

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

February 16, 2026

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
HF 1023	S-5011	Filed	COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, et al

Fiscal Notes

[SF 462 — Final Fiscal Note — Weapons Background Checks, Information Sharing \(LSB2487SV.2\)](#)

[Kratom, Scheduling as a Controlled Substance](#)

[Supplemental State Aid](#)

HOUSE FILE 1023

S-5011

1 Amend House File 1023, as passed by the House, as follows:

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

4 <Section 1. Section 97B.11, subsection 3, paragraph b,
5 subparagraphs (1) and (2), Code 2026, are amended to read as
6 follows:

7 (1) "Applicable employee percentage" means, for the fiscal
8 year beginning July 1, 2011, through the fiscal year beginning
9 July 1, 2025, the percentage rate equal to forty percent
10 of the required contribution rate for members described in
11 section 97B.49B. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2026,
12 and for each fiscal year thereafter, "applicable employee
13 percentage" means the percentage rate equal to fifty percent
14 of the required contribution rate for members described in
15 section 97B.49B. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025,
16 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the system shall increase
17 the applicable employee percentage calculated under this
18 subparagraph for that fiscal year by one hundred twenty-five
19 thousandths of one percent.

20 (2) "Applicable employer percentage" means, for the fiscal
21 year beginning July 1, 2011, through the fiscal year beginning
22 July 1, 2025, the percentage rate equal to sixty percent
23 of the required contribution rate for members described in
24 section 97B.49B. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2026,
25 and for each fiscal year thereafter, "applicable employer
26 percentage" means the percentage rate equal to fifty percent
27 of the required contribution rate for members described in
28 section 97B.49B. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025,
29 and for each fiscal year thereafter, the system shall decrease
30 the applicable employer percentage calculated under this
31 subparagraph for that fiscal year by one hundred twenty-five
32 thousandths of one percent.

33 Sec. 2. Section 97B.49B, subsection 1, paragraph a,
34 subparagraph (6), Code 2026, is amended to read as follows:

35 (6) For each active or inactive vested member retiring

1 on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2026, sixty
2 percent plus, if applicable, an additional three-eighths of
3 one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of
4 eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service ~~for the~~
5 ~~member~~, not to exceed a total of twelve additional percentage
6 points.

7 Sec. 3. Section 97B.49B, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code
8 2026, is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

9 NEW SUBPARAGRAPH. (7) For each active or inactive vested
10 member retiring on or after July 1, 2026, sixty percent plus,
11 if applicable, an additional five-eighths of one percentage
12 point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service
13 beyond twenty-two years of service, not to exceed a total of
14 twenty additional percentage points.

15 Sec. 4. Section 97B.49B, Code 2026, is amended by adding the
16 following new subsection:

17 NEW SUBSECTION. 5. *Annual adjustment of allowance.* A
18 member who retires from employment in a protection occupation
19 on or after July 1, 2026, and who receives a monthly retirement
20 allowance under this section, shall have the monthly retirement
21 allowance adjusted as follows:

22 a. On each July 1, the monthly retirement allowance
23 authorized in this section and payable to a member retired
24 prior to that date, and to a beneficiary or contingent
25 annuitant entitled to a monthly retirement allowance prior
26 to that date, shall be adjusted by adding to the monthly
27 retirement allowance payable on that date an amount equal to
28 the sum of one and one-half percent of the monthly retirement
29 allowance payable on that date.

30 b. A retired member, beneficiary, or contingent annuitant
31 shall not be eligible for an annual readjustment of allowance
32 provided in this subsection unless the member has twenty-two
33 years of eligible service and attained the age of fifty-five
34 years prior to the member's termination of employment.

