

May 2023

# 2023 End of Session Report

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## Iowa Academy of Family Physicians (IAFP)



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# INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW OF THE 2022 LEGISLATIVE SESSION & BEGINNING OF SESSION PRIORITIES

### Introduction

Thursday, May 4, Sine Die, marked the last day of the first session of the 90<sup>th</sup> Iowa General Assembly. Legislators were able to reach an agreement on the FY2024 budget in the final weeks and adjourn just 6 days after April 28<sup>th</sup>; the last day they receive their per diem expenses. The Cornerstone team would like to thank all our clients for the opportunity to serve and represent you at the Statehouse. We look forward to the continued partnership. The following report provides details on highlights from the legislative session including the FY2024 budget, caucus priorities, and bills that were either enacted into law or failed to survive. Please reach out to any member of the team if you have questions on the information provided below.

### Overview of Session

Due to redistricting and the 2022 elections 1/3 of the legislature was comprised of newly elected members. The Senate welcomed 14 new members. Senate Republicans gained four seats in the Senate to increase their majority to 36 Republicans versus 14 Democrats. The House welcomed 39 new members. House Republicans also gained four seats to increase their majority to 64 Republicans and the Democrats dropped to 36 seats. With Governor Reynolds winning her re-election, Republicans continued their 'GOP-trifecta.' Pat Grassley (R-New Hartford) continued to lead the House Republicans as Speaker with Matt Windschitl (R-Missouri Valley) as Majority Leader. In the Senate, Jack Whitver (R-Ankeny) continued as Majority Leader with Amy Sinclair (R-Allerton) as Senate President. Representative Jennifer Konfrst (D-Windsor Heights) remained as House Minority Leader and in the Senate, Zach Wahls (D-Coralville) continued in his leadership role as Minority Leader. Several committee chair positions were different in both chambers due to transitions.

### Governor Reynolds Priorities

In January, Governor Reynolds gave her Condition of the State. Reynolds advocated for education reform, maternal health, tort reform, defeating the opioid crisis, and shrinking state government and administrative rules. Below is more information on these priorities and where they stand after sine die.

**Rulemaking Executive Order:** Shortly after her Condition of the State Address, Governor Reynolds signed Executive Order 10, which places a moratorium on administrative rulemaking and directs each state agency to conduct a comprehensive review of all existing administrative rules. The Governor stated, "Iowa's Administrative Code contains over 20,000 pages and 190,000 restrictive terms, putting undue burden on Iowans and the state's economy, increasing costs for employers, slowing job growth, and impacting private sector investments. In Iowa, we're taking a commonsense approach that gets government out of the way and leads to a more robust economy in every community." The EO can be found [here](#).

**School Choice:** Reynolds top priority of the year was **reforming education** in the State, a topic that has garnered a lot of attention in the last couple of years. Reynolds' position is focused on giving parents the right to choose where they send their kids to school. Her proposal was captured in House File 68 titled,

the Students First Act. It made it through the legislative process in the first couple of weeks of session and became the first bill that she would sign into law. Under this new law, families will be able to apply to the Iowa Department of Education for an Education Savings Account (ESA). If approved, each student will receive \$7,598 to utilize towards tuition at a school of their choosing. The ESA begins for the school year starting in the fall of 2023. Any student whose family is at or below 300% of the federal poverty level will be eligible. In the fall of 2024, the same students are eligible in addition to families that are at or below 400% of the federal poverty level. All students in Iowa will be eligible regardless of income level starting in the fall of 2025. The state has signed a contract with Odyssey to manage program administration for Students First Education Savings Accounts, including applications, financial transactions, compliance, fraud prevention and customer service. Odyssey was selected through a competitive bid process based on its ability to securely administer funds, provide families with direct customer service and support and offer the state real-time insight into the program's effectiveness. More information can be found [here](#).

**Education Omnibus bill:** Along with School Choice, Governor Reynolds had a wide-ranging education bill that bounced between the House and Senate a few times this session. Senate File 496 makes a number of changes to required school library operations, school transparency, and special education services. [Read more here](#).

