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Implementation of Distracted Driving Laws Throughout the United States

In this report we summarize the distracted driving laws across all 50 states. We categorize these laws based on the actions they regulate, the penalties for violating the laws, and any exceptions to the laws. We explain existing Vermont laws as well as distracted driving laws that pertain to behavior outside of device usage. We also highlight the discourse surrounding the passage of distracted driving laws within Missouri, Montana, and Iowa.

Existing Vermont Law

Drivers in Vermont receive points on their driving record when they commit traffic violations. The State of Vermont suspends licenses when drivers accumulate 10 points or more within two years.¹ In Vermont statute 23 V.S.A. § 1095 is the law governing distracted driving. This statute describes three types of distracted driving: handheld use of portable devices, junior operator use of portable devices, and entertainment picture visible to the operator under 23 years of age.² The statute states that it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle that carries or has installed a screen that shows an entertainment picture visible to the operator.³ This statute defines “hands free use” as the use of a portable electronic device, without using either hand, by using an internal feature or attachment to the device or motor vehicle.⁴ The statute states that vehicle operators above the age of 18 years are not allowed to use a portable electronic device while operating a motor vehicle. The exceptions for vehicle operators above the age of 18 years are hands-free use, the activation or deactivation of hands-free use when the device is securely mounted, navigation systems, or when the vehicle is safely stationary.⁵

Distracted driving first offenses result in four points and a fine of between \$250 and \$500 if inside a work or school zone or two points and a fine between \$100 and \$250 if outside a work or school zone.⁶ For a second offense within two years the infractions result in 5 points and a \$507 fine if inside a work or school zone and two points and a \$392 fine if outside a work or school zone.⁷ The statute states that operators under 18 are prohibited from all use of portable

¹ Department of Motor Vehicles, “Violation Codes,” *Vermont Agency of Transportation*, May 23, 2022. <https://dmv.vermont.gov/enforcement-and-safety/violation-codes>

² 23 V.S.A. § 1095 (2025).

³ 23 V.S.A. § 1095.

⁴ 23 V.S.A. § 1095b (2025).

⁵ 23 V.S.A. § 1095b.

⁶ 23 V.S.A. § 1095b(c)(1) (2025).

⁷ 23 V.S.A. § 1095b(c)(2), (3) (2025).

electronic devices while operating a vehicle on a public roadway, including when the vehicle is stationary.⁸ Violations result in a fine between \$100 and \$200 and four points added to a minor's license or learner's permit if inside a work or school zone or two points if outside a work or school zone. A second offense results in a fine between \$250 and \$500 and five points added to a minor's license or learner's permit if inside a work or school zone or two points if outside a work or school zone.⁹ This statute does not include secondary enforcement conditions, meaning violators may be pulled over and get a ticket for violations without any other offense.¹⁰

Distracted Driving Regulations Outside Device Usage

Distracted driving behavior outside of device usage may include eating, interacting with passengers, using the radio, or any action that distracts from the careful usage of a motor vehicle.¹¹ Outside of statutes regulating device usage, some states have clauses or statutes barring reckless or careless driving. In Florida, *Florida Statute § 316.1925* regulates careless driving and requires all drivers to operate in a careful and prudent manner, with any action that violates the section acting as cause for a moving violation.¹² In Oklahoma, all drivers are required to devote their full time and attention to driving.¹³ In New Jersey, careless driving is defined as driving without due caution and circumspection that endangers or is likely to endanger a person or property.¹⁴ These clauses encompass actions outside of device use that cause danger to other drivers, pedestrians, and property.

Penalties

We organized the penalties outlined by distracted driving laws within the states into three categories: civil infractions with fines, misdemeanors with fines, and felony or misdemeanor when resulting in damage to property, injury, or death. Civil infractions are considered the lowest level of unlawful conduct in the United States and do not carry jail time or create a criminal record. Misdemeanors are criminal offenses and create a criminal record.¹⁵ Felonies are criminal offenses that pose a threat to the public, involve violence, or cause harm.¹⁶ The penalties within these three categories also include points added to the driver's license and license suspension.

