

**NINETY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2026 REGULAR SESSION
DAILY
HOUSE CLIP SHEET**

March 4, 2026

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
HF 788	H-8155	Filed	JONES of Clay
HF 788	H-8156	Filed	YOUNG of Dallas, et al
HF 922	H-8158	Filed	THOMSON of Floyd
HF 2295	H-8151	Filed	VONDRAN of Scott
HF 2344	H-8144	Filed	YOUNG of Dallas
HF 2617	H-8147	Adopted	JONES of Clay
HF 2635	H-8154	Filed	RECEIVED FROM THE SENATE
HF 2642	H-8143	Filed	GOLDING of Linn
HF 2645	H-8145	Lost	LEVIN of Johnson
HF 2656	H-8160	Filed	BLOM of Marshall
HF 2671	H-8159	Filed	DUNWELL of Jasper
HF 2673	H-8150	Filed	WOOD of Taylor
HF 2703	H-8152	Filed	STONE of Winnebago
SF 579	H-8157	Filed	HOLT of Crawford
SF 2088	H-8153	Filed	RINKER of Des Moines, et al
SF 2399	H-8146	Not Germane	ZABNER of Johnson

[SF 2399](#) [H-8148](#) Not Germane GOSA of Scott
[SF 2399](#) [H-8149](#) Not Germane GOSA of Scott

Fiscal Notes

- [HF 936](#) — [Public Records, Government Bodies](#) (LSB2134HV)
- [HF 2348](#) — [Animal Torture, Criminal Offense and Penalty](#) (LSB2444HV)
- [HF 2358](#) — [Preschool Program Providers](#) (LSB5279HV)
- [HF 2535](#) — [Threats to Harm, Criminal Offense](#) (LSB6023HV)
- [HF 2542](#) — [Sentencing Enhancements, Repeat Offenders](#) (LSB6837HV)
- [HF 2592](#) — [Public Funds, Regulation of Joint Investments and Deposits of Securities](#) (LSB5867HV)
- [HF 2608](#) — [State Licensing and Hiring, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status](#) (LSB5716HV)
- [HF 2624](#) — [Criminal Investigations, DNA Submission Requirements and Cold Cases](#) (LSB5544HV)
- [HF 2625](#) — [Child Support Proceedings, Subpoena Powers](#) (LSB5265HV)
- [HF 2640](#) — [Geoengineering and Weather Modification Prohibition](#) (LSB6061HV)
- [HF 2719](#) — [Judicial Performance Information](#) (LSB6772HV)

HOUSE FILE 788

H-8155

- 1 Amend House File 788 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 2, by striking <department employees
3 operating commercial> and inserting <state employees operating
4 state-owned>
- 5 2. Page 1, line 4, by striking <person employed by the
6 department> and inserting <state employee>
- 7 3. Page 1, lines 6 and 7, by striking <commercial motor
8 vehicle owned by the department or other state entity> and
9 inserting <motor vehicle owned by the state>
- 10 4. Title page, line 1, by striking <employees of the
11 department of transportation> and inserting <state employees>
- 12 5. Title page, line 3, by striking <a commercial motor
13 vehicle accident or collision> and inserting <certain motor
14 vehicle accidents or collisions>

By JONES of Clay

H-8155 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 788

H-8156

- 1 Amend House File 788 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 5, before <injury> by inserting <serious>
- 3 2. Page 1, lines 10 and 11, by striking <drugs.> and
- 4 inserting <drugs, if there is probable cause that the person
- 5 was operating a motor vehicle in violation of section 321J.2
- 6 or 321J.2A.>
- 7 3. Page 1, after line 26 by inserting:
- 8 <5. For purposes of this section, "*serious injury*" means the
- 9 same as defined in section 702.18.>
- 10 4. Title page, line 4, by striking <injury or death,>
- 11 and inserting <serious injury or death under certain
- 12 circumstances,>

By YOUNG of Dallas
BAGNIEWSKI of Polk

H-8156 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 922

H-8158

1 Amend House File 922 as follows:

2 1. Page 4, after line 22 by inserting:

3 <Sec. _____. NEW SECTION. 529A.4 Federal law — **preemption**
4 **and safe harbor.**

5 1. A financial institution shall not be deemed to have
6 violated this chapter for refusing to provide, restricting, or
7 terminating financial services to a person if the financial
8 institution demonstrates, by a preponderance of the evidence,
9 that such refusal, restriction, or termination was for any of
10 the following reasons:

11 a. To comply with a specific requirement of federal law
12 including but not limited to any of the following:

13 (1) The federal Bank Secrecy Act, 31 U.S.C. §5311 et seq.,
14 or any regulation, guidance, or order issued thereunder by
15 the financial crimes enforcement network of the United States
16 department of the treasury, including those related to the
17 reporting of suspicious activity, anti-money laundering program
18 obligations, or customer due diligence.

19 (2) A regulation, directive, or order issued by the office
20 of foreign assets control of the United States department of
21 the treasury, including a requirement to block, freeze, or
22 refuse a transaction involving sanctioned persons, entities,
23 or jurisdictions.

24 (3) A formal or informal directive, supervisory action,
25 safety-and-soundness order, consent order, or memorandum of
26 understanding issued by a federal banking regulator with
27 jurisdiction over the financial institution, including the
28 office of the comptroller of the currency of the United
29 States, the federal deposit insurance corporation, the board of
30 governors of the federal reserve system, or the national credit
31 union administration.

32 (4) Any applicable know-your-customer or customer due
33 diligence regulation promulgated under the federal Uniting and
34 Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required
35 to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, Pub. L. No.

H-8158 (Continued)

1 107-56, or the federal Bank Secrecy Act, Pub. L. No. 91-508.

2 *b.* To avoid a specific and articulable risk of violating
3 federal law, provided that the financial institution documents
4 the basis for such risk determination at or before the time the
5 action is taken and retains the documentation for a period of
6 not less than five years.

7 2. This chapter shall not be construed to require a
8 financial institution to disclose information that is
9 prohibited from disclosure under 31 U.S.C. §5318(g)(2) or any
10 other provision of federal law. When federal law prohibits a
11 financial institution from disclosing the specific basis for a
12 refusal, restriction, or termination of financial services, a
13 written statement by the financial institution indicating that
14 the financial institution is unable to provide information due
15 to federal law shall satisfy the written statement requirement
16 under section 529A.2, subsection 2.

17 3. This chapter shall not be construed to limit, supersede,
18 or conflict with any requirement of federal law applicable to
19 financial institutions. In any case of irreconcilable conflict
20 between this chapter and federal law, federal law shall control
21 to the extent of the conflict.

22 4. The safe harbor under subsection 1 shall be construed
23 narrowly. A financial institution may not invoke subsection
24 1 as a defense based solely on a general compliance program,
25 enterprise-wide risk policy, or generalized assessment of
26 reputational risk. Subsection 1 applies only when a financial
27 institution identifies a specific, applicable federal
28 requirement, regulation, or order that directly necessitated
29 the action taken.>

By THOMSON of Floyd

H-8158 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2295

H-8151

1 Amend House File 2295 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, after line 13 by inserting:

3 <3. The state or a political subdivision may continue to
4 operate an unmanned aerial vehicle that is manufactured, in
5 whole or in part, by a company listed on the covered list
6 developed pursuant to 47 C.F.R. §1.50002 and published by the
7 public safety and homeland security bureau of the federal
8 communications commission if the unmanned aerial vehicle was
9 lawfully purchased or acquired prior to December 23, 2025.>

By VONDRAN of Scott

H-8151 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2344

H-8144

- 1 Amend the amendment, H-8142, to House File 2344, as follows:
2 1. Page 1, line 13, by striking <shall> and inserting <may>

By YOUNG of Dallas

H-8144 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2617

H-8147

1 Amend the amendment, H-8140, to House File 2617, as follows:

2 1. Page 1, line 29, after <initiative.> by inserting
3 <In addition to the required notices under subsection 2,
4 a garagekeeper that tows an abandoned vehicle pursuant to
5 this subparagraph shall notify the police authority with
6 jurisdiction over the location where the vehicle was towed
7 within two hours after towing the vehicle. The garagekeeper
8 shall describe the vehicle and provide the location where the
9 tow occurred and where the vehicle can be reclaimed.>

10 2. By striking page 2, line 33, through page 3, line 3, and
11 inserting:

12 <c. Notice shall be given in at least two ways, including
13 by sending notice by regular mail and by giving notice in any
14 of the following ways:

15 (1) By sending via certified mail or parcel delivery service
16 with a tracking number. Notice under this subparagraph shall
17 be deemed given when mailed.

18 (2) By personal delivery by a peace officer to the proper
19 person who must sign an affidavit of service. Notice under
20 this subparagraph shall be deemed given when delivered.>

21 3. Page 3, lines 27 and 28, by striking <days, but may
22 charge a fee based on periods of twenty-four hours.> and
23 inserting <days.>

24 4. Page 3, by striking lines 31 through 33 and inserting
25 <fees assessed when a vehicle is reclaimed. A garagekeeper
26 shall accept payment by credit card, subject>

27 5. Page 4, lines 2 and 3, by striking <to the public for at
28 least eight hours>

29 6. Page 4, by striking lines 4 through 8.