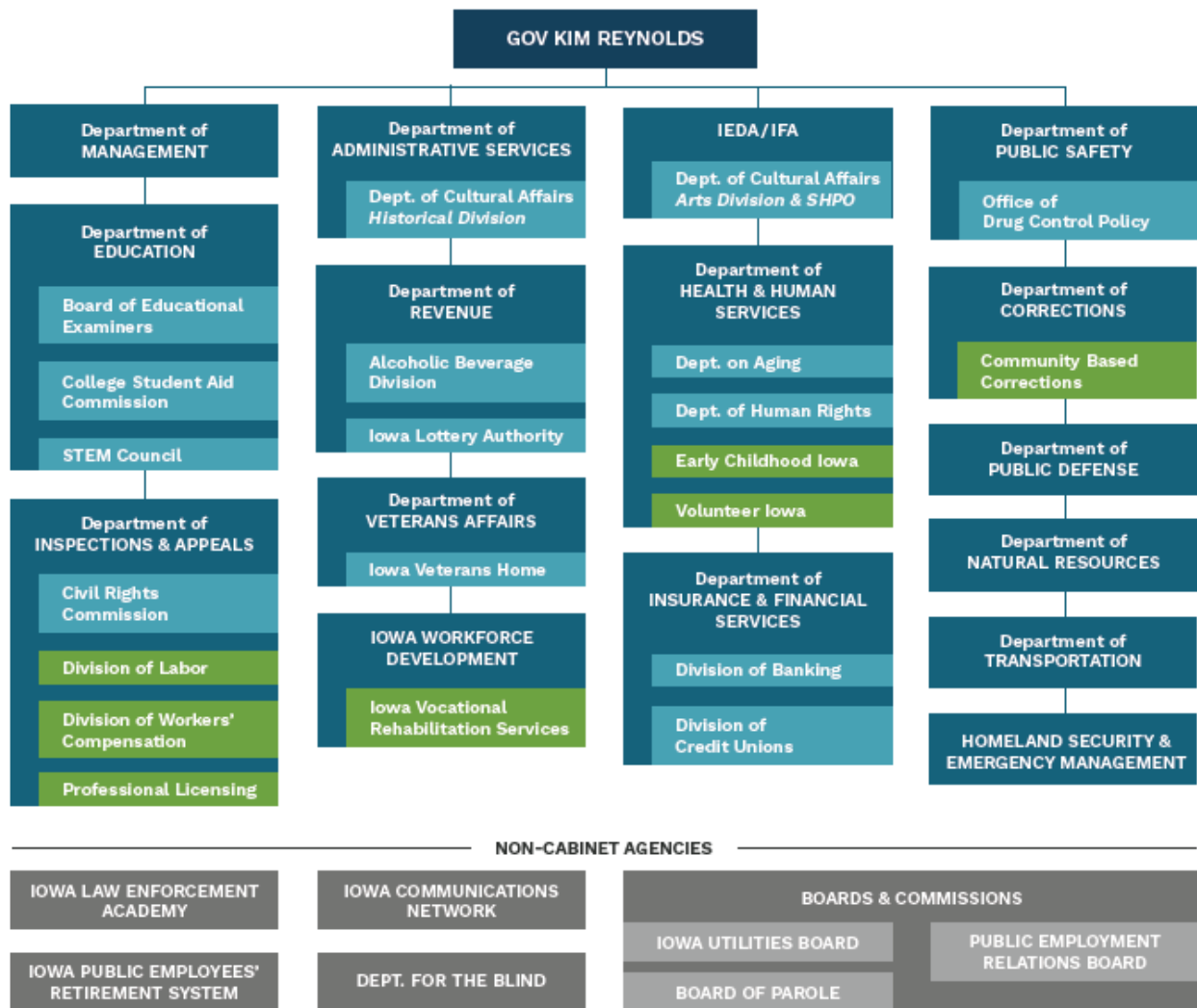
**Tort Reform:** During the fifth week of the legislative session, the Legislature crossed another shared republican priority off their to-do list - Medical Malpractice Tort Reform. [House File 161](#) passed the House, 54-46, and In the Senate, 29-20. The bill limits the amount of noneconomic damages for medical malpractice claims to \$2 million for causes of action involving a hospital and \$1 million for all other causes of action. This bill maintains the existing limit for noneconomic damages at \$250,000 when there has not been a substantial loss or impairment of a bodily function, disfigurement, loss of pregnancy, or death. The legislation does not cap economic damages. Proponents of the bill indicate that this legislation will be a big part of the solution to address the ongoing healthcare workforce needs in Iowa. It will help recruit and keep physicians in Iowa and help maintain existing medical residency programs that are essential at training future physicians. The Governor signed the bill into law shortly after its passage.