35 c. A retired member, beneficiary, or contingent annuitant

S-5011 (Continued)

1 that receives an annual adjustment of allowance provided in
2 this subsection shall not be eligible for the retirement
3 dividends under section 97B.49F.>

By COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
DAN DAWSON, CHAIRPERSON

[S-5011](#) FILED FEBRUARY 12, 2026



[SF 462](#) – Weapons Background Checks, Information Sharing (LSB2487SV.2)
Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – Final Action

Description

[Senate File 462](#) modifies the penalties for and applies a mandatory minimum sentence to the control, possession, receipt, or transportation of a firearm or offensive weapon by a felon. The penalty is increased from a Class D felony to the following:

- For a first offense, a Class D felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of two years.
- For a second offense, a Class D felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of four years.
- For a third offense, a Class C felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of seven years.
- For a fourth or subsequent offense, a Class C felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years.

The Bill provides that the court cannot defer judgment or sentencing or suspend the execution of a mandatory minimum sentence for this offense, except that the court may suspend execution of the sentence upon recommendation by the county attorney. Accrued time earned by a person convicted is not applied to reduce any imposed mandatory minimum sentencing.

The Bill repeals current Iowa Code section [724.31A](#). Currently, the Iowa Code requires the clerk of the district court to provide to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) identifying information of persons who are prohibited from acquiring a pistol or revolver under Iowa Code section [724.15\(2\)](#). The DPS is then required to forward the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for the purpose of inclusion in the national instant criminal background check system (NICS) database. The clerk of the district court shall also notify the persons of the prohibitions imposed under Iowa Code section [724.31A\(1\)](#).

A person who is no longer prohibited from acquiring a pistol or revolver under Iowa Code section [724.15\(2\)\(d\)](#) will provide a written request to the DPS, and as soon as is practicable after receiving the request, the DPS will update, correct, modify, or remove the person's record in any database made available to the NICS and shall notify the United States Department of Justice.

Background

Under Iowa Code section [724.26\(1\)](#), a person who is convicted of a felony in a State or federal court, or who is adjudicated delinquent based on conduct that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult, and who knowingly has under the person's dominion and control or possession receives, transports, or causes to be transported a firearm or offensive weapon is guilty of a Class D felony. A Class D felony under Iowa Code section [902.9](#) 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; revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- A lag effect of six months is assumed from the effective date of this Bill to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- Admissions include only individuals admitted to Department of Corrections (DOC) supervision whose most serious offense is the control, possession, receipt, or transportation of a firearm or offensive weapon by a felon.
- Although the statutory mandatory minimum for a first offense under Senate File 462 is two years, not all individuals will be released precisely at the minimum threshold. A Class D felony has a statutory maximum term of 5 years, and using the midpoint, the projected average length of stay (LOS) is approximately 36 months. This is consistent with the DOC estimates for mandatory minimum offenses, where the average time served exceeds the stated minimum.
- The marginal cost per day in prison is \$24.51. The marginal cost per day on probation and parole is \$7.68.

Correctional Impact

In FY 2024, there were 65 individuals admitted to prison and 172 individuals admitted to Community-Based Corrections (CBC) under Iowa Code section 724.26(1). If all conditions of convictions and sentencing remain unchanged, under the Bill, all 65 individuals would be admitted to prison. The estimated LOS for individuals admitted to prison for this offense would increase from approximately 13.1 months to a minimum of 24.0 months. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 13, 2025, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

Senate File 462 increases the penalty for the control, possession, receipt, or transportation of a firearm or offensive weapon by a felon and may disproportionately impact Black individuals if trends remain constant. Of the 428 convictions under Iowa Code section 724.26(1) in FY 2024, 51.7% were White, 42.7% were Black, and 5.6% were other races. Iowa's population is 85.6% White, 3.8% Black, and 10.6% other races. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 13, 2025, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

Senate File 462 is estimated to increase costs to the DOC by approximately \$529,000 for the minimum sentence, and up to \$1.1 million, for each group of individuals annually admitted to DOC supervision for an offense under Iowa Code section 724.26(1). This cost is incurred across the entire LOS or multiple fiscal years. Because the distribution of admissions among a first, second, third, and fourth or subsequent offense cannot be estimated, **Figure 1** estimates the cost to the DOC if all individuals were admitted to DOC supervision on a first offense in one year. This cost would recur for each annual group of admissions.

