

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

March 17, 2026

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
SF 2393	S-5098	Filed	TOM SHIPLEY
HF 917	S-5097	Filed	COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY, et al

Fiscal Notes

[SF 579](#) — [Final Fiscal Note — Local Civil Rights Commission](#) (LSB1493SV)

[HF 2256](#) — [Child in Need of Assistance Adjudication, Serious Chemical Dependency](#) (LSB5382HV)

[HF 2649](#) — [Community Colleges, Baccalaureate Degrees](#) (LSB5229HV)

SENATE FILE 2393

S-5098

1 Amend Senate File 2393 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, lines 5 and 6, by striking <prior to the close>
3 and inserting <on or before the last day>

4 2. Page 1, line 6, after <year.> by inserting <For purposes
5 of this subparagraph, "*timely filed*" means the same as defined
6 in section 452A.33, subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph
7 (3).>

8 3. Page 1, lines 11 and 12, by striking <prior to the close>
9 and inserting <on or before the last day>

10 4. Page 1, line 12, after <year.> by inserting <For purposes
11 of this subparagraph, "*timely filed*" means the same as defined
12 in section 452A.33, subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph
13 (3).>

14 5. Page 1, lines 17 and 18, by striking <prior to the close>
15 and inserting <on or before the last day>

16 6. Page 1, line 18, after <year.> by inserting <For purposes
17 of this subparagraph, "*timely filed*" means the same as defined
18 in section 452A.33, subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph
19 (3).>

20 7. Page 1, after line 18 by inserting:

21 <Sec. ____ . Section 452A.33, subsection 1, Code 2026, is
22 amended by adding the following new paragraph:

23 NEW PARAGRAPH. *0c.* The report shall distinguish between
24 a retail dealer selling and dispensing motor fuel from a
25 permanent location and from a mobile location.>

26 8. Page 1, by striking lines 19 through 32 and inserting:

27 <Sec. ____ . Section 452A.33, subsection 1, paragraph c, Code
28 2026, is amended to read as follows:

29 *c.* (1) (a) The retail dealer shall prepare and annually
30 file the report with the department by February 10 in a manner
31 and according to procedures required by the department in
32 compliance with section 452A.61. ~~However, the~~ The department
33 may require that the retail dealer file the report with
34 the department by electronic transmission. The department
35 may require that retail dealers report to the department on

1 an annual, quarterly, or monthly basis. The department,
2 upon application by a retail dealer, ~~may grant a reasonable~~
3 ~~extension of time to file the report~~ shall grant any reasonable
4 request to extend the February 10 deadline to an extended
5 deadline of February 28, and may further extend the February 28
6 deadline as specified in subparagraph division (b).

7 (b) At the discretion of the department, the February 28
8 extended deadline in subparagraph division (a) may be further
9 extended or a report that has been timely filed may be amended,
10 upon application, if the department determines that the further
11 extension to the filing of or any proposed amendment to the
12 report occurs in good faith, and the retail dealer was impacted
13 by unforeseen emergency circumstances, as long as the further
14 extension of time or amendment does not preclude the department
15 from delivering the report and meeting other obligations
16 required by law.

17 (2) (a) If a retail dealer fails to file the a timely
18 report as required by this section subsection or fails to
19 maintain records required to file the report the department may
20 impose a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars per
21 occurrence in addition to any other penalty provided by law.
22 The penalty amount shall be deposited into the general fund of
23 the state.

24 (b) A retail dealer who fails to timely file a report as
25 required by this subsection for the latest determination period
26 ending on or before the last day of the retail dealer's tax
27 year is also ineligible to claim any tax credit available under
28 section 422.110, 422.11P, or 422.11Y for the tax year.

29 (3) For purposes of this paragraph, "timely filed" means
30 a report filed before the extended deadline of February 28,
31 unless the extended deadline has been further extended pursuant
32 to this paragraph and in such case before that deadline.