The Legislature also took up commercial trucking tort form later in session. The Senate passed a previous version of the proposal in February, however the House amended the bill on the floor resulting in the Senate having to take another vote on it. Ultimately, the Senate agreed to the House's amendments and the bill passed. The final version of the bill will impose a \$5 million cap on noneconomic damages, which include pain and suffering, mental anguish, and depriving family for the loss of a spouse, parent, or child. The law also sets limits on the extent to which trucking companies could be held liable in their hiring practices. The legislation provides exceptions to the \$5 million limit, such as drunk driving, excessive speed, or using a commercial motor vehicle in a felony. The bill also allows for inflation adjustments and designates that 100% of punitive damages be awarded to a plaintiff.

**Government Reorganization:** Governor Reynolds' proposal to reorganize Iowa's state government Senate File 514 [passed in week 10 of session](#). The bill was 1,500 pages in length and due to its complex nature, a subcommittee comprised of seven legislators hosted several public hearings to hear from constituents on the proposal. A 40-page amendment was ultimately adopted that addressed several concerns and issues found throughout this review process. Governor Reynolds has stated that this reorganization, once effective, will save over \$200 million over the course of four years and allow Iowans to better navigate the cumbersome government services offered. This new law will cut down the number of state agencies in Iowa from 37 to 16. It takes certain cabinet-level agencies and puts them under the direction of a broader, more overarching department. No layoffs or service cuts are anticipated during the transition. The bill becomes effective July 1, 2023.

**Alignment of DHS/ DPH:** Last year, the Department of Human Services and the Department of Public Health announced that they were aligning to become one agency. This alignment will continue alongside Governor Reynolds realignment that will take place July 1. During session, Kelly Garcia, Director of the Department of Health and Human Services, provided an update to the House Health and Human Services Appropriations Committee on the progress of aligning the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Health, and the Department on Aging. She spoke about the great work that has been done over the last year since the legislature passed legislation to guide the alignment. Garcia also highlighted the key leadership hire announcements they have made over the last few months and said that they continue to fill vacant leadership positions. Lastly, she spoke to the Governor’s government realignment proposal. 900 pages of that 1,500-page bill deal with the merger of DPH, DHS, and Aging. Most of the changes are small and technical fixes, rather than substantive changes. Director Garcia indicated that the Department will continue meeting all of the requirements that were imposed upon them by the 2022 legislation and will continue discussions on the Governor’s proposal.

A new organization chart for state agencies is below:



**Addressing Fentanyl in Iowa:** This year, the Legislature passed a bill put forth by Governor Reynolds that increases penalties, enhances prison sentences, and expands access to medication that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. House File 595 was passed and sent to the Governor for her signature in the final weeks of session. The bill aims to deter people from selling fentanyl-laced drugs by raising penalties for the manufacture, distribution and possession of drugs containing fentanyl, with a maximum 50-year sentence for high quantities of the drug. It also would triple sentences for people convicted in cases involving a death, and double sentences in cases involving an injury due to the drug. In addition to the increased punishments, the bill also expands the availability of naloxone, a drug that can prevent death when administered to an overdose victim.

**Maternal Health:** Governor Reynolds also outlined a wide-ranging healthcare bill that addresses maternal health and women’s health in Iowa. Senate File 324 and House File 427 were two proposals that were discussed during session. House File 427 failed to make it past the funnel deadlines, but Senate File 324 was still being discussed in the final weeks of session. Ultimately, it did not make it across the finish line. Two major pieces of her proposal, medical malpractice tort reform (as discussed above) and licensure for Rural Emergency Hospitals (REH), were ran in standalone bills and ultimately passed and signed into law earlier in the year. The remaining priorities of the bill include, provide \$2 million to pregnancy resource centers that counsel against abortion, and add programming for fathers, allow for over-the-counter birth control, and offer paid parental leave for Iowa state employees.

Senate File 75 created a licensure for Rural Emergency Hospitals in Iowa. Based on a federal law that passed in 2020, Rural Emergency Hospitals receive a different reimbursement rate from Medicare and Medicaid than other hospitals. This includes an additional five percent increase to reimbursement for health care services and quarterly payments from the Centers of Medicare and Medicaid Services. In order for a state to allow a hospital to convert to a Rural Emergency Hospital it must first license these facilities as a health care facility that maintains a 24-hour emergency room but doesn’t include acute inpatient care. The goal of the legislation is to allow small rural hospitals to convert and not have to staff inpatient beds that are very underutilized.