Figure 1 — Minimum Cost Increase to DOC Under SF 462

Supervision Status	Annual Admissions	Cost Per Day	LOS (Days)	Total Cost
Current Penalties				
Prison	65.0	\$ 24.51	398.2	\$ 634,392
Parole Admits	42.0	7.68	501.6	161,796
Probation Admits	130.0	7.68	1,185.6	1,183,703
Total	<u>237.0</u>			<u>\$ 1,979,891</u>
24 Month LOS				
Prison (1st Offense)	65.0	\$ 24.51	730.0	\$ 1,163,000
Parole Admits	42.0	7.68	501.6	161,796
Probation Admits	130.0	7.68	1,185.6	1,183,703
Total	<u>237.0</u>			<u>\$ 2,508,499</u>
36 Month LOS				
Prison (1st Offense)	65.0	\$ 24.51	1,095.0	\$ 1,744,499
Parole Admits	42.0	7.68	501.6	161,796
Probation Admits	130.0	7.68	1,185.6	1,183,703
Total	<u>237.0</u>			<u>\$ 3,089,998</u>

The cost per individual admitted for a second, third, or fourth or subsequent offense will be higher than the cost per individual admitted for a first offense due to higher mandatory minimum sentences, as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 — Total Prison Supervision Cost Per Person Under SF 462

Offense Category	Cost Per Day	LOS (Days)	Total Cost Per Person
1st Offense	\$24.51	730	\$ 17,892
2nd Offense	24.51	1,460	35,785
3rd Offense	24.51	2,555	62,623
4th or Subsequent Offense	24.51	3,650	89,462

Sources

Department of Corrections
Department of Management (DOM) Criminal Justice Planning

/s/ Jennifer Acton

June 11, 2025

Doc ID 1540784

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.

www.legis.iowa.gov



[SF 2192](#) – Kratom, Scheduling as a Controlled Substance (LSB5118SV)
Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 2192](#) amends Iowa Code section [124.204](#)(4) to add kratom, which refers to any part of the *Mitragyna speciosa* plant, to include all its synthetic equivalents and derivatives, compounds, salts, mixtures, and preparations as a Schedule I hallucinogenic substance. The penalty for first-time possession is a serious misdemeanor, for a second offense, an aggravated misdemeanor, and for a third and subsequent offense, a Class “D” felony.

Background

Under Iowa Code section [903.1](#), a serious misdemeanor is punishable by confinement of no more than one year and a fine of at least \$430 but not more than \$2,560; and an aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement of no more than two years and a fine of at least \$855 but not more than \$8,540. A Class “D” felony under Iowa Code section [902.9](#) is punishable by confinement for up to 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

Senate File 2192 creates a new offense. A correctional impact cannot be determined, as it is unknown how many new convictions may result under 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, an aggravated misdemeanor, and 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
Serious Misdemeanor	2.30%	7.3	\$23.07	44.80%	21.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$8.00
Aggravated Misdemeanor Non-Persons	31.10%	9.3	\$23.07	37.10%	28.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	11.2	\$8.00
D Felony Non-Persons	84.20%	12.5	\$23.07	69.40%	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

Senate File 2192 creates a new offense for the possession of kratom, and as a result, existing data cannot be used 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

Senate File 2192 may increase the number of convictions under Iowa Code section 124.204(4); however, the extent of the increase in costs to the DOC is unknown. **Figure 2** 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 2 — 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

Sources

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

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 12, 2026

Doc ID 1597089

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.



[SF 2201](#) – Supplemental State Aid (LSB6843SV.1)
Staff Contact: Lora Vargason (515.725.1286) lora.vargason@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the Senate

Description

[Senate File 2201](#) relates to public school funding by establishing the State percent of growth and the categorical State percent of growth for the budget year beginning July 1, 2026 (FY 2027), modifying provisions relating to the property tax replacement payments (PTRPs) and transportation equity payments, modifying provisions relating to the regular program State cost per pupil (SCPP) and funding for shared operational functions, establishing a school district funding supplement, making appropriations, and including effective date provisions.