⁸ 23 V.S.A. § 1095a (2025).

⁹ 23 V.S.A. § 1095a.

¹⁰ 23 V.S.A. § 1095b.

¹¹ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration "Distracted Driving," *U.S. Department of Transportation*, accessed November 13, 2025. <https://www.nhtsa.gov/risky-driving/distracted-driving>

¹² Fla. Stat. § 316.1925 (2025).

¹³ 47 OK Stat § 11-901b (2024).

¹⁴ NJ Rev Stat § 39:4-97 (2024).

¹⁵ Cornell Law School, "Legal Information Institute," accessed November 2, 2025.

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/infraction#:~:text=Examples%20of%20infractions%20include%20parking,among%20the%20most%20minor%20offenses>

¹⁶ The Maryland People's Law Library, "Felony or Misdemeanor," accessed November 24, 2025.

<https://www.peoples-law.org/felony-or-misdemeanor>

The driver's license point system tracks unsafe driving behavior. As November 2025, 41 states have a driving point system.¹⁷ The state assigns a specific number of points to a driver's license each time a violation is committed. When a driver reaches a point total within a set range as defined by their state, the state may suspend the driver's license.¹⁸ Points do not have a direct effect on the insurance rates of a driver but do affect a driver's motor vehicle report. This report encompasses a record of past traffic violations and can lead to extra fees added to their insurance.¹⁹

Civil Infraction and Fines

The states in this category penalize distracted driving as a civil infraction. Civil infractions outline the act itself as well as the resulting penalty as minor.²⁰ The states where distracted driving is a civil infraction:

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington D.C., and Wisconsin.²¹

The distracted driving laws in these states do not result in misdemeanors or felonies. In these states, distracted driving laws outline penalties that include fines, points added to the driver's license, and license suspension for repeat offenders. The application of these penalties varies from state to state.

These states have set fines or a set range of fines for first offenses. These fines range from up to \$20 in California to up to \$500 in Louisiana.²² All of these states increase fines for repeat offenses.

In Indiana, points may be added to the driver's license. In Kentucky, Nebraska, New York and Vermont, points will be added to the driver's license.²³ Repeat offenses in Louisiana and Maine are punishable by driver's license suspension.²⁴

Punishments for violations of distracted driving laws by minors and those holding learner permits within these states vary. Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Maine impose higher fines on minors

¹⁷ DriversEd, "What are Driver's License Points?" accessed November 24, 2025.

<https://driversed.com/trending/what-are-drivers-license-points#:~:text=Although%20each%20state%20has%20set,-Kansas>

¹⁸ U.S. Department of State, *DMV/Consular Affairs: Driving in the U.S.* accessed November 24, 2025. <https://2009-2017.state.gov/ofm/dmv/c66584.htm>

¹⁹ Bankrate, "Do Driver's License Points Impact Your Car Insurance?" accessed November 24, 2025.

<https://www.bankrate.com/insurance/car/does-drivers-license-points-impact-insurance/#what-are-driver-s-license-points>

²⁰ Cornell Law School, "Legal Information Institute."

²¹ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey," accessed November 2, 2025. <https://www.justia.com/traffic-tickets/types-of-moving-violations/distracted-driving-laws-50-state-survey/>

²² Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

²³ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

²⁴ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

and those holding learner permits in cases where distracted driving laws have been violated. Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Vermont add points to the driver's license of minors and learner permit holders in cases where distracted driving laws have been violated. Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Washington may suspend the driver's license or permit of an individual who violates their distracted driving laws.²⁵

Punishments for violations of distracted driving laws in work zones and school zones are specified in Arkansas, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, and Louisiana. In Arkansas, the fines remain the same. In Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Missouri, Vermont, and Virginia, fines are increased in work and school zones.²⁶ In Louisiana, violation of distracted driving law in school and work zones leads to fines and driver's license suspension.²⁷