## **Caucus Priorities**

House and Senate leaders from both parties highlighted their priorities of their respective caucuses for the Legislative session in January. Education, property tax reform, and tort reform were top priorities for the Republican caucus. Access to health care, legalizing marijuana, support for public schools, and property tax reform were priorities outlined by Democratic leadership.

A shared priority across both parties was the desire to reform property taxes in Iowa. Property Tax reform discussions caught steam in the final weeks of session. Senate Republicans introduced a study bill in week 15, while House Republicans amendment House File 1 with their proposal. Both chambers had very different ideas on how to reform the tax system. Both bills passed off the floor almost unanimously, showcasing the willingness of legislators to reach across the aisle and address property taxes. An agreement was reached in the final week of session and the legislature passed a bipartisan property tax solution that is estimated to save property taxpayers 100 million once fully implemented. It also sets the table for more reform in the coming years. Governor Reynolds signed this bill into law on May 4. These reforms will take effect before the new assessments received last month are used in calculating property tax bills lowans will receive in September 2024 and March 2025. Details are below:

### ***House File 718 – Property Tax Reform***

#### **Division I—County Property Taxes and Budgets**

See Division II (same thing happens here for counties as does for cities in Division II).

General Basic County Levy (\$3.50)/Rural Basic County Levy (\$3.95).

*Levies not impacted: pioneer cemetery, debt service, EMS, LE, flood and erosion, natural disaster.*

### **Division II—City Property Taxes and Budgets**

Creates a new general maximum levy by combining levies with current general levy.

- Takes whatever you are currently levying for your \$8.10. (counties \$3.50/3.95)
- Adds whatever you are currently levying in most voted-in levies—15 in total (memorial building, civic center, emergency, etc.)
- This is your new combined maximum general levy.
- *Levies not impacted: municipal transit, aviation authority, insurance premiums, local emergency management, EMS, liability, debt service, IPERS, LE, police/fire retirement, and ag land.*

Then the bill then sets taxable value growth triggers to adjust the property tax rate down.

- If taxable valuation grows 6% or more -> growth rate is reduced by 3% and the levy is recalculated
- If taxable valuation grows 3 to 5.99% -> growth rate is reduced by 2% and the levy is recalculated
- If taxable valuation grows less than 3% -> no recalculation

The levy growth recalculation will occur for the FY 25-28 budgets. Divisions I and II sunset. After the 2028 budget.

### **Division III—Public Education and Recreation Tax Levy (PERL)**

PERL restriction – No new (only). Current levies are grandfathered in.

### **Division IV—County Sheriff Fee Report**

County Sheriff Fee Report eliminated.

### **Division V—Homestead Property Tax Credit**

New 65 and over Exemption (not income restricted and in addition to regular homestead credit)

- 2024 – \$3,250
- 2025 – \$6,500

### **Division VI—Military Service Property Tax Exemption and Credit**

Military service credit is currently an exemption that gets paid for in part by the state through a credit.

This division increases the exemption amount for veterans and eliminates the state funding for the credit. \$1,852 (credit) becomes a \$4,000 (exemption).

### **Division VII—Property Tax Benefits and Incentives**

Requires minimum assessment agreements on commercial abatements

Prospectively eliminates residential abatement just on the school levy (404-Urban Revitalization Areas)

*Does not affect TIF, RIZ, etc.*

### **Division VIII—Transit Funding**

DART – allows for funding using increased franchise fees.

### **Division IX—County Auditor Valuation Reports**

Requires an annual report to DOM that distinguishes valuations within a tax jurisdiction.

Identify new growth vs. organic growth due to assessment increases.

### **Division X—Local Government Budgets and Taxpayer Statements**

For cities, counties, and school districts it sets up a new hearing within the budget process for information mailed to the taxpayer. These entities will have to deliver to property owners a standardized statement and show percentages of the budget each represents.

Budget deadlines are extended to April 30.

### **Division XI—Driver’s Licenses and Nonoperator’s Identification Cards**

\$10 optional county convenience fee for DLs or IDs for non-county residents.