Division I and II — State and Categorical Percents of Growth and Property Tax Replacement Payments, State Cost Per Pupil

Divisions I and II have three provisions with a fiscal impact. These provisions make the following changes:

- Establishes a 1.75% State percent of growth rate to be applied to the SCPP for FY 2027 and provides for an additional \$5 per pupil, for a total State supplemental aid (SSA) increase of \$145 per pupil.
- Establishes a 1.75% State percent of growth rate to be applied to each of the State categorical cost per pupil amounts for FY 2027.
- Provides additional property tax replacement funding based on the per pupil increase that results from the establishment of the State percent of growth in FY 2027. The Bill freezes the additional levy portion of the FY 2027 SCPP at \$685 per pupil, regardless of the per pupil increase for FY 2027.

Division I and Division II take effect upon enactment.

Division III — School District Budget Adjustment — FY 2027

The Bill modifies the FY 2027 budget adjustment guarantee provision to fully fund the budget adjustment guarantee from the General Fund in FY 2027.

Division III takes effect upon enactment.

Division IV — School District Enrollment

The Bill modifies the methodology used to determine a school district's annual basic enrollment from a single October enrollment count to a count based on the average of a district's actual enrollment for the base year and the district's adjusted enrollment for the base year. The adjusted enrollment is to be determined annually on January 15, or the third Monday in January if January 15 falls on a Saturday or Sunday. This second enrollment count will be certified as the district's adjusted enrollment and submitted to the Department of Education by February 15 of each year. The Department of Education is required to promptly forward the adjusted enrollment to the Department of Management. This revised basic enrollment count will be used to calculate State aid and property taxes related to State aid. **Division IV** applies to school budget years beginning in FY 2028.

Background

State Cost Per Pupil. The school aid formula funds school districts and Area Education Agencies (AEAs) through a mix of State aid and property taxes. In general, funding is generated on a per pupil basis, with the per pupil amounts providing an overall budget limitation (or spending authority). Five SSCP funding levels would be increased by a 1.75% State percent of growth for FY 2027 upon enactment of the Bill.

Figure 1 provides the SSA amounts (also referred to as per pupil growth amounts) and SSCP for FY 2027 based on a 1.75% growth rate and an additional \$5 per pupil. The SSA amounts will be applied to all corresponding district and AEA cost per pupil amounts.

Figure 1 — FY 2027 State Cost Per Pupil Calculations

	FY 2026 State Cost Per Pupil	FY 2027 State Percent of Growth	FY 2027 Supplemental State Aid	FY 2027 Additional SCPP Dollars	FY 2027 State Cost Per Pupil
Regular Program	\$ 7,988	1.75%	\$ 140	\$ 5	\$ 8,133
Special Education Program	7,988	1.75%	140	5	8,133
AEA Special Education Services	333.59	1.75%	5.84	0	339.43
AEA Media Services	62.19	1.75%	1.09	0	63.28
AEA Education Services	68.63	1.75%	1.20	0	69.83

In addition to the State percent of growth and SSA amounts for FY 2027, enrollments, weightings, and taxable valuations within each school district have an impact on total school aid funding, including the amount of State aid and local property tax required to generate the total funding.

State Categorical Supplements. The State categorical supplements are funded entirely through State aid and generate funds for each school district and AEA through the school aid formula on a per pupil basis. The Bill increases the FY 2027 SSCP funding levels for the teacher salary supplement (district and AEA), professional development supplement (district only), early intervention supplement (district only), and Teacher Leadership and Compensation (TLC) supplement (district only) by a 1.75% State percent of growth. The State categorical supplements that provide each district and AEA with a minimum of the previous fiscal year’s level of funding are funded entirely through State aid. **Figure 2** provides the per pupil growth and SSCP for FY 2027 based on the Bill.