Misdemeanor and Fines

The states in this category penalize distracted driving as a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor is a criminal offense that is punishable by less than 12 months in jail, community service, and/or fines. Misdemeanors are classified under different categories, which vary by state.²⁸ The states in this category penalize distracted driving misdemeanors with fines and/or driver's license or learner permit suspension. The states that penalize distracted driving as a misdemeanor are:

Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming.²⁹

Punishments for violations of distracted driving laws by minors and those holding learner permits within these states vary. Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas impose the same penalties on minors and those holding learner permits. Colorado, Utah, and West Virginia impose lesser fines, with Colorado adding a point to the driver's license in addition to this. Kansas and Maryland impose higher fines. Kansas, Ohio, and South Dakota suspend the permit or driver's license when distracted driving laws are violated.³⁰

Texas, Ohio, and Tennessee specify punishments for violations in work and school zones. In Texas, the fines remain the same.³¹ In Ohio and Tennessee, fines are increased in work and school zones.³²

Felony or Misdemeanor When Resulting in Property Damage, Injury, or Death

The states in this category designate distracted driving as a misdemeanor or felony if the violation causes property damage, injuries, or death to someone else. A felony is a criminal

²⁵ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

²⁶ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

²⁷ LA Rev Stat § 32:300.8 (2024).

²⁸ Cornell Law School, "Legal Information Institute."

²⁹ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

³⁰ Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

³¹ TX Transp Code § 545.4251 (2024).

³² Justia, "Distracted Driving Laws: 50-State Survey."

offense punishable by at least one year of imprisonment. Felonies are classified under different categories, which vary by state.³³

Misdemeanor: The states that classify distracted driving resulting in property damage, injury, or death as a misdemeanor are Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia.

Colorado's distracted driving law classifies a violation causing injuries or death to someone else as a Class I misdemeanor traffic offense. A Class I misdemeanor traffic offense carries a potential sentence of 10 days to one year in prison and a fine of \$300 to \$1,000. A violation also results in four points added to the driver's license.³⁴

Illinois' distracted driving law classifies an accident that causes great bodily harm, permanent disability, or disfigurement as a Class A misdemeanor.³⁵ A Class A misdemeanor in Illinois is punishable by a prison sentence of less than one year and a fine up to \$2,500.³⁶

Maryland's distracted driving law classifies a violation that causes an accident resulting in death or serious bodily injury to someone else as a misdemeanor. This may result in imprisonment of up to one year, fine up to \$500, or both, as well as 12 points added to the driver's license.³⁷

Missouri's distracted driving law classifies a violation causing property damage over \$5,000 as a Class D misdemeanor. A violation that causes serious injuries to someone else is a Class B misdemeanor.³⁸ A Class D misdemeanor does not include authorized imprisonment, and a Class B misdemeanor includes authorized imprisonment exceeding 30 days but less than six months.³⁹

Texas' distracted driving law classifies a violation that causes death or serious bodily injury to someone else as a Class A misdemeanor, resulting in a fine of up to \$4,000 and a maximum of one year in jail.⁴⁰

Utah's distracted driving law classifies a violation that results in serious bodily injury to someone else as a Class B misdemeanor.⁴¹ A Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to six months in jail and a possible fine of up to \$1,000.⁴²

West Virginia's distracted driving law is a misdemeanor, with penalties increasing from the \$100 fine of a first offense if the driver causes damage to property, serious physical injury, or death.⁴³

³³ Cornell Law School, "Legal Information Institute."

³⁴ CO Rev Stat § 42-4-239 (2024).

³⁵ 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-215 (2024).

³⁶ 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55 (2024).

³⁷ MD Transportation Code § 21-1124.3 (2024).

³⁸ Mo. Rev. Stat § 304.822 (2023).

³⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat § 557.021 (2024).