### **Division XII—Writing Fees**

\$2 mandatory fee for title or transferring title of snowmobiles, ATVs, boats.

### **Division XIII—Bond Elections**

Moves all elections for bonding to the general election date (every November).

Notice is to be sent to taxpayers.

### **Division XIV—County and City Financing**

Debt Thresholds: Increases bonding threshold by 30%. (Can do more expensive projects without a vote).

In addition, for general obligation bonds, it will index values.

## STATE OF IOWA BUDGET

### OVERVIEW

By law, the Legislature must approve the budget before adjourning for the year. Procedurally, the Governor, Senate, and House all release their budget ‘targets’ during session and then have conversations in order to reach a consensus on final numbers. Governor Reynolds called for state spending to increase by 3.3% to \$8.4866 billion. The majority of the increased funding in her proposed budget would go towards K-12 education. The largest investment was earmarked for Educational Savings Accounts through the Students First Act, which was enacted into law. She also recommended a 2.5% increase in Supplemental State Aid (SSA), which would total \$82.8 million. Lastly, she recommended extending the 2.5% raise in spending to the Iowa Tuition Grant Program, state universities, community colleges, the School for the Deaf, and educational services for the blind. The Senate followed the Governor’s proposal and released their preliminary budget numbers during session, proposing a budget of \$8.48. The House proposed an \$8.58 billion plan for FY2024, which is an increase of about 4.5 percent from FY2023. The House and Senate were approximately \$100 million apart in their initial budget targets. The House proposal included a 3% increase in state funding for K-12 public schools, and a new law adjusting an erroneous property tax formula, which added nearly \$45 million more to state income. Their budget targets also include another \$50 million to fund House Republican priorities.

The Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) met in March and for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024. They estimated revenues grew more than expected from the December REC meeting. However, based on last year's tax law reform package, the overall revenues for FY23 are estimated to decrease from the FY22 reported numbers (\$9,750,400.00, down \$53,000,000.00 from FY22). The March REC estimates indicated that Iowa would collect roughly \$9.65 billion in the next budget year. By law, state lawmakers cannot spend more than 99 percent of that estimate. Republicans have consistently spent less than that 99 percent in the past several years.



Ultimately, Iowa lawmakers reached an agreement on the various FY2024 budget bills in the last week of session and sent them to Governor Reynolds’ desk for her signature. The general fund budget totaled \$8.5 billion for the fiscal year starting July 1, a 3.7 percent increase over the FY2023 budget. When the legislature is in session and a bill is sent to the Governor’s desk, she has 72 hours to determine whether to sign or veto the legislation. Upon adjournment this timeframe is extended to 30 days. Unlike a policy bill where the Governor must sign or veto the entire bill, she could “line-item” veto specific provisions budget bills.

**Below are the overall budget figures:**

<b>Budgets</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Administration and Regulation	\$50,112,268	\$70,538,208	\$20,425,940
Agriculture and Natural Resources	\$41,943,95	\$43,544,227	\$1,600,276
Economic Development	\$45,300,251	\$41,799,448	(3,500,803)
Education	\$992,891,954	\$982,908,928	(9,983,026)
Health and Human Services	\$2,068,509,367	\$2,123,773,594	\$55,264,227
Justice System	\$826,032,788	\$881,712,725	\$55,679,937
Judicial	\$193,700,000	\$212,500,000	18,800,000
Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF)	\$175,100,000	\$181,200,000	\$6,100,000
Standings	\$4,181,086,968	\$4,372,330	\$191,244
<b>General Fund Total</b>	<b>\$8,532,733,596</b>	<b>\$4,542,349,460</b>	<b>\$144,577,795</b>

**Budget Line Items of Interest**

**Health and Human Services**

- The increase for Centers of Excellence proposed by the Governor was taken out by House and Senate (\$575k increase)
- There was a new appropriation for family medicine OB fellowships (+\$560,000). HHS will establish a state funded family medicine obstetrics fellowship program. Goal is to increase OB services in rural and underserved areas. The fellows will be eligible for salary and benefits during the fellowship. Requires fellow to practice for at least 5 years in a defined rural/underserved area. Rules will be written for implementation. This appropriation supports four fellowship positions.
- Poison control center was given an additional \$250k.
- Mental health therapy was given \$7M increase for rates.
- Mental Health service rates were given \$3M increase which hits an 85% cost coverage for the rates. (this is based off of the Medicaid rate review released in February).
- Substance abuse provider rate increase (+\$3M)
- MOMS program was funded at \$500k. Governor had proposed \$1.5M.
- Public Assistance Modernization Fund: Creates the Public Assistance Modernization Fund in the State Treasury under control of the HHS to use for the purposes of modernizing information technology systems and for other modernization initiatives related to delivery of public assistance programs, and appropriates up to \$8.0 million in one-time Medicaid program settlement funds to the Fund if 2023 Iowa Acts, Senate File 494 (Public Assistance Program Oversight Act), is enacted.

