



[HF 2549](#) – False Election Materials, Prohibition (LSB5506HV)
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Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2549](#) relates to the use of artificial intelligence in technologies used in elections and the publication of certain materials related to elections. The Bill prohibits the use of artificial intelligence in automatic tabulating equipment, ballot marking devices, and optical scan voting systems approved for use in the State.

The Bill requires published material generated through the use of artificial intelligence that is designed to expressly advocate for the nomination, election, or defeat of a ballot issue to include a disclosure that the published material was generated using artificial intelligence. A person who fails to include this disclosure may be guilty of a Class D felony.

The Bill requires that published material designed to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate that includes a materially deceptive depiction of a candidate to include a disclosure that the published material has been manipulated. A person who fails to include this disclosure may be guilty of a Class D felony.

The Bill prohibits a person from making or publishing, or causing to be made or published, a false representation about a candidate or ballot issue that is intended to affect or affects voting at an election.

Background

Currently, the provisions regarding attribution statements on published materials are established in Iowa Code section 68A.405.

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

- Due to the requirements of House File 2549, the Iowa Ethics and Campaign Disclosure Board (IECDB) would need to hire 2.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) Attorney 1 positions due to increasing complaints, necessary investigations, and enforcement actions.
- Annual salary and benefits for an Attorney 1 FTE position is \$77,000.
- 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.
- 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.
- Marginal costs for county jails cannot be estimated due to a lack of data. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.

Correctional Impact

House File 2549 creates new criminal offenses, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated for the Bill due to a lack of existing conviction data. **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 Class D felonies. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimate and Length of Stay (LOS)

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2023 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day on Probation	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.4%	13.0	\$24.94	69.8%	39.5	\$ 7.67	14.5%	\$ 20.00	32.2%	\$ 50.00	15.7	\$ 7.67

Minority Impact

House File 2549 establishes new criminal offenses. As a result, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Management (DOM) cannot use existing data to estimate the minority impact of the Bill. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statement](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of House File 2549 for the IECDB is an increase in annual costs of \$154,000 for 2.0 additional Attorney 1 FTE positions.

House File 2549 establishes new criminal offenses, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction data. The average State cost for a Class D felony is between \$12,600 and \$18,200 per offense. The estimated impact to the State General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the Department of Corrections (DOC). The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Iowa Ethics and Campaign Disclosure Board
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Management
Department of Corrections
Legislative Services Agency

/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.