⁴⁰ TX Transp Code § 545.4251.

⁴¹ UT Code § 41-6a-1716 (2024).

⁴² Utah State Courts, *Criminal Penalties*, accessed November 2, 2025, <https://www.utcourts.gov/en/self-help/case-categories/criminal-justice/penalties.html>

⁴³ WV Code § 17C-14-15 (2024).

Felony: The states that classify distracted driving resulting in property damage, injury, or death as a felony are Alaska, Illinois, and Missouri.

Alaska's distracted driving law classifies causing injuries as a Class C felony, causing serious physical injury as a Class B felony, and causing death as a Class A felony.⁴⁴ Class A felonies in Alaska are punishable by up to 20 years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000. Class B felonies in Alaska are punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$100,000. Class C felonies in Alaska are punishable by up to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$50,000.⁴⁵

Illinois' distracted driving law classifies a violation that causes an accident resulting in death as a Class 4 felony.⁴⁶ A Class 4 felony in Illinois is punishable by a prison sentence of one to three years and a fine of up to \$25,000.⁴⁷ A felony violation also results in 30 points added to the driver's license.⁴⁸

Missouri's distracted driving law classifies a violation that causes the death of someone else as a Class D felony.⁴⁹ A Class D felony in Missouri carries a maximum prison sentence of seven years.⁵⁰

Exceptions Within States Distracted Driving Legislation

There are a variety of exceptions for device use across states legislation. For reference, the information in this paragraph is summarized in Table 1 below. The most common of these exceptions is the use of hands-free technology or features such as Bluetooth. The emergency conditions exception allows those operating a vehicle to use a device if it's being used to communicate an emergency, most often to emergency personnel. Law enforcement exceptions allow police to use devices while working and for work-related duties. Single-tap exceptions allow drivers to answer a phone call with one moment of contact with their device. Lawfully stopped exceptions allow for device use is when a driver is parked or stopped off a public roadway. The commercial or school bus exception allows drivers of those vehicles to use devices for purposes related to their job. Idaho has an exception for the use of devices while operating a farming or ranching vehicle if the device use is for job purposes.⁵¹ Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, and New York have no exceptions in their distracted driving laws.

⁴⁴ AK Stat § 28.35.161 (2024).

⁴⁵ AK Stat § 11.81.250 (2023).

⁴⁶ 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-215.

⁴⁷ 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/5-4.5-55.

⁴⁸ 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/12-215.

⁴⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat § 304.822.

⁵⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat § 557.021 (2024).

⁵¹ Idaho Code, title 49, sec. 49-1401A (2024).

Table 1. Distracted Driving Laws by State

Exception Type	Hands free	Emergency conditions	Law enforcement	Single tap	Lawfully stopped	GPS Tech Only	Commercial or School Bus
States							
Alabama	✓						
Alaska	✓						
Arizona	✓						
Arkansas	✓		✓				
California	✓			✓			
Colorado	✓		✓		✓		
Connecticut	✓		✓				
Delaware	✓						
Florida	✓						
Georgia	✓						
Hawaii		✓	✓				
Idaho					✓		
Illinois	✓ (ages 19+)	✓			✓		
Indiana	✓						
Iowa	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Kansas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kentucky				✓		✓	
Louisiana	✓				✓		
Maine		✓					✓
Maryland		✓				✓	
Massachusetts	✓						
Michigan	✓						
Minnesota	✓						
Missouri	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Nevada	✓	✓	✓				
New Hampshire	✓						
New Jersey	✓						
New Mexico					✓		
North Carolina	✓		✓		✓		
North Dakota		✓					
Ohio	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Oklahoma	✓						
Oregon	✓		✓				✓
Pennsylvania	✓			✓			
Rhode Island		✓	✓		✓		
South Carolina	✓	✓	✓		✓		
South Dakota	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Tennessee		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Utah	✓	✓	✓				

Exception Type	Hands free	Emergency conditions	Law enforcement	Single tap	Lawfully stopped	GPS Tech Only	Commercial or School Bus
States (contd.)							
Vermont	✓	✓			✓		
Virginia		✓	✓		✓		
Washington		✓	✓				
West Virginia		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wisconsin	✓	✓	✓				
Wyoming	✓	✓	✓	✓			

Check marks designate where the law exists in the state. See previous paragraph for information in each category.