**Education**

- Rural Primary Care Loan Repayment program – increase of \$2.5M
  - This is a new appropriation for the Department of Education. Funding was previously appropriated to the College Student Aid Commission. Maintains the current level of funding compared to estimated FY 2023.
- Mental Health Practitioner Loan Repayment program – increase of \$520k

- This is a new appropriation for the Department of Education. Funding was previously appropriated to the College Student Aid Commission. Maintains the current level of funding compared to estimated FY 2023.
- Health Care Professional Recruitment program – increase of \$501k
  - This is a new appropriation for the Department of Education. Funding was previously appropriated to the College Student Aid Commission. Maintains the current level of funding compared to estimated FY 2023. Applicants for the Health Care Professional Recruitment Program must be graduates of an academic program at an institution governed by the State Board of Regents or an accredited private institution and must complete four years of service in an eligible Iowa community. Preference is given to Iowa residents serving in communities with a population of 10,000 or less that are located in a federally designated Health Professional Shortage Area or a Governor’s Designated Rural Health Clinic County. After graduates have served four years, the College Student Aid Commission can award up to \$50,000 to reduce an applicant’s student loan debt. The State funding must be matched dollar for dollar by the local community or hospital.
- Health Care Loan Repayment Program – increase of \$500k
  - This is a new appropriation for the Department of Education. Funding was previously appropriated to the College Student Aid Commission. Maintains the current level of funding compared to estimated FY 2023.
  - The Health Care Loan Repayment Program provides for repayment of qualified loans of registered nurses, advanced registered nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and nurse educators who practice full-time in a service commitment area or teach in Iowa. The annual amount of loan repayment provided to a recipient cannot exceed \$6,000 or 20.00% of the recipient’s total qualified student loan, whichever amount is less. A recipient is eligible for loan repayment for no more than five consecutive years.

## BILLS OF INTEREST

The Governor has 30 days from the date of final adjournment to sign enrolled bills. That date will be Monday, June 3, 2023.

Bill Number	Companion Bill Number	Title	Status	Declaration
<b>Signed by the Governor/ Eligible for Signature</b>				
<a href="#">SF 148</a> (formerly SSB1063) - <i>withdrawn</i>	<a href="#">HF 161</a> (former <a href="#">102</a> )	A bill for an act relating to noneconomic damage awards against health care providers, and including effective date and applicability provisions.(Formerly SSB 1063.)	The Governor signed this bill on 2/16	For
<a href="#">SF 538</a> (formerly <a href="#">SSB 1197</a> )	<a href="#">HF623</a> (formerly <a href="#">HSB 214</a> ) - <i>withdrawn</i>	A bill for an act relating to prohibited activities regarding gender transition procedures relative to minors, and including effective date and applicability provisions.(Formerly SSB 1197.)	Signed on 3/22	Against
<a href="#">HF 347</a> (Formerly <a href="#">HF 179</a> )	<a href="#">SF 194</a> (Formerly <a href="#">SF 26</a> ) - <i>withdrawn</i>	A bill for an act relating to the administration of injections by licensed optometrists.	Signed on 4/28	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 211</a> (Formerly <a href="#">SSB 1046</a> )	<a href="#">HF 174</a>	A bill for an act relating to the referral of a patient for diagnostic imaging by a physical therapist.(Formerly SSB 1046.)	Awaiting Gov Signature	Against
<a href="#">SSB 1142</a> ( <i>died in funnel</i> )	<a href="#">HF 424</a>	A bill for an act relating to the practice of physician assistants without supervision by a physician.	Passed the House 90-8; Senate Amended it sending it back to the House for a second vote. This amendment requires that a PA be under a supervisory role for 2 years. We changed our registration to undecided at the request of the floor manager. The House concurred with the Senate's amendment and passed the bill for a second time. It is now eligible for Governor signature.	Undecided