Figure 2 — FY 2027 State Categorical Cost Per Pupil Calculations

	FY 2026 State Cost Per Pupil	FY 2027 State Percent of Growth	FY 2027 Supplemental State Aid	FY 2027 State Cost Per Pupil
Teacher Salary – Districts	\$ 684.47	1.75%	\$ 11.98	\$ 696.45
Professional Development – Districts	77.52	1.75%	1.36	78.88
Early Intervention – Districts	84.44	1.75%	1.48	85.92
Teacher Leadership and Compensation – Districts	385.29	1.75%	6.74	392.03
Teacher Salary – AEAs	35.82	1.75%	0.63	36.45

Property Tax Replacement Payment (PTRP). 2013 Iowa Acts, chapter [121](#) (Education Reform Act), created the PTRP provision to replace local property taxes collected by school districts with State aid. The PTRP provision froze the additional levy portion of the SCPP at \$750. Based on the State percent of growth enacted during the intervening fiscal years, the PTRP provision created \$15 per pupil in property tax relief in FY 2014, which grew to \$175 per pupil in FY 2023. The continual growth in PTRP is because the per pupil property tax relief of previous fiscal years is required to be carried forward into future fiscal years. The Bill would freeze the additional levy portion of the SCPP at \$685 for FY 2027. The per pupil property tax relief amount will be based on the State percent of growth enacted for FY 2027. **Figure 3** provides details regarding the SCPP funding levels as provided by a 1.75% growth rate for FY 2027 in the Bill.

Figure 3 — FY 2027 Property Tax Replacement Payment Calculation

	FY 2026 State Cost Per Pupil	Increase Due to Supplemental State Aid Rate	Increase Due to Additional Dollars to the SCPP	FY 2027 State Cost Per Pupil
Regular Program	\$ 7,988	\$ 140	\$ 5	\$ 8,133
Unadjusted Additional Levy	927	15	1	943
PTRP Portion	242	15	1	258
Fixed Additional Levy Portion	685	0	0	685

Transportation Equity Program. Iowa Code section [257.16C](#) establishes the Transportation Equity Program. The Program was created to provide additional funding to school districts for public school transportation costs that exceed a statewide adjusted average cost per pupil. Unless otherwise provided, the appropriation increases at the categorical State percent of growth. Transportation equity payments may buy down transportation costs to the statewide average cost per pupil for providing transportation to public schools. If funding permits, school districts with per pupil transportation costs above the statewide average will receive transportation base funding payments on a per capita basis. The Bill provides for a growth of 1.75%, the same as the categorical State percent of growth.

Assumptions

- The FY 2027 SCPP is \$8,133, with \$7,190 funded from the State General Fund, \$258 funded from PTRPs funded from the State General Fund, and \$685 funded from local property tax. The amount by which the district cost per pupil (DCPP) exceeds the SCPP is funded from local property tax.
- Estimates are based on October 2025 certified enrollments and supplementary weightings for estimated FY 2026, which were approved by the School Budget Review Committee (SBRC) in December 2025.
- The estimated increase in the uniform levy collected is not affected by the establishment of the State percent of growth rate. Property tax adjustment aid amounts are based on the statewide taxable valuation growth factor applied to each school district's FY 2027 taxable valuation amount.
- Total State aid includes funding from the State General Fund and other funds appropriated to or deposited into the Property Tax Equity and Relief (PTER) Fund, which is used to provide additional property tax relief through the school aid formula.
- Establishing an FY 2027 State percent of growth will also affect the amount of funding generated for the Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program. Funding for the Program is provided by State General Fund dollars and is included in the overall State aid total.
- This **Fiscal Note** is based upon current law. Any additional legislation that may change State aid and school aid-related property tax is not accounted for in this **Fiscal Note**.
- The General Fund appropriation to the Transportation Equity Fund will increase by approximately \$600,000. The appropriation may grow at the same rate as the State categorical cost per pupil rate in subsequent years.