30 7. Page 4, line 17, after <owner.> by inserting
31 <Alternatively, a garagekeeper may, at its discretion, allow
32 the registered owner to directly retrieve personal property
33 from the vehicle.>

34 8. Page 5, by striking line 1 and inserting <subsection 2,
35 paragraphs "a" through "c".>

H-8147 (Continued)

1 9. Page 6, by striking lines 10 through 13 and inserting:
2 <b. Any remainder from the proceeds of a sale shall be
3 deposited in the road use tax fund.>

By JONES of Clay

H-8147 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

ADOPTED

SENATE AMENDMENT TO
HOUSE FILE 2635

H-8154

1 Amend House File 2635, as amended, passed, and reprinted by
2 the House, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, after line 2 by inserting:

4 <Sec. _____. Section 514F.8, subsection 1, Code 2026, is
5 amended by adding the following new paragraph:

6 NEW PARAGRAPH. *Ob.* "Downgrade" means a decision by
7 a utilization review organization to change an expedited
8 or urgent request for prior authorization to a standard
9 determination, or otherwise modify a health care service that
10 is the subject of a request for prior authorization to a
11 lower-level health care service.>

12 2. Page 2, after line 20 by inserting:

13 <3. A health care provider may opt-in to receive electronic
14 delivery of notices and audit determinations from a utilization
15 review organization. A utilization review organization may
16 determine the method by which a health care provider may
17 opt-in.>

18 3. Page 2, line 21, by striking <3.> and inserting <4.>

19 4. Page 3, line 6, by striking <4.> and inserting <5.>

20 5. Page 3, line 8, by striking <5.> and inserting <6.>

21 6. Page 3, by striking lines 12 and 13.

22 7. Page 4, after line 4 by inserting:

23 <Sec. _____. Section 514F.8, Code 2026, is amended by adding
24 the following new subsection:

25 NEW SUBSECTION. 6A. *a.* A health care provider shall
26 submit all requests for prior authorization to a health carrier
27 electronically using a standards-based application programming
28 interface, or another form of electronic submission,
29 supported by the health carrier that is compliant with federal
30 interoperability regulations.

31 *b.* This subsection applies to a request for prior
32 authorization made on or after July 1, 2027.>

33 8. Page 6, by striking lines 25 through 27 and inserting
34 <shall include the qualified reviewer's board certifications,
35 specialty expertise, and educational background, excluding any

1 personal identifiable information.>

2 9. Page 7, by striking lines 1 through 3 and inserting
3 <clinical peer's board certifications, specialty expertise, and
4 educational background, excluding any personal identifiable
5 information.>

6 10. Page 8, after line 29 by inserting:

7 <b. "Emergency medical condition" means the same as defined
8 in 42 C.F.R. §438.114.>

9 11. Page 8, line 30, by striking <b.> and inserting <c.>

10 12. Page 8, line 32, by striking <c.> and inserting <d.>

11 13. Page 8, line 34, by striking <d.> and inserting <e.>

12 14. Page 9, line 1, by striking <e.> and inserting <f.>

13 15. Page 9, line 3, by striking <f.> and inserting <g.>

14 16. Page 12, after line 5 by inserting:

15 <Sec. ____ . NEW SECTION. 249A.6 Prior authorization —
16 requests.

17 1. A health care provider submitting a request for prior
18 authorization to a managed care organization shall submit the
19 request electronically using a standards-based application
20 programming interface, or another form of electronic
21 submission, supported by the managed care organization, that is
22 compliant with federal interoperability regulations.

23 2. This section applies to a request for prior authorization
24 made on or after July 1, 2027.>

25 17. By renumbering as necessary.

H-8143

1 Amend House File 2642 as follows:

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

4 <Section 1. Section 455B.171, Code 2026, is amended by
5 adding the following new subsection:

6 NEW SUBSECTION. 18A. *"On-site native distillery operation"*
7 means land where there is located an operating native
8 distillery issued a class "A" native distilled spirits license
9 by the department of revenue pursuant to section 123.43A.

10 Sec. 2. NEW SECTION. **455B.172B On-site native distillery**
11 **operations.**

12 1. The department shall adopt by rule pursuant to chapter
13 17A standards for the disposal of wastewater from an on-site
14 native distillery operation. These standards shall provide for
15 but are not limited to disposal by all of the following:

16 a. By land application if all of the following apply:

17 (1) The volume of wastewater produced by the on-site native
18 distillery operation is less than one thousand five hundred
19 gallons per day.

20 (2) The application rate does not exceed thirty thousand
21 gallons per acre per year.

22 (3) The application rate does not exceed one thousand five
23 hundred gallons per acre per day.

24 (4) The standards for land application are consistent with
25 the rules for land application of septage adopted to implement
26 section 455B.172.

27 b. At a publicly owned treatment works or other wastewater
28 treatment system with the permission of the owner of the
29 treatment works.

30 c. Through a subsurface absorption system in conformance
31 with applicable regulations of the United States environmental
32 protection agency.

33 d. Through a disposal system that meets all of the following
34 requirements:

35 (1) The disposal system is located on the same site as the

1 on-site native distillery operation.

2 (2) The disposal system is constructed in conformance with a
3 permit issued by the department.

4 (3) For a disposal system that discharges wastewater
5 into a water of the United States, the system is operated in
6 conformance with a national pollutant discharge elimination
7 system permit issued by the department under section 455B.197.

8 Sec. 3. Section 455B.261, subsection 4, Code 2026, is
9 amended by striking the subsection.

10 Sec. 4. Section 455B.265, subsection 1, Code 2026, is
11 amended to read as follows:

12 1. In its consideration of applications for permits, the
13 department shall give priority in processing to persons in
14 the order that the applications are received, except where
15 when the application of this processing priority system
16 prevents the prompt approval of routine applications or
17 ~~where~~ when the public health, safety, or welfare will be
18 threatened by delay. If the department determines after
19 investigation that the diversion, storage, or withdrawal is
20 consistent with the principles and policies of beneficial
21 use and ensuring conservation, the department shall grant a
22 permit. The determination of beneficial use shall not be
23 based on categories of uses. An application for a permit
24 shall be approved or denied within ninety days from the date
25 that the department receives the complete application. A
26 renewal permit shall be approved or denied by the department
27 within thirty days from the date that the department receives a
28 complete application for renewal. If the applicant requests an
29 extension of the time allotted, the department may approve the
30 request to allow the applicant more time to submit additional
31 information to resolve a contested or complex application.
32 Regardless of the request in the application, and subject
33 to appeal, the director or the department may determine the
34 duration and frequency of withdrawal and the quantity of
35 water to be diverted, stored, or withdrawn pursuant to the

H-8143 (Continued)

1 permit. Each permit granted after July 1, 1986, shall include
2 conditions requiring routine conservation practices, and
3 requiring implementation of emergency conservation measures
4 after notification by the department.

5 Sec. 5. Section 455B.267, subsection 4, Code 2026, is
6 amended to read as follows:

7 4. A permit to divert, store, or withdraw water shall not
8 be issued or continued if it will unreasonably impair the
9 long-term availability of water from a surface or groundwater
10 source in terms of quantity ~~or quality, or otherwise adversely~~
11 ~~affect the public health or welfare.~~>

12 2. Title page, line 1, by striking <certain liquids> and
13 inserting <water>

14 3. Title page, line 3, by striking <liquid waste> and
15 inserting <wastewater>

By GOLDING of Linn

H-8143 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2645

H-8145

- 1 Amend the amendment, H-8135, to House File 2645, as follows:
2 1. Page 1, after line 15 by inserting:
3 _____. <Page 1, line 18, by striking <July 1, 2027> and
4 inserting <July 1, 2029>>
5 2. By renumbering as necessary.

By LEVIN of Johnson

H-8145 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

LOST

HOUSE FILE 2656

H-8160

1 Amend House File 2656 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, after line 8 by inserting:

3 <Sec. ____ . NEW SECTION. 314.33 Staff sergeant Edgar Brian
4 **Torres-Tovar highway.**

5 The segment of the highway known as state highway 28 and
6 Sixty-third street in the cities of Des Moines and West Des
7 Moines, including where the highway designations overlap,
8 between the highway's intersection with Grand avenue and the
9 highway's intersection with Army Post road, shall be designated
10 as the "Staff Sergeant Edgar Brian Torres-Tovar Highway" in
11 honor of Edgar Brian Torres-Tovar, who was killed in action in
12 Palmyra, Syria, on December 13, 2025, while serving in the Iowa
13 army national guard.>

14 2. Page 1, by striking line 9 and inserting:

15 <Sec. ____ . APPLICABILITY.