<a href="#">Sf 567</a> (formerly Sf 462; SSB 1167) - withdrawn	<a href="#">HF 685</a> (formerly HF 525) (formerly HSB 177)	A bill for an act relating to the Medicaid program including third-party recovery and taxation of Medicaid managed care organization premiums.	Both chambers passed this bill unanimously; the Senate amended it on the floor sending it back to the House for a second vote. Th House concurred with the amendment and passed the bill for a second time. It is now eligible for the Governor's signature	Undecided
<a href="#">HF 265</a> (Formerly HSB 80)		A bill for an act relating to midwife licensure, providing for fees, and making penalties applicable.	Ways and Means Committee; Introduced by Chairman Kaufmann. Passed the House this week 91-3; the Senate amended this bill and sent it back to the House for another vote; It passed 91-2; Now eligible for Governor signature	Undecided
<b>Died</b>				
<a href="#">HSB 52</a>		A bill for an act relating to the establishment of tiered reimbursement rates for pediatric outpatient services under the Medicaid program.	HHS Committee; Subcommittee: Fry, Baeth and Kniff McCulla	Undecided
<a href="#">HSB 51</a>		A bill for an act relating to the administering, prescribing, or ordering of immunizations or vaccines by a licensed podiatric physician, and including effective date provisions.	House HHS Committee; passed through subcommittee on 1/23 (3-0)	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 87</a>		A bill for an act relating to student cardiac evaluations during physical examinations required to partake in school athletics.	Introduced and referred to Education. (Sen. Brown)	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 99</a>		A bill for an act relating to immunization information requested on a medical examiner investigation form.	Introduced, referred to Health and Human Services. Sen. Guth) This bill was returned to full committee with no recommendation. It will likely not move any further.	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 160</a>		A bill for an act relating to the prescribing and dispensing authority of practitioners.	Introduced with the following co-sponsors: Salmon, Evans, J. Taylor, Zaun, Guth, Green, Alons, De Witt, Rowley, Garrett, Sweeney, and Westrich; Has passed through subcommittee	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 172</a>		A bill for an act relating to a pilot program to allow Medicaid members to participate in direct health care agreements.	Introduced by Sen Garret; Referred to HHS committee	Undecided
<a href="#">SSB 1100</a>	<a href="#">HSB 130</a>	A bill for an act relating to prior authorization exemptions for certain	Senate Commerce Committee; House Health and Human Services	Undecided



		health care providers for specific health care services.	Committee; Both bills have passed through subcommittee	
<a href="#">SSB 1116</a>		A bill for an act relating to the health and well-being of children and families including provisions for maternal support and fatherhood initiatives, regional centers of excellence, a state-funded family medicine obstetrics fellowship program, self-administered hormonal contraceptives, state employee parental leave, adoption expenses under the adoption subsidy program, and accessibility to the all Iowa scholarship program; making appropriations; and including effective date and applicability provisions.	Introduced by Chairman Edler	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 206</a>		A bill for an act relating to the creation of a medical error task force.	Introduced by Sen. Lofgren; HHS Committee	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 238</a>		A bill for an act relating to immunization information for individuals three years of age and older requested on a medical examiner investigation form.	Guth; HHS; Edler, Guth, Petersen	Undecided
<a href="#">SSB 1142</a>		A bill for an act relating to the practice of physician assistants without supervision by a physician.	Schultz; State Government	Against
<a href="#">HSB 160</a>		A bill for an act relating to compensation discussions regarding adverse health care incidents.	Rep. A. Meyer; HHS	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 300</a>		A bill for an act relating to professional disciplinary actions against persons in health-related professions.	Westrich; State Government	Undecided
<a href="#">SF 298</a>		A bill for an act relating to agreements limiting the locations of practice of persons licensed to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or pharmacy.	Westrich; HHS	Undecided
<a href="#">SSB 1165</a>		A bill for an act relating to the practice of pharmacy, and providing for administrative penalties.		Undecided
<a href="#">SF 436</a>		A bill for an act relating to the board of medicine, including membership of the board and licensee discipline.		Undecided
<a href="#">HSB 178</a>		A bill for an act relating to requirements and prohibitions relating to the reporting of vaccination and immunization administration.	HHS ; Chairwoman Meyer	Undecided