Fiscal Impact

Figure 4 provides the estimated fiscal impact of Senate File 2201, including the following provisions:

- A \$7.5 million reduction¹ in State aid to the AEAs (current statute).
- \$144.8 million in PTRP funding, an increase of \$7.5 million (5.49%) compared to estimated FY 2026.
- \$758.7 million for the State categorical supplements for school districts and AEAs, an increase of \$20.6 million (2.79%) compared to estimated FY 2026. This includes the following:
 - \$471.8 million for the teacher salary supplement at the district and AEA levels.
 - \$40.6 million for the professional development supplement at the district level.
 - \$44.1 million for the early intervention supplement.
 - \$202.2 million for the TLC supplement.
- \$92.4 million for preschool formula funding, an increase of \$1.1 million compared to estimated FY 2026. The preschool formula funding is included in the State aid total but is not included in the combined district cost total.
- The total property tax funds generated through the school aid formula are estimated to be \$1,870.2 million, an increase of \$71.4 million (3.97%) compared to estimated FY 2026. An additional \$47.7 million in budget adjustment guarantee funding for 208 qualifying districts would be provided by the General Fund in place of property taxes. This is an increase of \$23.4 million compared to estimated FY 2026 for the budget adjustment guarantee. In previous fiscal years, the budget adjustment guarantee was fully funded by property taxes. For FY 2026, the budget adjustment guarantee was available for 157 school districts and totaled \$24.3 million. The budget adjustment guarantee is calculated at the school district level so that eligible school districts receive 101.00% of their previous year's regular

¹ Since FY 2018, the General Assembly has further reduced funding to AEAs by an additional amount per year. Historically, the additional reductions have been included in the annual Standing Appropriations Act.

budgeted funding. Since FY 2000, the budget adjustment guarantee has been funded entirely through property taxes.

- The total State aid from the General Fund is estimated to be \$3,976.6 million, a total increase of \$93.9 million (2.42%), with \$47.7 million in new funding for the budget adjustment guarantee. **Figure 4** also includes the FY 2027 General Fund appropriation of \$33.2 million to the Transportation Equity Fund, which is not included in the total State aid estimate.
- In FY 2027, the Department of Education will deduct a calculated amount from State aid disbursed to school districts for students enrolled in charter schools during FY 2026 who were included in the fall 2025 certified enrollment count of their resident district.
- **Division IV** has an undetermined fiscal impact. Any increase or decrease in enrollment generated from the adjusted enrollment may increase or decrease appropriations from the General Fund for total State aid. There may also be additional administrative costs to the Department of Education, the Department of Management, and school districts to complete the second enrollment count.

Any legislative action affecting FY 2027 school aid provisions may have an impact on school aid amounts. Additionally, any variations in the assumptions noted may result in changes in the FY 2027 estimates provided in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4 — SF 2201

Legislative Services Agency: FY 2027 School Aid Estimates (Statewide Dollars in Millions)

1.75%	Set a State Percent of Growth	State Supplemental Aid (SSA)	\$	140	
\$	5	Set additional dollars to SCPP separate from the SSA	Additional Dollars	\$	5
Yes	Select if the PTRP is renewed ("No" is current law)	Total Change	\$	145	
\$	0	Select AEA reduction in addition to current law (\$7,500,000)	FY 2027 State Cost Per Pupil (SCPP)	\$	8,133
\$	0	Transfer from Economic Emergency Fund FY 2027	Total AEA Reduction	\$	7,500,000

Program Funding:	FY 2026	Est FY 2027	Est Change	% Change
Regular Program District Cost	\$ 3,844.0	\$ 3,853.4	\$ 9.4	0.24%
Regular Program Budget Adjustment Guarantee	24.3	47.7	23.4	96.15%
Supplementary Weighting (District)	142.1	150.9	8.7	6.15%
Special Education Instruction (District)	552.7	566.2	13.5	2.45%
Teacher Salary Supplement (District)	440.7	452.8	12.1	2.76%
Professional Development Supplement (District)	39.4	40.6	1.2	2.96%
Early Intervention Supplement (District)	42.8	44.1	1.3	2.94%
Teacher Leadership Supplement (District)	196.3	202.2	5.9	2.98%
AEA Special Ed Support District Cost	191.8	192.7	0.9	0.46%
AEA Special Ed Support Adjustment	1.2	2.0	0.8	67.69%
AEA Media Services	33.8	34.1	0.3	0.79%
AEA Ed Services	37.4	37.6	0.3	0.79%
AEA Sharing	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.73%
AEA Teacher Salary Supplement	18.9	19.0	0.1	0.75%
AEA Professional Development Supplement	0.0	0.0	0.0	
AEA Statewide State Aid Reduction	-32.5	-7.5	25.0	-76.92%
Dropout and Dropout Prevention	153.9	153.9	0.0	0.00%
Combined District Cost	\$ 5,686.5	\$ 5,789.9	\$ 103.4	1.82%
Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program	\$ 91.3	\$ 92.4	\$ 1.1	1.19%