16 1. The section of this Act enacting section 314.32 applies
17 to the segment of>

18 3. Page 1, after line 14 by inserting:

19 <2. The section of this Act enacting section 314.33 applies
20 to the segment of the highway known as state highway 28 and
21 Sixty-third street in the cities of Des Moines and West Des
22 Moines, including where the highway designations overlap,
23 between the highway's intersection with Grand avenue and the
24 highway's intersection with Army Post road, on the effective
25 date of this Act, and shall apply to that segment thereafter
26 regardless of whether the highway's designation is subsequently
27 changed.>

28 4. Title page, line 1, by striking <the> and inserting
29 <highways designated to honor>

30 5. Title page, line 2, by striking <highway,> and inserting
31 <and staff sergeant Edgar Brian Torres-Tovar,>

32 6. By renumbering as necessary.

By BLOM of Marshall

H-8160 (Continued)

H-8160 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2671

H-8159

1 Amend House File 2671 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, before line 1 by inserting:

3 <Section 1. Section 8A.322, subsection 3, Code 2026, is
4 amended to read as follows:

5 3. a. The director shall establish, publish, and enforce
6 rules regulating and restricting the use by the public of the
7 capitol buildings and grounds and of the state laboratories
8 facility in Ankeny. The rules when established shall be posted
9 in conspicuous places about the capitol buildings and grounds
10 and the state laboratories facility, as applicable. Any person
11 violating any rule, except a parking regulation, shall be
12 guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

13 b. The rules shall prohibit a person, other than a peace
14 officer, from openly carrying a pistol or revolver in the
15 capitol building and on the grounds surrounding the capitol
16 building including state parking lots and parking garages.
17 However, this ~~subsection~~ paragraph shall not be construed
18 to allow the director to prohibit the lawful carrying,
19 transportation, or possession of any pistol or revolver in the
20 capitol building and on the grounds surrounding the capitol
21 building including state parking lots and parking garages by
22 any person regardless of whether the person has a valid permit
23 to carry weapons.

24 c. The rules shall not prohibit a person from holding more
25 than one event per calendar year on the capitol complex.>

26 2. Page 1, line 8, by striking <This Act> and inserting
27 <The section of this Act enacting section 8A.367, subsection
28 2, paragraph "d",>

29 3. Title page, line 1, before <the compatibility> by
30 inserting <administrative services, including rules for the capitol
31 administrative services, including rules for the capitol
32 complex events and>

33 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By DUNWELL of Jasper

H-8159 (Continued)

H-8159 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2673

H-8150

1 Amend House File 2673 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, after line 26 by inserting:

3 <Sec. ____ . NEW SECTION. 321.515A Civil liability —
4 exceptions.

5 1. The owner of a driverless-capable vehicle is deemed to
6 be operating the vehicle while the automated driving system
7 is engaged and shall be liable for personal injury, death, or
8 property damage that results in connection with the operation
9 of the vehicle.

10 2. An owner's liability under subsection 1 does not preclude
11 a person injured by a driverless-capable vehicle, while the
12 automated driving system was engaged, from bringing an action
13 against the manufacturer of the driverless-capable vehicle
14 and any person who installed the vehicle's automated driving
15 system if the driverless-capable vehicle malfunctioned or if
16 the automated driving system malfunctioned.

17 3. Subsection 1 does not apply to a driverless-capable
18 vehicle owned by a college, university, or research facility if
19 the vehicle is operating for educational or research purposes.>

20 2. Title page, lines 1 and 2, by striking <vehicles
21 transporting hazardous materials,> and inserting <vehicles,
22 including associated civil liability and the use of such
23 vehicles to transport hazardous materials,>

24 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By WOOD of Taylor

H-8150 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

HOUSE FILE 2703

H-8152

1 Amend House File 2703 as follows:

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

4 <Section 1. Section 232.68, subsection 3, paragraph a, Code
5 2026, is amended to read as follows:

6 a. (1) "Interview" means either of the following:

7 (a) A verbal exchange between the child protection worker
8 and the child for the purpose of developing information
9 necessary to protect the child.

10 (b) A verbal exchange between a forensic interviewer at
11 a child protection center or a child advocacy center and the
12 child for the purpose of developing information necessary to
13 protect the child.

14 (2) A child protection worker or a forensic interviewer at
15 a child protection center or a child advocacy center is not
16 precluded from recording visible evidence of abuse.

17 Sec. 2. Section 232.71B, subsection 3, paragraph b, Code
18 2026, is amended to read as follows:

19 b. If a report is determined not to constitute a child
20 abuse allegation or if the child abuse report is accepted
21 but assessed under the family assessment, but a criminal act
22 harming a child is alleged, the department shall immediately
23 refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement agency. If
24 a child abuse allegation is referred to law enforcement and the
25 child's parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian does not
26 give permission to enter the child's home, to interview the
27 child, or to observe the child, the court or district court
28 upon a showing of probable cause may authorize entry into the
29 child's home, an interview with the child, or observation of
30 the child.>

By STONE of Winnebago

H-8152 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

SENATE FILE 579

H-8157

- 1 Amend Senate File 579, as passed by the Senate, as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, before line 1 by inserting:
- 3 <Section 1. Section 216.19, subsection 1, unnumbered
- 4 paragraph 1, Code 2026, is amended to read as follows:
- 5 All cities shall, to the extent possible, protect the rights
- 6 of the citizens of this state secured by the Iowa civil rights
- 7 Act. A city or local government shall not enact any ordinance
- 8 or other law which is broader or has different categories of
- 9 unfair or discriminatory practices than those provided in
- 10 this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as
- 11 indicating any of the following:
- 12 Sec. _____. Section 216.19, subsection 1, paragraph c, Code
- 13 2026, is amended by striking the paragraph.
- 14 Sec. _____. Section 216.19, subsection 2, Code 2026, is
- 15 amended to read as follows:
- 16 2. A city ~~with a population of twenty-nine thousand, or~~
- 17 ~~greater, shall~~ may maintain an independent local civil rights
- 18 agency or commission consistent with agency rules adopted
- 19 pursuant to chapter 17A. An agency or commission for which a
- 20 staff is provided shall have control over such staff. A city
- 21 ~~required to maintain~~ that maintains a local civil rights agency
- 22 or commission shall structure and adequately fund the agency
- 23 or commission in order to effect cooperative undertakings with
- 24 the Iowa office of civil rights and to aid in effectuating the
- 25 purposes of this chapter.>
- 26 2. Page 1, line 1, by striking <2025> and inserting <2026>
- 27 3. Page 1, line 15, after <(1)> by inserting <(a)>
- 28 4. Page 1, after line 21 by inserting:
- 29 <(b) The local agency or local commission shall notify the
- 30 Iowa office of civil rights of the complaint upon the provision
- 31 of notice to all parties.>
- 32 5. Page 1, after line 33 by inserting:
- 33 <NEW SUBSECTION. 12. A local agency or local commission
- 34 that accepts complaints shall inform a person filing a
- 35 complaint that the person may file the complaint with the Iowa

H-8157 (Continued)

1 office of civil rights in lieu of filing with the local agency
2 or local commission.

3 Sec. _____. COMPLAINTS FILED WITH LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS
4 COMMISSIONS AND LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS AGENCIES. If, as of the
5 effective date of this Act, a complaint has been pending with a
6 local civil rights commission or local civil rights agency for
7 at least twelve months from the filing date of the complaint,
8 the local civil rights commission or local civil rights agency
9 shall provide all parties notice of a party's right to direct
10 transfer of the complaint to the Iowa office of civil rights.
11 The local commission or agency shall also notify the Iowa
12 office of civil rights of all the pending cases for which
13 notice was provided pursuant to this section.

14 Sec. _____. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act, being deemed of
15 immediate importance, takes effect upon enactment.>

16 6. Title page, by striking lines 1 and 2 and inserting <An
17 Act relating to local laws implementing the Iowa civil rights
18 Act of 1965, local civil rights commissions, and local civil
19 rights agencies, and including effective date provisions.>

20 7. By renumbering as necessary.

By HOLT of Crawford

H-8157 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

SENATE FILE 2088

H-8153

1 Amend Senate File 2088, as amended, passed, and reprinted by
2 the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 23, after line 11 by inserting:

4 <DIVISION ____

5 MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

6 Sec. ____ . Section 308.1, subsection 1, Code 2026, is amended
7 to read as follows:

8 1. The Mississippi river parkway planning commission shall
9 must be composed of ten members appointed by the governor,
10 ~~five members to be appointed for two-year terms beginning~~
11 ~~July 1, 1959, and five members to be appointed including one~~
12 ~~member each from Allamakee county, Clayton county, Clinton~~
13 ~~county, Des Moines county, Dubuque county, Jackson county, Lee~~
14 ~~county, Louisa county, Muscatine county, and Scott county,~~
15 for four-year terms beginning ~~July 1, 1959~~. In addition, ~~to~~
16 ~~the above members there shall~~ must be seven four advisory, ex
17 officio members ~~who shall be~~ as follows:

18 a. One member from the state department of transportation
19 ~~commission~~.

