

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

March 2, 2026

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
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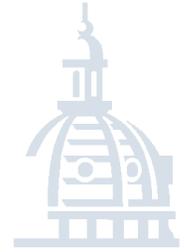
No amendments filed on February 26, 2026

Fiscal Notes

[SF 2099](#) — [Animal Torture, Criminal Offense and Penalty](#) (LSB6778XS)

[SF 2114](#) — [Intimidation with Dangerous Weapons](#) (LSB5939SV)

[SF 2426](#) — [Commercial Driver's Licenses, English Proficiency](#) (LSB5328SV)



[SF 2099](#) – Animal Torture, Criminal Offense and Penalty (LSB6778XS)
Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 2099](#) changes the crime of animal torture under Iowa Code sections [717B.3A\(1\)](#), [717B.3A\(4\)](#), and [717B.3A\(5\)](#). 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.

Senate File 2099 also increases the penalty from a Class D felony to a Class C felony for a person who has previously been convicted of committing 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](#)), or 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 a Class D felony and 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
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

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** shows the average State cost per relevant offense and shows 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 State Cost Increase Per Offense

Offense Class	Average Cost Range
Class D Felony (HF2099)	\$13,000 to \$18,100
Aggravated Misdemeanor (Current Law)	\$8,300 to \$12,200
Additional Cost	\$4,700 to \$5,900

Figure 3 — Average State Cost Increase Per Offense

Offense Class	Average Cost Range
Class C Felony (HF2099)	\$15,000 to \$25,200
Class D Felony (Current Law)	\$13,000 to \$18,100
Additional Cost	\$2,000 to \$7,100

Sources

Department of Corrections

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

Office of the State Public Defender

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 25, 2026

Doc ID 16007061600706

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



[SF 2114](#) – Intimidation with Dangerous Weapons (LSB5939SV)
Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 2114](#) amends the crime of intimidation with a dangerous weapon by removing language that refers to the shooting, throwing, launching, or discharging of a dangerous weapon within an assembly of people, and thereby placing the occupants or people in reasonable apprehension of serious injury from Iowa Code section [708.6](#), and adds language for the shooting, throwing, launching, or discharging of a dangerous weapon at another person.

Background

Penalties under Iowa Code section 708.6 range from a Class D felony to a Class C felony depending on the circumstances. 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.

In FY 2025, there were 98 convictions under Iowa Code section 708.6. Of those convictions, 89 offenders were involved. During the same time period, 59 individuals were admitted to prison, 43 individuals were admitted to probation, and 27 individuals were admitted to parole under an Iowa Code section 708.6 offense.

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. **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 and 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 Persons	79.7%	18.1	\$23.07	57.6%	40.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	16.8	\$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

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. However, the Bill may disproportionately impact Black individuals if trends remain constant. Of the 89 individuals convicted under Iowa Code section 708.6 in FY 2025, 31.5% of offenders were White, 60.3% were Black, and 8.2% 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 the Bill cannot be determined because the number of new convictions cannot be estimated. **Figure 2** shows the average State cost per offense for a Class C felony and Class D felony. 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
Class D Felony	\$13,000 to \$18,100
Class C Felony	\$15,000 to \$25,200

Sources

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

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 26, 2026

Doc ID 15968266826

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 2426](#) – Commercial Driver’s Licenses, English Proficiency (LSB5328SV)
Staff Contact: Garry Martin (515.281.4611) garry.martin@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 2426](#) requires the Department of Transportation (DOT) deny the issuance or renewal of a commercial driver’s license (CDL) or commercial learner’s permit (CLP) if the applicant fails to demonstrate proficiency in the English language. The DOT must administer the examination in a computer-based format. The Bill does not limit an applicant from retaking the examination.

The Bill prohibits a person who is not proficient in the English language from operating a commercial motor vehicle (CMV). A person who violates this provision commits a serious misdemeanor punishable by a \$1,000 fine and imprisonment not to exceed one year. The Bill prohibits a commercial motor carrier from employing the services of a commercial driver, including an independent contractor, who is not proficient in the English language. A carrier who violates this provision commits a serious misdemeanor and is subject to civil penalty ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000 based on the number of violations, to be imposed and collected by the DOT, and deposited into the Road Use Tax Fund.

The DOT is prohibited from complying with a provision of the Bill if compliance would cause the denial of federal funds or services or otherwise violate federal law. Requirements to perform English language proficiency examinations take effect beginning March 1, 2027.

Background

Under Iowa Code section [321.188](#), the DOT administers CDL and CLP examinations in compliance with the procedures set forth in 49 C.F.R. [§383.73](#) before issuing or renewing a CDL or CLP. Currently the DOT offers the CDL knowledge tests in Spanish, which is allowed by 49 C.F.R. [§383.133\(b\)\(3\)](#). The DOT performs the CDL skills test in English only, as required by 49 C.F.R. [§383.133\(c\)\(5\)](#).

A serious misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for no more than one year and a fine of at least \$430 but not more than \$2,500.

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.

- 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 2426 creates two new offenses classified as serious misdemeanors. 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 serious misdemeanor. 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
Serious Misdemeanor	2.3%	7.3	\$23.07	44.8%	21.0	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	N/A	\$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 serious misdemeanor is between \$350 and \$6,200. 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 Transportation
 Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 25, 2026

Doc ID 1601656

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.