State Aid:	FY 2026	Est FY 2027	Est Change	% Change
Regular Program	\$ 2,177.2	\$ 2,135.4	\$ -41.8	-1.92%
Supplementary Weighting	125.5	133.2	7.8	6.19%
Special Education Weighting	488.0	500.1	12.1	2.48%
Property Tax Adjustment Aid (1992)	6.2	5.9	-0.3	-5.02%
Property Tax Replacement Payment (PTRP)	137.3	144.8	7.5	5.49%
Adjusted Additional Property Tax - General Fund	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.00%
Statewide Voluntary Preschool Program	91.3	92.4	1.1	1.19%
Minimum State Aid	1.2	2.1	0.8	69.71%
School District Budget Adjustment Guarantee	0.0	47.7	47.7	
State Aid from General Fund	\$ 3,882.8	\$ 3,976.6	\$ 93.9	2.42%
Transfer from Economic Emergency Fund	\$ 21.9	\$ 0.0	\$ -21.9	-100.00%
Charter School Adjustment	5.7	12.3	6.6	114.17%
*Adjusted Additional Property Tax - SAVE Fund	31.8	35.3	3.5	11.07%
Foundation Base Supplement (FBS)	10.2	14.0	3.8	37.39%

Local Property Tax:	FY 2026	Est FY 2027	Est Change	% Change
Uniform Levy Amount	\$ 1,197.9	\$ 1,248.7	\$ 50.8	4.24%
Additional Levy	601.0	621.5	20.6	3.42%
Total Levy to Fund Combined District Cost	\$ 1,798.8	\$ 1,870.2	\$ 71.4	3.97%
Comm/Ind - Uniform Levy Adjustments	18.7	19.2	0.5	2.59%
Comm/Ind - Additional Levy Adjustments	10.1	0.0	-10.1	

Miscellaneous Information:	FY 2026	Est FY 2027	Est Change	% Change
Budget Enrollment	480,685	473,329	-7,356	-1.53%
Number of Districts with Budget Adjustment Guarantee	157	208	51	32.48%
Percentage of Districts with Budget Adjustment Guarantee	48.31%	64.00%		
Statewide Categoricals Total	\$ 738.1	\$ 758.7	\$ 20.6	2.79%
Property Tax Relief Payment Per Pupil	242	258	16	6.61%
Foundation Base Supplement Per Pupil	18	25	7	38.89%
Statewide AEA Funding	250.7	278.1	27.4	10.93%
Transportation Equity Program	32.7	33.2	0.6	1.75%

Notes:

Totals may not sum due to data duplication and exclusion. For example, other funds are provided by State Aid but not included in the State Aid section because they are represented in the Program Funding section listed above. The Transportation Equity Program is not included in State Aid totals.

Area Education Agency (AEA)

*Secure an Advanced Vision for Education (SAVE) Fund

The provision for Minimum State Aid requires that the State provide at least \$300 per student.

Sources: Department of Management (School Aid File), LSA analysis and calculations.

Sources

Department of Education, Certified Enrollment and Enrollment Projections File
Department of Management, School Aid File
Department of Revenue
Iowa Association of School Boards
Rural School Advocates of Iowa
School Administrators of Iowa
Urban Education Network
LSA analysis and calculations

/s/ Jennifer Acton

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