20 b. One member from the natural resource commission.

21 c. ~~One member from the state soil conservation and water~~
22 ~~quality committee.~~ One member from the economic development
23 authority, whose primary responsibility includes tourism under
24 section 15.108, subsection 5.

25 d. One member from the state historical society of Iowa.

26 e. ~~One member from the faculty of the landscape~~
27 ~~architectural division of the Iowa state university of science~~
28 ~~and technology.~~

29 f. ~~One member from the economic development authority.~~

30 g. ~~One member from the environmental protection commission.~~

31 Sec. ____ . Section 308.1, Code 2026, is amended by adding the
32 following new subsections:

33 NEW SUBSECTION. 1A. The parkway commission shall submit a
34 report regarding the economic impact of the great river road
35 on this state on or before December 15 each year to the general

1 assembly and to the governor.

2 NEW SUBSECTION. 1B. The parkway commission may establish a
3 technical committee to advise the commission. If established,
4 members of the committee must include at least one employee
5 each from the departments of transportation and agriculture
6 and land stewardship, from the consumer protection division
7 of the office of the attorney general, and from the economic
8 development authority, designated by the applicable head of the
9 entity. The commission may request any other state agency to
10 designate an employee to serve on the committee.>

11 2. Title page, line 1, after <to> by inserting
12 <transportation, including>

13 3. Title page, line 3, by striking <vehicles,> and inserting
14 <vehicles and the Mississippi river parkway commission,>

15 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By RINKER of Des Moines
WATKINS of Lee
COLLINS of Des Moines
BRADLEY of Jones

H-8153 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

SENATE FILE 2399

H-8146

1 Amend the amendment, H-8128, to Senate File 2399, as
2 amended, passed, and reprinted by the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, before line 5 by inserting:

4 <Section 1. Section 331.442, subsection 4, Code 2026, is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 4. The proposition of issuing bonds for a general county
7 purpose is not carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of
8 the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total
9 vote cast for and against the proposition at the election. If
10 the proposition of issuing the general county purpose bonds is
11 approved by the voters, the board may proceed with the issuance
12 of the bonds. However, for a proposition to issue bonds
13 related in whole or in part to the construction, renovation, or
14 expansion of a jail, the proposition is not carried or adopted
15 unless the vote in favor of the proposition exceeds fifty
16 percent of the total vote cast for and against the proposition
17 at election.

18 Sec. _____. Section 384.26, subsection 4, Code 2026, is
19 amended to read as follows:

20 4. The proposition of issuing general corporate purpose
21 bonds is not carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of the
22 proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the total
23 vote cast for and against the proposition at the election.
24 If the proposition of issuing the general corporate purpose
25 bonds is approved by the voters, the city may proceed with
26 the issuance of the bonds. However, for a proposition to
27 issue bonds related in whole or in part to the construction,
28 renovation, or expansion of a jail, the proposition is not
29 carried or adopted unless the vote in favor of the proposition
30 exceeds fifty percent of the total vote cast for and against
31 the proposition at election.>

32 2. Page 4, by striking line 10 and inserting <relating to
33 corrections, including bonds issued for jail construction,
34 renovation, or expansion, and bail and bond amounts and
35 conditions.>

H-8146 (Continued)

1 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By ZABNER of Johnson

H-8146 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

NOT GERMANE

SENATE FILE 2399

H-8148

1 Amend the amendment, H-8128, to Senate File 2399, as
2 amended, passed, and reprinted by the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, before line 5 by inserting:

4 <<Section 1. Section 8.57E, Code 2026, is amended by adding
5 the following new subsection:

6 NEW SUBSECTION. 5. A county that incurs increased personnel
7 costs due to this Act may annually apply to the department of
8 management for reimbursement from the taxpayer relief fund for
9 the amount of increased costs. For the fiscal year beginning
10 July 1, 2026, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there is
11 appropriated from the taxpayer relief fund to the department
12 of management an amount necessary to pay reimbursements under
13 this subsection. The department of management shall adopt
14 rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this subsection,
15 including but not limited to application requirements.>

16 2. Page 4, after line 8 by inserting:

17 <Sec. ____ . DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY — JAIL FACILITY
18 SPACE. The department of public safety, in coordination
19 with the department of corrections, shall conduct a study to
20 determine the total jail space available within the state.
21 The department of public safety shall submit to the general
22 assembly a report detailing the department's findings by
23 December 31 2026.>>

24 3. Page 4, line 10, after <relating to> by inserting
25 <corrections, including>

26 4. Page 4, line 10, after <conditions> by inserting <and
27 jail facility space, and making appropriations>

28 5. By renumbering as necessary.

By GOSA of Scott

H-8148 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

NOT GERMANE

SENATE FILE 2399

H-8149

1 Amend the amendment, H-8128, to Senate File 2399, as
2 amended, passed, and reprinted by the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, after line 4 by inserting:

4 <<Section 1. NEW SECTION. 20.35 Jail employees —
5 **applicability of chapter.**

6 Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary,
7 section 70A.19, Code 2016, and chapter 20, Code 2016, apply to
8 county jails, public employees employed by county jails, and
9 employee organizations representing or seeking to represent
10 bargaining units of which such employees are members, in lieu
11 of all corresponding provisions of section 70A.19 and this
12 chapter. In any instance where chapter 20, Code 2016, refers
13 to the public employment relations board, such reference shall
14 be deemed to refer to the employment appeal board instead.
15 This section applies to collective bargaining under this
16 chapter, and any related proceeding, commenced on or after July
17 1, 2026.>

18 2. Page 4, by striking line 10 and inserting <relating to
19 corrections, including bail and bond amounts and conditions and
20 collective bargaining by jail employees.>>

21 3. By renumbering as necessary.

By GOSA of Scott

H-8149 FILED MARCH 4, 2026

NOT GERMANE



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 936](#) – Public Records, Government Bodies (LSB2134HV)
Staff Contact: Joey Lovan (515.242.5925) joey.lovan@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 936](#) expands the definition of “government body” in Iowa Code chapter [22](#) (Open Records) to include an instrumentality of a city or township.

Background

The definition of “government body” is used by reference in Iowa Code chapter [23](#) (Public Access to Government Information), Iowa Code section [543E.5](#) (Real Estate Appraisal Management Companies — Exemptions), Iowa Code chapter [618](#) (Publication and Posting of Notices), and Iowa Code section [721.1](#) (Official Misconduct — Felonious Misconduct in Office).

Pursuant to Iowa Code section 721.1, any public officer or employee who knowingly does any of the following commits a class D felony:

- Makes or gives any false entry, false return, false certificate, or false receipt, where such entries, returns, certificates, or receipts are authorized by law.
- Falsifies any public record or issues any document falsely purporting to be a public document.
- Falsifies a writing, or knowingly delivers a falsified writing, with the knowledge that the writing is falsified and that the writing will become a public record of a government body.

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for not more than five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245.

In FY 2025, there were two convictions involving two offenders under Iowa Code section 721.1.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.

Correctional Impact

House File 936 increases the scope of an existing felony by expanding the definition of “government body” and the correctional impact cannot be determined because the number of additional convictions cannot be estimated. **Figure 1** shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a Class D felony.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and LOS in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

The minority impact cannot be determined since it is not known how many additional convictions would result from the changes under House File 936. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of House File 936 cannot be determined, but is anticipated to be minimal. The average State cost for a Class D felony is between \$13,000 and \$18,100. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)
Department of Corrections

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 4, 2026

Doc ID 1601885

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.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2348](#) – Animal Torture, Criminal Offense and Penalty (LSB2444HV)
Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2348](#) relates to the crime of animal torture. Under the Bill, a person is guilty of animal torture if the person intentionally or knowingly crushes, burns, drowns, suffocates, impales, or otherwise subjects an animal to serious injury or death or causes, directs, or provides anything of value to another person to do the same. The Bill increases the penalty from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony.

House File 2348 also increases the penalty from a Class D felony to a Class C felony for a person who has previously been convicted of committing any of the following:

- Animal abuse (Iowa Code section [717B.2](#)).
- Animal neglect punishable as a serious misdemeanor or aggravated misdemeanor (Iowa Code section [717B.3](#)).
- Animal torture under the Bill, injury to or interference with a police service dog (Iowa Code section [717B.9](#)).
- Bestiality (Iowa Code section [717C.1](#)).
- An act involving a prohibited animal contest (Iowa Code section [717D.2](#)).

Background

Under current law, a person is guilty of animal torture if they intentionally or knowingly inflict on an animal severe and prolonged or repeated physical pain that causes the animal's serious injury or death.

In FY 2025, there were no convictions or individuals admitted to prison, probation, or parole on a most serious offense under Iowa Code sections 717B.3A(1), 717B.3A(4), or 717B.3A(5).

An aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for up to two years and a fine of at least \$855 but not more than \$8,540. A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245. A Class C felony is punishable by confinement for up to 10 years and a fine of at least \$1,370 but not more than \$13,660.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.

- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.

Correctional Impact

The correctional impact of the Bill cannot be determined because the number of new convictions cannot be estimated, but is anticipated to be minimal. **Figure 1** shows sentencing estimates to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for an aggravated misdemeanor, a Class D felony, and a Class C felony.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
Aggravated Misdemeanor Non-Persons	31.1%	9.3	\$23.07	37.1%	28.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	11.2	\$8.00
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00
C Felony Non-Persons	84.0%	16.8	\$23.07	66.4%	51.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	24.3	\$8.00

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

The minority impact cannot be determined since it is not known how many additional convictions would result from the changes under the Bill. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of the Bill is estimated to be minimal. **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** show the average State cost per relevant offense and the estimated cost increase for one conviction from the increased penalty under the Bill. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Figure 2 — Average Cost Per Conviction — First Offense

Offense Class	Average Cost Range
Class D Felony (HF 2348)	\$13,000 to \$18,100
Aggravated Misdemeanor (Current Law)	\$8,300 to \$12,200
Additional Cost	\$4,700 to \$5,900



[HF 2358](#) – Preschool Program Providers (LSB5279HV)
Staff Contact: Lora Vargason (515.725.1286) lora.vargason@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2358](#) allows community-based providers, as defined in the Bill, to directly participate in the Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program (SWVPP) for four-year-old preschoolers upon application with the Department of Education (DE). The Bill also authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt emergency administrative rules to implement the provisions of the Bill.

Background

The SWVPP, established in Iowa Code chapter [256C](#), provides funding to school districts for eligible preschool-age children and programs. Under current law, only school districts that meet certain requirements established by the State Board of Education can participate in the SWVPP. School districts are currently allowed to contract with community-based providers for SWVPP services. State funding provided for the SWVPP is provided to school districts based on the number of eligible students enrolled in the preschool program. If the school district contracts with a community-based provider, any State funding passes from the school district to the community-based provider.

Over the last three years, the following number of school district and community-based partnerships have been in place:

- 2023-2024 academic year — 323 school district programs with 238 community partner locations.
- 2024-2025 academic year — 324 school district programs with 231 community partner locations.
- 2025-2026 academic year — 325 school district programs with 228 community partner locations.

The DE currently dedicates 3.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions to provide State oversight and technical assistance, including professional development, coaching services, and program monitoring. Professional development is also provided through the Area Education Agencies (AEAs) as a fee-for-service option.

The Bill proposes a funding model similar to what is currently used for funding charter schools by providing for State aid payments in the year of enrollment versus in arrears as is the practice for State aid payments made to school districts.

Assumptions

- Community-based providers will adhere to the same programmatic requirements and administrative tasks as those currently assumed by school districts, including annual program assurances, State data reporting, assessment requirements, and meeting preschool program standards as established by the State Board of Education.
- Licensing requirements for SWVPP personnel will be maintained.

- With a potential increase in community-based providers, the DE may require additional FTE positions to support State oversight and technical assistance services.
- The current State school aid for SWVPP is \$4,074 per pupil.
- Each new community-based provider will be supporting classrooms with a maximum of 20 pupils at a State school aid cost of \$81,000.
- The cost to the DE for salary and benefits for an Education Program Consultant is \$160,000 per FTE position and for a Data Analyst is \$149,000 per FTE position.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of House File 2358 cannot be determined because it is unknown whether there will be an increase in SWVPP participation due to additional pupils participating in preschool programs provided by community-based providers. For each additional pupil participating in SWVPP, there will be an additional cost to the General Fund of \$4,074 based on the current State cost per pupil. In addition, the DE may incur additional administrative costs due to the increase of oversight and providing technical assistance to community-based providers. Depending on the number of community-based providers, this may require the DE to hire additional FTE positions.

Source

Department of Education

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 4, 2026

Doc ID 1600705

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.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2535](#) – Threats to Harm, Criminal Offense (LSB6023HV)
Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2535](#) establishes a criminal offense for written or electronic threats to kill, cause bodily injury, or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism.

Under the Bill, it is unlawful for a person to send, post, or transmit, or procure the sending, posting, or transmission of, a writing or other record, including an electronic record, in any manner in which it may be viewed by another person, when in such writing or record the person makes a threat to kill or cause bodily harm to another person or conduct a mass shooting or an act of terrorism. A person who commits a violation under the Bill is guilty of a Class C felony.

Background

A Class C felony is punishable by confinement for up to 10 years and a fine of at least \$1,370 but not more than \$13,660.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.

Correctional Impact

House File 2535 creates a new criminal offense, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction data. **Figure 1** shows sentencing estimates to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a Class C felony. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
C Felony Persons	89.1%	39.1	\$23.07	30.1%	42.8	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	27.2	\$8.00

Minority Impact

House File 2535 creates a new criminal offense. As a result, the Department of Management (DOM) Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI) cannot use existing data to estimate the minority impact of the Bill. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of the Bill cannot be determined because the number of convictions cannot be estimated. The average State cost per Class C felony is between \$15,000 and \$25,200. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Department of Corrections
 Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement, Department of Management
 State Public Defender

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 4, 2026

Doc ID 16015691601569

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.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2542](#) – Sentencing Enhancements, Repeat Offenders (LSB6837HV)
Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2542](#) establishes that a habitual offender is a person who has been convicted of an offense, who has been convicted of an offense committed in another jurisdiction that would constitute an equivalent offense, or who has any combination of level one or level two offenses resulting in the accumulation of three or more points.

The Bill defines a level one offense as all Class A, B, C, and D felonies and all aggravated misdemeanors that involve sexual abuse under Iowa Code chapter [709](#), domestic abuse assault under Iowa Code section [708.2A](#), assault with the intent to inflict a serious injury or while using or displaying a dangerous weapon under Iowa Code section [708.2](#)(1) and [708.2](#)(3), organized retail theft under Iowa Code section [714.2B](#)(3)(c), theft, and possession of a controlled substance. For purposes of determining habitual offender status, each conviction of a level one offense is worth one point.

The Bill defines a level two offense as all aggravated misdemeanors that are not classified as a level one offense under the Bill and serious misdemeanors that involve assault causing bodily injury or mental illness under Iowa Code section [708.2](#)(2), domestic abuse assault causing bodily injury or mental illness under Iowa Code section [708.2A](#)(2)(b), harassment under Iowa Code section [708.7](#)(3), unlawful possession of a controlled substance under Iowa Code section [124.401](#)(3) and [124.401](#)(5), theft in the fourth degree under Iowa Code section [714.2](#), and criminal mischief in the third degree under Iowa Code section [716.4](#). For purposes of determining habitual offender status, each conviction of a level two offense is worth one-half point.

Under the Bill, a person sentenced as a habitual offender is not eligible for parole or work release until the person has served a minimum term of 20 years of confinement. If the person is convicted of a current level one offense with a higher minimum sentence, that will be considered the minimum sentence.

Background

Under current law, a habitual offender is any person convicted of a Class C or a Class D felony who has twice before been convicted of any felony. A person sentenced as a habitual offender is not eligible for parole until the person has served the minimum sentence of three years. The maximum for a habitual offender convicted of felony, other than a Class A felony, is 15 years.

From FY 2023 through FY 2025, there was an average of 14,897 convictions per year for all level one offenses and an average of 21,731 convictions per year for all level two offenses, with a total of 109,886 convictions from all level one and level two offenses from those years. In FY 2025, there was a total of 29,438 individuals convicted and 37,075 convictions from level one and level two offenses.

According to the Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM), from FY 2020 through FY 2025, 5,373 individuals would be considered habitual offenders under the Bill. These would include the following:

- Level one, Class B felony: 61 offenders
- Level one, Class C felony: 414 offenders
- Level one, Class D felony: 2,879 offenders
- Level one, aggravated misdemeanors: 1,290 offenders
- Level two, aggravated misdemeanors: 712 offenders
- Level two, serious misdemeanors: 17 offenders

The length of stay (LOS) would increase for each habitual offender as follows:

- Level one, Class B felony: 2,455 days (81 months) added to LOS
- Level one, Class C felony: 5,682 days (187 months) added to LOS
- Level one, Class D felony: 6,668 days (219 months) added to LOS
- Level one, aggravated misdemeanors: 6,933 days (228 months) added to LOS
- Level two, aggravated misdemeanors: 7,018 days (231 months) added to LOS
- Level two, serious misdemeanors: 7,079 days (233 months) added to LOS

Currently, a serious misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for up to one year or a fine of at least \$430 but not more than \$2,560. An aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for up to two years and a fine of at least \$855 but not more than \$8,540. A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245. A Class C felony is punishable by confinement for up to 10 years and a fine of at least \$1,370 but not more than \$13,660. A Class B felony is punishable by confinement for up to 25 years and a fine of at least \$5,000 but not more than \$100,000.