Discourse on Passage

Research shows that distracted driving can have dangerous and fatal effects. In 2023, 3,275 people were killed in the United States from motor vehicle crashes involving distracted driving. An additional estimated 324,819 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving distracted driving in 2023.⁵² Distracted drivers are also three times more likely to cause fatal accidents compared to focused drivers.⁵³ Research on distracted driving shows the risk it may pose for many constituents and therefore it is a salient topic for legislators to address.

The representative who requested this report asked that we examine what other states have done to craft passable distracted driving legislation. In this section we analyze the challenges proposed distracted driving legislation faced in Missouri, Montana, and Iowa and how and if legislation was passed. We also examine the processes of creating distracted driving legislation for each state as well as the challenges that arose.

Missouri

Since 2010, Missouri state lawmakers from both the Republican and Democratic Parties have proposed over 80 bills pertaining to cellphone use while driving. In February of 2023, Missouri's existing laws regarding distracted driving applied to drivers under 21 years of age. In the prior legislative session from January to May of 2022, seven more bills concerning hand-held phone use were introduced. One of these bills was referred to the Missouri House of Representatives "Downsizing State Government Committee." One member of the committee, Tony Lovasco, raised concerns about enforcement capability, and of law enforcement using the bill as a reason to pull people over at random.⁵⁴

⁵² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts Research Note: Distracted Driving in 2023," U.S. Department of Transportation, April 2025.

<https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813703>

⁵³ J. Bradley Karl, Charles M. Nyce, Lawrence Powell, Boyi Zhuang, "How risky is distracted driving?" *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 66 (March 7, 2023): 279

⁵⁴ Eric Berger, "Why Two States Remain Holdouts on Distracted Driving Laws," *KFF Health News*. <https://kffhealthnews.org/news/article/distracted-driving-state-laws-two-holdouts-missouri-montana/>

Beginning on August 28, 2023, the “Siddens Bening Hands Free Law” has been in effect in the state of Missouri.⁵⁵ The widow of Randall Siddens pushed state lawmakers to pass this legislation. Randall died due to a collision caused by a distracted driver. Prior to January 1, 2025, this law allowed officers to issue a warning for violations, but following January 1, 2025, citations can be issued. The law prohibits physically holding any electric communication devices, writing or reading any messages, communicating on an electric communication device, watching videos, or filming videos while driving. This law has exceptions for hands-free technology/functions, emergencies, law enforcement officers for job-related duties, accessing a map, and while lawfully stopped or parked.⁵⁶

Montana

As of November 2025, Montana does not have any laws prohibiting specific distracted driving behaviors such as cell phone usage. *Montana Code Section 61-8-302* prohibits careless driving and defines it as failing to drive in a “careful and prudent manner.”⁵⁷ In 2025, Montana State Senator Sara Novak introduced Montana State Senate Bill 359. The proposed bill would create legal consequences for offenders. The law would impose civil penalties, with fines ranging from \$75 to \$149 for a first offense and a minimum of \$150 for repeat offenders.⁵⁸

The bill passed in the Montana State Senate by 33-17 in March 2025.⁵⁹ In April 2025, the House Judiciary Committee postponed action on the bill indefinitely. Two legislators motioned to take the bill away from the committee and enact a second reading of that bill, but both motions failed, the first by one vote and the second by four. Opposition to the bill began in the Senate, with several lawmakers such as Senator Barry Usher and Senator Pat Flowers arguing that the bill aimed to raise revenue for the Department of Transportation through new fines.⁶⁰ These objections prevented further progress on the measure and legislators allowed the bill to expire on May 23, 2025.⁶¹

Iowa

Lawmakers in the Iowa Legislature have introduced legislation to limit cell phone use while driving since 2019.⁶² In 2019, the Iowa State Senate proposed Senate File 76, which qualifies driving while using a cell phone as a moving violation. Infractions of a moving violation can

⁵⁵ Missouri’s *Siddens Bening Hands Free Law* (2023).

