 2024

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

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