2008 Iowa Acts, chapter [1179](#) (FY 2009 Infrastructure Appropriations Act), appropriated \$131.0 million for the construction of the Iowa State Penitentiary (ISP). The ISP is a maximum-security prison with a capacity of approximately 760 inmates.

On September 23, 2025, South Dakota enacted [SB 2](#), which appropriated \$650.0 million to the South Dakota Department of Corrections (SDDOC) for the construction of a new prison facility. The cost includes the construction of a men's correctional facility located on 176 acres of land in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, approximately 10 miles from the Iowa border. The prison is estimated to be 546,000 square feet, approximately 40 square feet per inmate, with a housing capacity of approximately 1,500 beds with 1,200 beds built to house medium/maximum-security inmates and 300 beds built to house medium-security inmates (dorms). The prison has an estimated lifespan of 100 years. In FY 2025, the SDDOC was 35.0% over capacity with a population of 3,750 and stated capacity of 2,775.

According to the DOC, as of March 1, 2026, the DOC prisons are 24.8% over capacity with a total prison population of 8,722 and a stated prison capacity of 6,990. An increase of approximately 70 prisoners is an estimated increase of 1.0% in prison population.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner LOS; revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.

- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.
- Defendants with longer sentences are more likely to go to trial.
- A new maximum/medium-security prison may need to be built.
- Over a five-year period, there will be approximately 5,373 offenders that would be considered habitual offenders under the new law.
- The number of three-point convictions will steadily increase from FY 2027 through FY 2031 with an average of 1,074 three-point convictions per year starting in FY 2031. It may take five full years for all 1,074 offenders to reach habitual offender status.

The LOS for a level one habitual offender will increase for offense classes as follows:

- Class B will increase by 2,455 days
- Class C will increase by 5,682 days
- Class D will increase by 6,668 days
- Aggravated misdemeanor will increase by 6,933 days

The LOS for a level two habitual offender will increase for offense classes as follows:

- Aggravated misdemeanor will increase by 7,018 days
- Serious misdemeanor will increase by 7,079 days

By FY 2031, average convictions of level one habitual offenders per offense class will be as follows:

- 12 offenders for Class B
- 83 offenders for Class C
- 576 offenders for Class D
- 258 offenders for aggravated misdemeanor

By FY 2031, average convictions of level two habitual offenders per offense class will be as follows:

- 142 offenders for aggravated misdemeanor
- 3 offenders for serious misdemeanor

Correctional Impact

The correctional impact of HF 2542 is unknown, but will be significant with increases to the prison population over time due to increased LOS.

The Legislative Services Agency (LSA) has not received a response to multiple requests for information from the DOC. Without additional information, the LSA cannot estimate the correctional impact of the Bill.

Figure 1 shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a serious misdemeanor, aggravated misdemeanor, Class D felony, Class C felony, and Class B felony.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
Serious Misdemeanor	2.3%	7.3	\$23.07	44.8%	21.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Aggravated Misdemeanor Sex	67.8%	12.1	\$23.07	55.4%	26.1	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Aggravated Misdemeanor Non-Persons	31.1%	9.3	\$23.07	37.1%	28.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	11.2	\$8.00
Aggravated Misdemeanor Persons	45.4%	9.8	\$23.07	62.1%	27.6	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	9.4	\$8.00
Other Felony Sex	N/A	N/A	\$23.07	N/A	26.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	20.1	\$8.00
Other Felony Persons	N/A	N/A	\$23.07	N/A	48.3	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	16.2	\$8.00
Other Felony Non-Persons	1.1%	N/A	\$23.07	2.8%	47.6	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	23.1	\$8.00
D Felony Sex	91.2%	20.8	\$23.07	54.4%	30.8	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	5.0	\$8.00
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00
D Felony Persons	79.7%	18.1	\$23.07	57.6%	40.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	16.8	\$8.00
C Felony Sex	92.9%	53.2	\$23.07	24.6%	52.5	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.7	\$8.00
C Felony Non-Persons	84.0%	16.8	\$23.07	66.4%	51.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	24.3	\$8.00
C Felony Persons	89.1%	39.1	\$23.07	30.1%	42.8	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	27.2	\$8.00
B Felony Sex	100.0%	159.3	\$23.07	14.8%	N/A	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	19.7	\$8.00
B Felony Non-Persons	95.4%	24.1	\$23.07	22.1%	48.6	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	28.9	\$8.00
B Felony Persons	96.6%	104.7	\$23.07	9.2%	20.9	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	26.8	\$8.00
Habitual, 902.8 (No Parole)	N/A	22.2	\$23.07	N/A	N/A	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Other Class C (No Parole)	84.6%	29.2	\$23.07	N/A	N/A	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Other Class B (No Parole)	98.6%	18.6	\$23.07	N/A	N/A	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Murder 2nd, 707.3 (no Parole)	100.0%	25.1	\$23.07	N/A	N/A	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00

Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

House File 2542 enhances penalties related to habitual offenders and may disproportionately impact Black individuals if trends remain constant. Of the 29,438 individuals convicted in FY 2025 of level one felonies and aggravated misdemeanors, 69.7% of offenders were White, 21.6% were Black, and 8.7% were other races. Iowa’s population is 83.2% White, 4.2% Black, and 12.6% other races. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of HF 2542 is unknown, but will be significant.

The LSA has not received a response to multiple requests for information from the DOC. Without additional information, the LSA cannot estimate the total fiscal impact of the Bill.

However, based on the projected number of habitual offenders per year and the marginal cost per day for prisons, a portion of the fiscal impact to the DOC for additional LOS in prison will be approximately \$164.9 million per fiscal year starting in FY 2031.

Figure 2 shows these costs by offense class. If the number of three-point convictions increases at an average percentage rate, the fiscal impact per year will be as follows:

- FY 2027: \$33.0 million
- FY 2028: \$66.0 million
- FY 2029: \$99.0 million
- FY 2030: \$132.0 million
- FY 2031: \$164.9 million

Figure 2 — DOC Ongoing Fiscal Impact by FY 2031

Offense Level	Average Number of Habitual Offenders Per Fiscal Year	Days added to LOS/person	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Total
Level One: B Felony	12	2,455	\$23.07	\$679,642
Level One: C Felony	83	5,682	\$23.07	\$10,879,950
Level One: D Felony	576	6,668	\$23.07	\$88,606,518
Level One: Aggravated Misdemeanor	258	6,933	\$23.07	\$41,265,632
Level Two: Aggravated Misdemeanor	142	7,018	\$23.07	\$22,990,547
Level Two: Serious Misdemeanor	3	7,079	\$23.07	\$489,938
Total:				\$164,912,227

The DOC may incur additional costs due to prison overcrowding and the need to house an increased prison population. An increase in the prison population due to increased LOS will require the DOC to build additional prison(s). The size, security, and other features that a future prison may require cannot be determined, but costs would be significant. Additional costs would include staffing and operational requirements. Prison construction will take multiple years to complete, which may create unexpected costs for county jails.

Due to an anticipated increased number of trials, the projected cost to the Indigent Defense Fund and the Office of the State Public Defender is approximately \$1.6 million per year. The fiscal impact to the Judicial Branch is unknown.

Figure 3 shows the average State cost per relevant offense. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Figure 3 — Average State Cost Per Offense

Offense Class	Average Cost
Serious Misdemeanor	\$350 to \$6,200
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$8,300 to \$12,200
Class D Felony	\$13,000 to \$18,100
Class C Felony	\$15,000 to \$25,200
Class B Felony	\$18,400 to \$39,600

Sources

Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)
Office of the State Public Defender

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 3, 2026

Doc ID 1601882

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.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2592](#) – Public Funds, Regulation of Joint Investments and Deposits of Securities (LSB5867HV)
Staff Contact: Xavier Leonard (515.725.0509) xavier.leonard@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2592](#) relates to the investment of public funds and does the following:

- Permits the uninsured portion of any public funds invested through a depository to be invested in insured deposits or certificates of deposit that are placed in or issued by a credit union, if certain requirements are met.
- Limits the percentage of a political subdivision’s public funds that may be invested in a joint investment trust to 25.0%, calculated as an average of all the political subdivision’s public funds over the previous two fiscal years.
- Restricts the payments that a joint investment trust may make to only pay for direct investment management, administrative, custodial, or other bona fide operational services to the trust.
- Requires the governing body of a political subdivision to execute a written acknowledgment before depositing or investing public funds with a joint investment trust organized under Iowa Code chapter [28E](#).
- Provides that a violation of new Iowa Code section 12B.10D is a breach of fiduciary duty and may result in criminal and civil remedies.
- Removes corporate central credit unions organized under Iowa Code section [533.213](#) from the list of entities with which a credit union receiving public funds may deposit securities, and allows a credit union that receives public funds to deposit the securities with a securities broker-dealer registered as a member of the financial industry regulatory authority pursuant to a bailment agreement or a pledge custody agreement.