33 Sec. ____ . Section 452A.33, subsection 1, Code 2026, is
34 amended by adding the following new paragraph:

35 NEW PARAGRAPH. e. For a retail dealer that has not filed

S-5098 (Continued)

1 a report by the February 10 deadline, the department shall
2 mail written and electronic notification to such retail dealer
3 explaining the retailer's potential inability to claim certain
4 tax credits for failing to file the report unless the retail
5 dealer files an application to extend the February 10 deadline
6 to the extended deadline of February 28. The mailing shall
7 also provide information and procedures for receiving further
8 extensions to file the report.>

9 9. By renumbering as necessary.

By TOM SHIPLEY

S-5098 FILED MARCH 16, 2026

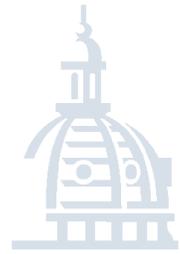
HOUSE FILE 917

S-5097

- 1 Amend House File 917, as passed by the House, as follows:
2 1. Page 1, line 10, after <facility.> by inserting
3 <"*Facility operator*" includes a fair authority as defined in
4 section 673.1.>
5 2. Page 1, lines 33 and 34, by striking <for recreation and
6 for which a fee is charged for access>
7 3. Page 1, line 35, after <two-wheel> by inserting <or
8 four-wheel>
9 4. Page 2, line 2, by striking <by operators of a motocross
10 facility>

By COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
JASON SCHULTZ, CHAIRPERSON

S-5097 FILED MARCH 16, 2026



[SF 579](#) – Local Civil Rights Commission (LSB1493SV.1)
Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – Final Action

Description

[Senate File 579](#) modifies provisions related to local civil rights agencies or commissions operating under Iowa Code chapter [216](#). The Bill provides that a city or local government shall not enact an ordinance or other law that is broader than, or that establishes categories of unfair or discriminatory practices different from, those provided under Iowa Code chapter 216. The Bill permits cities of any population to maintain an independent local civil rights agency or commission. Current law requires cities with a population of 29,000 or greater to maintain a local civil rights commission.

The Bill requires a local civil rights agency or commission to notify the Iowa Office of Civil Rights (IOCR) when a complaint is filed and after notice has been provided to all parties. A local civil rights agency or commission must also inform a person filing a complaint that the person may file the complaint with the IOCR in lieu of filing with the local agency or commission. The Bill further requires that, if a complaint has been pending with a local civil rights commission or agency for at least 12 months as of the Bill's effective date, the commission or agency must notify all parties of their right to transfer the complaint directly to the IOCR. The commission or agency must also notify the IOCR of those pending cases.

The Bill takes effect upon enactment.

Background

Iowa currently has 25 local civil rights commissions pursuant to Iowa Code section [216.19](#). Local commissions may investigate complaints alleging violations of the [Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965](#) and may cross-file complaints with the IOCR.

The IOCR receives approximately 50.0% of its funding from the federal government and 50.0% from the State General Fund. The IOCR maintains federal workshare agreements with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for most employment cases and with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for most housing cases. Federal reimbursement is not received for investigations involving education, public accommodation, or credit.

For FY 2026, the IOCR was appropriated \$1.4 million in the annual Administration and Regulation Appropriations Act.

Assumptions

- Of the 25 existing local commissions, 10 currently conduct investigations.
- The number of complaints referred to the IOCR for investigation is expected to increase. Because the requirement for certain cities to maintain a civil rights commission would change from mandatory to permissive, some cities may choose to eliminate their commissions. If this occurs, all pending and future complaints from those jurisdictions would be transferred to the IOCR.