⁵⁶ Missouri’s *Siddens Bening Hands Free Law* (2023).

⁵⁷ MT Code § 61-8-302 (2024).

⁵⁸ Jordan Hansen, “Distracted Driving Bil Garners Senate Discussion, Moves Forward.” *Daily Montanan*, March 3, 2025. <https://dailymontanain.com/2025/03/03/distracted-driving-bill-garners-senate-discussion-moves-forward/>

⁵⁹ Hansen, “Distracted Driving Bill Garners Senate Discussion, Moves Forward.”

⁶⁰ Jordan Hansen, “Distracted Driver Legislation in Memory of Anaconda Woman Sputters in House.” *Daily Montanan*, April 22, 2025. <https://dailymontanain.com/2025/04/22/distracted-driver-legislation-in-memory-of-anaconda-woman-sputters-in-house/>

⁶¹ Montana Legislature, *Bill Explorer*, accessed November 23, 2025, <https://bills.legmt.gov/>

⁶² Tom Barton, “Why Iowa struggles to pass hands-free driving laws despite broad support,” *The Gazette* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), May 5, 2024. <https://www.thegazette.com/>

lead to the suspension of a drivers' license and increased fines and penalties.⁶³ The committee recommended this bill for amendment and passage on February 26, 2020, but the legislature did not address it during that session. In 2023, the Iowa State Senate passed Senate File 547 that would ban motorists' handheld use of cellphones.⁶⁴ The bill failed to pass the Iowa House of Representatives because there were efforts to combine the proposal with legislation to ban traffic enforcement cameras.⁶⁵ Local law enforcement officials and coalitions campaigned for the passage of legislation to ban the use of handheld electronic devices while driving.⁶⁶

On January 14, 2025, 17 legislators introduced Senate File 22 (*SF 22*) which passed the Iowa Senate and the House of Representatives by March 26, 2025.⁶⁷ The governor signed the bill into law on April 2, 2025, and the law went into effect on July 1, 2025.⁶⁸ This bill prohibits drivers from using cellphones or electronic devices to make calls or use GPS navigation. The exceptions to this law are the use of a hands-free or voice-activated mode.⁶⁹

This report was completed on December 9, 2025, by Giovanna Allen, Emily Garcia, and Amanda Smith under the supervision of VLRS Director, Dr. Anthony "Jack" Gierzynski and VLRS Deputy Director, Dr. Jonathan "Doc" Bradley in response to a request from Representative Labor.

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Disclaimer: The material contained in the report does not reflect the official policy of the University of Vermont.

⁶³ The Iowa Legislature, *Bill History S.F. 76*, February 26, 2020.

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ba=SF%2076&ga=88>

⁶⁴ The Iowa Legislature, *Bill History S.F. 547*, December 31, 2023.

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=90&ba=SF547>

⁶⁵ Tom Barton, "Why Iowa struggles to pass hands-free driving laws despite broad support."

⁶⁶ Tom Barton, "Why Iowa struggles to pass hands-free driving laws despite broad support."

⁶⁷ The Iowa Legislature, *Bill History for Senate File 22 - Status: Signed by Governor*, November 24, 2025.

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/billTracking/billHistory?billName=SF%2022&ga=91>

⁶⁸ The Iowa Legislature, *Bill History for Senate File 22 - Status: Signed by Governor*.

⁶⁹ The Iowa Legislature, *Bill History for Senate File 22 - Status: Signed by Governor*.