Background

Political subdivisions, such as counties, cities, and school districts, collect funds on an intermittent basis and then invest those funds to generate additional revenue. Public subdivisions have the ability, but are not required, to join their investments together in a “pooled investment trust.” Two trusts used by political subdivisions in the State are the [Iowa Schools Joint Investment Trust \(ISJIT\)](#) and the [Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust \(IPAIT\)](#).

The IPAIT and the ISJIT invest most funds in one of the following four categories: U.S. government agency obligations, U.S. Treasury Notes, deposit accounts, and repurchase agreements. Each of these investments provides return on the investment, with varying levels of liquidity. The repurchase agreements may include overnight trusts, where at the end of the day, a trust sells funds to a financial institution and the financial institution agrees to sell the funds plus interest back to the trust at the beginning of the next day. This allows the trust, and therefore the political subdivision, to earn interest from the funds while leaving the funds liquid for expenditure as needed. The ISJIT and IPAIT have daily interest rates and allow political subdivisions to withdraw deposits on any given day.

According to the Iowa Association of School Boards (IASB), the ending cash and investment balances for school districts and area education agencies (AEAs) were \$5.754 billion in FY 2024 and \$5.755 billion in FY 2025.

The ISJIT and IPAIT charge operating fees and other expenses for the management of the moneys for the political subdivisions. According to the [ISJIT 2025 Annual Financial Report](#) and the [IPAIT 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report](#), these fees totaled approximately \$3.9 million for the ISJIT and approximately \$3.3 million for the IPAIT in FY 2025. The FY 2025 ending balance was approximately \$1.383 billion for the ISJIT and approximately \$1.080 billion for the IPAIT. Deposits change significantly throughout the year based on the needs of political subdivisions.

According to the Urban Education Network (UEN), multiple school districts reported initiating a request for proposal (RFP) with local financial institutions and the ISJIT at the same time.

Assumptions

- Future interest rates and investment incomes cannot be determined.
- Future investment trust balances cannot be determined.
- Fee liabilities are at least partially dependent on investment trust balances and, therefore, cannot be determined.
- Current and future fee structures charged by investment trusts and by local financial institutions are unknown.
- It is unknown whether financial institutions in Iowa would accept additional deposits that would not be permitted to be deposited with investment trusts under the Bill.
- It is unknown if there are additional administrative costs to political subdivisions as a result of the Bill.
- It is unknown what proportion of investment income received by political subdivisions is attributable to investment trusts.
- It is unknown how the allowable average of a political subdivision's public funds deposited in an investment trust will be calculated.
- It is unknown if the investment income for a political subdivision will change as a result of the entity that the funds are deposited with.

Fiscal Impact

House File 2592 may impact how political subdivisions invest public funds, which may impact investment returns, fees, and administrative costs paid by political subdivisions; however, any potential fiscal impact cannot be determined, but may be significant.

Sources

Iowa Division of Banking

Iowa Division of Credit Unions

Iowa Insurance Division

Iowa League of Cities

Urban Education Network

Iowa Association of School Boards

Iowa Public Agency Investment Trust, [2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report](#)

Iowa Schools Joint Investment Trust, [2025 Annual Financial Report](#)

Legislative Services Agency analysis

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 3, 2026

Doc ID 1601881

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.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2608](#) – State Licensing and Hiring, Verification of Citizenship and Immigration Status (LSB5716HV)
Staff Contact: Xavier Leonard (515.725.0509) xavier.leonard@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2608](#) relates to qualifications for certain rights and privileges prescribed by the State, including State employment, professional licensure, voter registration, and bail, and makes penalties applicable.

The Bill is comprised of three divisions. Division I has a fiscal impact to the State. Division II has an unknown fiscal impact but contains a correctional and minority impact statement. Division III has a fiscal impact that is unknown.

Division I — Immigration Status — State Employment and Licensure

Description

Division I of the Bill requires each head of a department or independent agency of the State, and each Board of Regents (BOR) institution, to use the E-Verify system of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to confirm the employment eligibility of newly hired employees.

Division I creates within the Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing (DIAL) a Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program clearinghouse to process requests to verify the United States citizenship and immigration status of applicants for licensure and renewal of licensure and requires professional licensing boards to verify citizenship and immigration status.

The DIAL is directed to adopt administrative rules to implement provisions of this Division.

Background

The SAVE online service is maintained by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and administered by the USCIS. The DIAL is currently required to access information maintained by the USCIS of the DHS when determining eligibility for professional license applicants as mandated by [Executive Order 15 \(EO15\)](#), signed on October 8, 2025.

The SAVE system is an online service for registered federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local government agencies to verify the immigration and citizenship status of applicants seeking benefits or licenses, administered by the USCIS of the DHS. A user agency is charged a monthly service charge of \$25 for each month in which the user agency submits at least one SAVE case. As of April 1, 2025, nonfederal user agencies are not charged a fee for each case run through SAVE.

The DIAL is currently undergoing a project to modernize, standardize, and simplify its licensing operations. The Administrative Licensing and Inspections Governance Network (ALIGN) system will consolidate existing systems into one unified licensing, permitting, inspection, and case management system.

Assumptions

- According to the DIAL, costs associated with Division I have already been incurred as a result of EO15. These costs begin in the current fiscal year and include the following:
 - 1.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) position for an Executive Officer 2 to serve as the project sponsor for the SAVE clearinghouse at an annual cost of approximately \$92,000 beginning in FY 2027. It is estimated that approximately one third of this cost, or \$31,000, will begin in FY 2026.
 - \$40,000 in FY 2026 to modify current licensing database systems.
 - \$60,000 in FY 2026 to make changes to the ALIGN system.
 - \$20,000 in annual expenses for continued support from the Department of Management, Division of Information Technology (DOM DoIT).
- Additional costs to other State agencies for the implementation of the E-Verify and SAVE systems are unknown but are not estimated to be significant.

Fiscal Impact

State agencies and the BOR are required by EO15 to use E-Verify to confirm the employment eligibility of newly hired employees. The Executive Order also requires State agencies to use the SAVE clearinghouse. **Figure 1** shows the estimated FY 2026 costs and the estimated annual costs beginning in FY 2027 to the DIAL. According to the DIAL, these costs have already been incurred as a result of EO15.

Figure 1 — Division I, Estimated FY 2026 and FY 2027 Costs

Category	FY 2026	FY 2027
Modifications to Current Licensing Database Systems	\$ 40,000	\$ 0
Modifications to the ALIGN System	60,000	0
DOM DoIT Support	20,000	20,000
SAVE Program Sponsor (1.0 Executive Officer 2 FTE position)	31,000	92,000
Total	\$ 153,000	\$ 112,000

Division II — Voter Registration — Unauthorized Aliens

Description

Division II of the Bill disqualifies persons who are unauthorized aliens from registering to vote and voting. Division II requires a person submitting a voter registration form to swear an oath to protect and defend the constitutions of the United States and of Iowa, that the person is qualified to register to vote, and that the person has not submitted false information in the voter registration forms. A person falsely swearing this oath is guilty of election misconduct in the first degree, which is a Class D felony. Division II expands the scope of election misconduct in the first degree and provides that indictment or information for election misconduct in the first degree must be found within five years after the commission of the offense.

Background

Under current law, the indictment or information for election misconduct in the first degree must be found within three years after the commission of the offense.

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245.

In FY 2025, there were two convictions of election misconduct in the first degree.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.

Correctional Impact

The correctional impact of Division II cannot be determined because the number of new convictions cannot be estimated. **Figure 2** shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a Class D felony.

Figure 2 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

The minority impact cannot be determined since it is not known how many new convictions would result from the changes under Division II. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of Division II cannot be determined because the number of new convictions cannot be estimated. The average State cost for a Class D felony is between \$13,000 and \$18,100. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.



Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division



[HF 2624](#) – Criminal Investigations, DNA Submission Requirements, and Cold Cases (LSB5544HV)

Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2624](#) extends DNA submission requirements to persons arrested for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor.

Under the Bill, a person who is arrested for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor, or who receives a deferred judgment for a felony or against whom a judgment or conviction for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor has been entered, is required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to Iowa Code section [81.4](#). A sample is not required if a sample has previously been taken, is in the possession of the DNA database or DNA data bank, and has not been expunged.

Under the Bill, the DNA record of a person must be expunged within 30 days if either of the following conditions are met:

- The person's conviction, adjudication, or civil commitment is reversed on appeal and the case is dismissed.
- The person's arrest resulted in an aggravated misdemeanor or felony charge that has been resolved by dismissal or acquittal.
- The case was not filed within a year.

The Bill requires the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), upon being notified that a person's DNA record is eligible for expungement, to expunge all the DNA records and identifiable information of the person in the DNA database and DNA data bank.

Background

Current law requires a person who receives a deferred judgment for a felony or against whom a judgment or conviction for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor has been entered to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling.

The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory is responsible for the permanent storage of convicted offender DNA samples. Under current law, the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory processes approximately 7,000 DNA samples per year for inclusion in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. On average, it takes two criminalists to analyze 1,400 DNA samples per month (or 16,800 per year).