- The IOCR’s workload is expected to increase as respondent-requested transfers at 12 months, and complaints pending longer than 12 months at the time of enactment, are transferred to the IOCR. This increase will require additional processes to complete existing investigations and to investigate transferred cases.
- The number of aged cases is unknown; therefore, the potential increase in investigative timelines cannot be determined. However, the IOCR indicates that timelines could increase by as much as 12 months.
- It is unknown how many transferred cases would qualify for federal reimbursement under existing workshare agreements. It is unknown whether federal workshare funding levels will increase, decrease, or remain stable.
- Cases transferred that are pending longer than 12 months from local commissions will not qualify for reimbursement under federal workshare agreements; therefore, additional general funds will be needed to process these complaints.
- The IOCR estimates that an additional 5.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions will be required to investigate and administratively process additional complaints. Cost estimates for these positions are based on starting salaries and benefits and include the following job classes:
 - 2.0 Attorney 1 FTE positions at an estimated cost of \$170,000.
 - 2.0 Civil Rights Specialist FTE positions at an estimated cost of \$148,000.
 - 1.0 Administrative Assistant 2 FTE position at an estimated cost of \$69,000.

Fiscal Impact

Senate File 579 is estimated to result in a minimum cost of approximately \$387,000 annually to the IOCR for 5.0 FTE positions. It is unknown what portion of this cost would be funded by the General Fund or through federal funding.

Source

Iowa Office of Civil Rights

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 13, 2026

Doc ID 1602356

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 2256](#) – Child in Need of Assistance Adjudication, Serious Chemical Dependency (LSB5382HV.1)

Staff Contact: Lindsey Ingraham (515.281.6764) lindsey.ingraham@legis.iowa.gov

Fiscal Note Version – Revised

Description

[House File 2256](#) allows a court to adjudicate a child in need of assistance (CINA) when the child requires treatment to cure or alleviate a serious chemical dependency or mental or behavioral health disorder that compromises the child’s safety or causes untoward aggressive behavior toward others in the household or the child’s community. A court can adjudicate a CINA if the child’s parent, guardian, or custodian is unwilling or unable to provide needed treatment for the child, or if the parent’s efforts to secure needed treatment have been exhausted and unsuccessful.

Background

Under Iowa Code chapter [232](#), “child in need of assistance” is defined as a child who has been found to meet the grounds for adjudication pursuant to Iowa Code section [232.96A](#). A Qualified Residential Treatment Program (QRTP) is an out-of-home placement option that offers a structured living environment for children who are court-ordered to the QRTP after being adjudicated as delinquent or as a CINA. Qualified Residential Treatment Programs are one of the four reimbursable non-foster family placement settings for which the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can seek federal reimbursement under Title IV-E.

Federal Title IV-E funding can be used for time-limited prevention services for mental health, substance use, and in-home parent skill-based programs for children who are candidates for foster care, pregnant or parenting youth in foster care, and the parents or kinship caregivers of those children. The percentage of children in care who are eligible for Title IV-E benefits is known as the Title IV-E penetration rate.

Assumptions

QRTP

- All new CINA cases will result in placements at QRTPs.
- In FY 2024, there were 819 calls for a CINA intake assessment. Of those calls for an intake assessment, 339 were accepted and 480 were rejected.
- In FY 2025, there were 752 calls for a CINA intake assessment. Of those calls for an intake assessment, 344 were accepted and 408 were rejected.
- The HHS assumes that the Bill will result in 20.0% of cases that would have formerly been rejected being accepted.
- The HHS estimates an increase of 89 CINA placements at QRTPs.
- The daily rate per child at the QRTPs is \$320.
- The percentage of children in QRTP care who are eligible for federal Title IV-E benefits is 2.13%. For those children, the State will pay for 36.83% of QRTP costs, while federal funds will provide for 63.17% of the costs.

FTE Positions

- The HHS will require 1.0 Social Worker 3 full-time equivalent (FTE) position and 2.0 Social Worker 2 FTE positions to implement the Bill. The cost for the new FTE positions is estimated to be \$271,000 annually.
- Support costs for the new FTE positions will be \$4,037 per position in FY 2027 and \$1,794 per position in FY 2028.
- The field penetration Title IV-E rate, which determines the percentage of case worker administrative costs eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement, is 11.0%.
- Case worker administrative costs eligible for Title IV-E reimbursement will be paid through State and federal funds in equal shares.

Fiscal Impact

The total annual cost of HF 2256 is estimated to be approximately \$10.7 million, of which the State cost is \$10.5 million, and the federal cost is \$155,000. **Figure 1** shows the breakdown of the costs for HF 2256.