<a href="#">SF 249</a> <a href="#">(SSB1025)</a>	<i>HSB 48</i> <i>(died in the funnel)</i>	A bill for an act relating to individuals who fail to fulfill the obligation to engage in practice in a service commitment area under the rural Iowa primary care loan repayment program and including applicability provisions.	Introduced, referred to Education; The Senate file passed through full committee	Undecided
<a href="#">HF 424</a> <a href="#">(formerly HSB 115)</a>		A bill for an act providing for the collaborative practice of physician assistants by allowing for the practice of physician assistants without supervision by a physician.	Introduced by Chairwoman Meyer; has passed through subcommittee	Against
<a href="#">SF477</a> <a href="#">(formerly SF 439)</a>		A bill for an act relating to the licensure of internationally trained physicians and including effective date provisions.	State Government; Boussetot; Passed senate 47-1	Undecided
<a href="#">HF 566</a> <a href="#">(formerly HF 386)</a>		A bill for an act relating to bodies of the state governmental structure under the purview of the department of health and human services.(Formerly HF 386.)	Passed the House 61-35; HHS in Senate	Undecided
<a href="#">HF 427</a> <a href="#">(formerly HSB 91)</a>	<i>SSB 1133</i> <i>(died in the funnel)</i>	A bill for an act relating to the health and well-being of children and families including provisions for rural emergency hospitals, regional centers of excellence, noneconomic damage awards against health care providers, a state-funded family medicine obstetrical fellowship program, self-administered hormonal contraceptives, review and approval of and public policy considerations relating to insurance benefits, maternal support and fatherhood initiatives, state employee parental leave, modification of property tax provisions for certain commercial child care properties, adoption expenses under the adoption subsidy program, and accessibility to the all Iowa scholarship program; providing for appropriations, fines, and penalties; and including effective date and applicability and retroactive applicability provisions.	This bill was the Governor's omnibus healthcare bill; Tort Reform and REH were passed as standalone bills early in session; this bill never advanced in its current form; pieces were included in the HHS budget bill, however.	For
<a href="#">HF 151</a> <a href="#">(formerly HSB 9)</a>		A bill for an act relating to the establishment of a mental health practitioner loan repayment program, and providing appropriations.(Formerly HSB 9.)	Introduced by Chairwoman Meyer. It passed through HHS committee and was referred to Appropriations Committee. Made it through subcommittee, but was never considered by the full committee	Undecided

<a href="#">SF 324</a> <a href="#">(Formerly SSB 1139)</a>		A bill for an act relating to the health and well-being of children and families including provisions for maternal support and fatherhood initiatives, regional centers of excellence, a state-funded family medicine obstetrics fellowship program, state employee parental leave, adoption expenses under the adoption subsidy program, and accessibility to the all Iowa scholarship program; making appropriations; and including effective date and applicability provisions.	Edler; HHS Committee; Made it through subcommittee, but was never considered by the full Senate.	Undecided
<a href="#">HF 555</a> <a href="#">(formerly HSB 202)</a>		A bill for an act relating to the practice of pharmacy, and providing for administrative penalties.	Passed the House 99-0; Made it through full committee in the Senate with an amendment; It was never considered by the full Senate.	Undecided
<a href="#">HSB 226</a>		A bill for an act relating to the Medicaid extended postpartum coverage option, making an appropriation, and including effective date provisions.	Ways and Means Committee; Introduced by Chairman Kaufmann This had potential to be included in the HHS budget, but leadership ultimately decided not to include. Democrats were very in favor of this piece and wanted to see it be added.	For
<a href="#">SF 326</a> <a href="#">(SSB 1103)</a>		A bill for an act relating to the ordering and administering of epinephrine auto-injectors and self-administered hormonal contraceptives to persons ages eighteen years and older by a pharmacist pursuant to statewide protocols. (Formerly SSB 1103.)	This bill passed the Senate 45-3; There were multiple amendments filed over the session, but ultimately it was never taken up in the House	For
<a href="#">SF 537</a>	<i>HF 619 - dead</i>	A bill for an act relating to visitation policies in hospitals and nursing facilities.(Formerly SSB 1196.)	HHS Committee; Passed House 58-39; Passed Senate 33-16; SF was placed on the calendar as unfinished business; HF died in the funnel	Undecided