Assumptions

- There is an expected increase of over 28,000 new samples in the first year of implementation, and approximately 12,000 to 15,000 new database samples annually thereafter.

- The additional case workload will require four additional FTE positions. The job classes and costs of these positions will be as follows:
 - 2.0 criminalists with estimated entry-level salary and benefits of \$170,000 total.
 - 1.0 Criminalist Supervisor position with estimated entry-level salary and benefits of \$100,000.
 - 1.0 Forensic Science Technician position with estimated entry-level salary and benefits of \$66,000.
- New staff equipment would be required at a one-time estimated cost of approximately \$12,800 and an annual cost of \$2,400.
- The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory will require a third rolling storage unit at a one-time estimated cost of approximately \$120,000.
- The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory would require additional office and laboratory space. Construction and outfitting costs for renovations or additions will be a one-time estimated cost of approximately \$400,000.
- The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory would need to purchase one new 3500 Genetic Analyzer instrument, one new Qiagility robot, and one new Proflex Thermalcycler instrument at a one-time estimated total cost of approximately \$173,000.
- The DCI Criminalistics Laboratory would have to purchase 21 amplification kits in the first year at a cost of \$16,000 per kit for a total of \$331,000. Each subsequent year would require the purchase of an additional eight amplification kits at a cost of approximately \$126,000.

Fiscal Impact

The total fiscal impact to the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory in FY 2027 is approximately \$1.4 million with an annual ongoing cost of \$473,000. Details are shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 – Estimated Costs to the DCI Criminalistics Laboratory for House File 2624

Expense	FY 2027	FY 2028
Criminalist Supervisor FTE Position	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Two Criminalist FTE Positions	179,000	179,000
3500 Genetic Analyzer Instrument, Qiagility Robot, Proflex Thermalcycler Instrument	173,000	0
Forensic Science Technician FTE Position	66,000	66,000
Rolling Storage Unit	120,000	0
Additional Office and Laboratory Space	400,000	0
Amplification Kits	331,000	126,000
Staff Equipment	12,800	2,400
Total Cost:	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 473,000

Source

Department of Public Safety

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 4, 2026

Doc ID 1601921

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.



[HF 2625](#) – Child Support Proceedings, Subpoena Powers (LSB5265HV)
Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2625](#) relates to orders for child support, including requests for information regarding digital financial accounts. The Bill grants child support agencies the authority to subpoena records from digital financial accounts when they are deemed relevant to establishing, modifying, or enforcing a child support obligation. The Bill provides that a parent or putative father who fails to comply with a subpoena for records concerning digital financial accounts, without good cause, commits a Class D felony.

Background

A digital financial account is defined as an online account that stores, transfers, or receives moneys digitally. Apart from any law making the information confidential, child support services or a child support agency may subpoena relevant account records in establishing, modifying, or enforcing a support obligation to include all of the following:

- Identifying information
- Transaction histories
- Deposits or withdrawal records
- Employment-related and contractor payments
- Other income

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for no more than five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.
- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.
- A Class D felony is expected to cost an average of \$746.51 in court personnel time.

Correctional Impact

The correctional impact cannot be determined because the number of new convictions under the Bill is unknown. **Figure 1** shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a Class D felony.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

House File 2625 creates a new criminal offense. As a result, the minority impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact cannot be estimated because the number of new convictions under the Bill is unknown. However, the average State cost of a Class D felony is between \$13,000 and \$18,100. This includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Department of Corrections
Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)
Judicial Branch

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 4, 2026

Doc ID 1601425

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.



[HF 2640](#) – Geoengineering and Weather Modification Prohibition (LSB6061HV)
Staff Contact: Garry Martin (515.281.4611) garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2640](#) requires entities that operate an airport open to public use to submit monthly reports to the Department of Transportation (DOT) beginning October 1, 2026. The reports must include information regarding the physical presence of aircraft equipped with components that may be used to intentionally emit, inject, release, or disperse air contaminants into the atmosphere for the express purpose of affecting temperature, weather, climate, or the intensity of sunlight, as well as information regarding the landing, takeoff, stopover, or refueling of such aircraft at the airport. Any airport out of compliance with the reporting requirements is ineligible to receive State funding until compliance is achieved.

The Bill requires the DOT to submit aggregated reports to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the State law enforcement agencies that support enforcement of weather engineering prohibitions. The Bill requires the DOT to adopt administrative rules implementing the reporting requirements.

The Bill prohibits the emission, injection, release, or dispersion of a chemical, substance, or apparatus into the atmosphere within the State for the express purpose of affecting temperature, weather, climate, or the intensity of sunlight, or any other purpose not presently regulated by State or federal law. Under the Bill, any person who violates the prohibition is guilty of a Class D felony. The Bill imposes an additional civil penalty of up to \$100,000 on the corporations that engage in weather engineering. Each day a violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

Background

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for no more than five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245.

Assumptions

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- County jail data is unavailable. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Conviction data reflects the total number of convictions in adult court, which may include multiple convictions per individual. Not all convictions lead to incarceration, and there may be a delay between conviction and prison admission, which can contribute to differences in totals.
- A six-month delay is assumed from the effective date of the Bill to the date the first offender will enter the correctional system.
- Offender-based convictions are a count of individuals convicted of the same offense. Each offender is counted only once per Iowa Code section, regardless of the number of individual convictions.

- Admissions are a count of individuals newly admitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for supervision during a selected time period, based on the most serious offense committed.

Correctional Impact

House File 2640 creates a new offense classified as a Class D felony. The correctional impact of the Bill cannot be determined because the number of new convictions cannot be estimated.

Figure 1 shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for a Class D felony. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00

Minority Impact

The minority impact cannot be determined since the number of new convictions under the Bill is unknown. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact cannot be determined because the number of new convictions under the Bill cannot be estimated. The average State cost per Class D felony is between \$13,000 and \$18,100. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Department of Corrections
 Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)

 /s/ Jennifer Acton
 March 4, 2026

Doc ID 1601751

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.



[HF 2719](#) – Judicial Performance Information (LSB6772HV)

Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2719](#) requires the State Court Administrator to annually collect and publish specified performance information for each district court judge, district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, and full-time associate probate judge.

Performance information must include data relating to pretrial discretion such as bond-setting and release decisions, sentencing outcomes, appellate reversals, and courtroom efficiency metrics. The Bill also requires the Judicial Branch to create and maintain a website that includes county and name search functionality, individual judge performance data, judicial district average statistics, and personal statements for each judge.

Background

The Judicial Branch collects case data through the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS), but the system is designed for document management and case tracking, not for statistical or data analysis for visualization or publishing. Reports are periodically published with combined statistical information, including the Iowa [Judicial Branch Annual Report](#), which provides statewide and judicial district data.

Judicial officers are subject to retention elections. The Judicial Branch makes the [retention election voter's guide](#) available to voters, which includes judicial officer biographical information, and the Iowa State Bar Association prepares [performance evaluation summaries](#). Detailed judge-specific performance metrics relating to bond-setting practices, sentencing variance, appellate reversal rates, or time-to-ruling statistics are not currently required to be compiled and published. The Judicial Branch provides online resources like court opinions and summary caseload statistics, but it does not provide a searchable dashboard for judge-specific performance.

Assumptions

- Sentencing recommendations and statutory sentencing guidelines are not centrally captured in EDMS.
- Additional programming would be required to standardize bond, sentencing, and appellate outcome data across judicial districts.
- Case assignment practices differ across judicial districts. Case statistics are not consistently tracked or attributed to individual judges because cases may be handled by multiple judges between case inception and disposition.
- Total implementation of HF 2719 will take approximately 2.5 to 4 years:
 - System design and requirement gathering: 6-9 months
 - EDMS modifications and testing: 12-18 months
 - Pilot program in select districts: 6-12 months
 - Statewide rollout and training: 6-9 months

- The Judicial Branch proposed implementing the Bill in three phases.
 - Phase one, the pilot program, will select two to three judicial districts with differing methods of assignment, and implement a subset of performance metrics.
 - Phase two will refine data collection requirements based on pilot findings and implement EDMS modifications.
 - Phase three will assess the quality and consistency of statewide data, and make system refinements to develop and employ the website and searchable performance dashboard.

Fiscal Impact

House File 2719 is expected to result in increased costs to the Judicial Branch.

The estimated one-time cost is between \$1.3 million and \$2.1 million, with an estimated implementation timeline from 2.5 to 4 years. These costs would include the following:

- Modification to the EDMS – \$1.0 million to \$1.5 million.
- Website development – \$100,000 to \$250,000.
- Training and process administration – \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The annual ongoing costs are estimated to be \$350,000 to \$700,000 per year. These costs include the following:

- Additional staffing for data analysis and web support – \$200,000 to \$400,000 annually.
- Ongoing maintenance – \$150,000 to \$300,000 annually.

Source

Judicial Branch

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 3, 2026

Doc ID 1601905

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.