Figure 1 — Estimated Costs for House File 2256

Category	State	Federal	Total
FTE Positions	\$ 256,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 271,000
Support Costs	11,000	1,000	12,000
QRTP Costs	10,255,000	140,000	10,395,000
Total	\$ 10,523,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 10,678,000

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Source

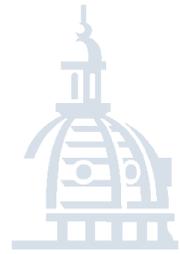
Department of Health and Human Services

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 13, 2026

Doc ID 1602428

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 2649](#) – Community Colleges, Baccalaureate Degrees (LSB5229HV.2)
Staff Contact: Michael Peters (515.281.6934) michael.peters@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – As amended and passed by the House

Description

[House File 2649](#) establishes a pilot program under the Department of Education (DE) to offer baccalaureate degrees at eligible community colleges. The State Board of Education will establish administrative rules necessary to administer this pilot program. The Bill also prohibits the creation of any baccalaureate degree program if there is an equivalent degree program offered at the main campus of a Regents institution or private, nonprofit college or university within 50 miles of the community college's main campus. The upper-level courses are also required to be provided only at a community college's primary campus location. All new degree programs must pertain to the following degree fields: education, nursing, information technology, public safety, business, health care management, agriculture, or dental hygiene.

Under the bill, tuition for Iowa residents for upper-level courses offered as part of a baccalaureate program is not to exceed 150.0% of the lowest tuition rate per semester charged by an institution of higher education under the State Board of Regents for a full-time resident student.

Background

In October 2025, Iowa community colleges released the results of a [College Student Baccalaureate Degree Feasibility Study](#) evaluating the feasibility of authorizing community colleges to offer bachelor's degrees in Iowa. The analysis cites projected workforce demand, noting that while 42.0% of Iowa jobs currently require a bachelor's degree, only 22.0% of Iowans hold one, and identifies educational deserts, particularly in rural areas, where access to affordable public four-year options is limited. The report concludes that Iowa community colleges possess partial academic and infrastructure capacity to offer bachelor's programs but would require policy changes related to faculty workload, targeted investments in facilities and technology, and careful alignment with their traditional open-access mission.

Drawing on experiences from 24 states where community college baccalaureate programs are already authorized, the report recommends:

- Allowing differentiated tuition for upper-division coursework, capped at 150.0% of lower-division tuition.
- Using existing program approval and regional accreditation processes with locally elected boards determining program offerings and identifying employment outcomes and statewide educational attainment as key metrics for evaluating program effectiveness.
- An earliest potential implementation date of fall 2028, assuming statutory authority is granted in 2026.

The DE utilizes the State of Iowa Curriculum System (STICS) as a centralized curriculum database and program approval system. The STICS is used by Iowa's community colleges to approve Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs, to approve Arts and Sciences courses, and to maintain the Iowa Community College Course Numbering System. The STICS

is also used at the secondary level for approval of CTE programs offered by Iowa public school districts. The system is not currently configured to support baccalaureate degree programs.

Assumptions

- The new baccalaureate programs will be integrated into the current STICS and will incur associated IT costs for the expansion.
- The baccalaureate program will be tuition-driven, and the community colleges will be allowed to charge differentiated tuition for upper-division coursework, capped at 150.0% of lower-division tuition.
- The number of colleges participating in the pilot program and the number of initial pilot programs is unknown; however, the Iowa Association of Community College Trustees confirmed each community college would be eligible for at least one pilot program.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of the Bill is unknown and will vary depending on how quickly and how many new baccalaureate programs are created during the pilot program. The DE estimates a one-time cost of \$100,000 to expand STICS. Any additional costs to implement the requirements of this Bill will be absorbed by existing staff within the Bureau of Community Colleges.

Sources

Department of Education
Iowa Association of Community College Trustees

/s/ Jennifer Acton

March 16, 2026

Doc ID 1602209

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.
