



To: Members of the General Assembly
From: Holly Lyons, Beth Lenstra, and Jennifer Acton
Subject: Correctional and Minority Impact Statements
Date: April 29, 2013

Correctional Impact Statements

The General Assembly enacted the requirement that the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) provide correctional impact statements as indicated in Iowa Code Section [2.56 \(Attachment A\)](#) starting in 1993. The correctional impact statement addresses the potential change in the number of criminal cases, correctional facility capacity, and fiscal impact on the criminal justice system. The LSA incorporates the correctional impact statement into the fiscal note issued pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#).

The General Assembly purchased a prison population forecasting model at the end of a two-year interim study committee (referred to as the Toborg Report) in 1990. That model was provided to the Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJPD), as it serves as the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for the State of Iowa. That model was updated over the years and is used by the CJJPD for a variety of purposes. The CJJPD and the Department of Corrections (DOC) use the model to provide prison population projection data to the LSA for correctional impact statements.

Iowa has comprehensive data bases for criminal justice information at the State level, including the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS – used by the Judicial Branch) and the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON – used by the State DOC). Both ICIS and ICON feed data into the Justice Data Warehouse which is then used for such tasks as correctional impacts, minority impacts, prison population forecasts, and other data mining activities. The ICON system does provide some limited county jail information, for those offenders held in county jails that are then supervised on probation or parole or transferred to the State prison system. Otherwise, access to county jail data is not readily available (for offenders who receive a jail sentence only).

Attachment B is a copy of the memo issued by Holly Lyons, Division Director of the LSA's Fiscal Services Division, regarding correctional impact statements that show the cost by offense class of one non-violent crime. This is the first legislative session the LSA has issued such a memo – it provides the methodology, and minimum and maximum cost ranges and serves as a reference for legislators, staff, and the general public. The memo is posted on the LSA website for fiscal notes at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/LSAReports/fiscalNotes.aspx>.

Minority Impact Statements

Attachment C is a copy of HF 2393 – the enabling legislation for minority impacts in Iowa. The Bill became law July 1, 2008 (FY 2009). The legislation requires the LSA to work with the CJJPD in determining the impact.

The enabling legislation also requires each applicant for grants from State agencies to provide a minority impact statement. The Office of Grants Enterprise Management within the Department of Management (DOM) has developed a form for agencies to use in gathering the information. The DOM contact is Kathy Mabie at 515-281-7076.

When the legislation was first enacted in 2008, the LSA formed a Team to conduct a literature review of what information federal, state, and local governments provide in this area. Also, other organizations, such as the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), The Sentencing Project, and the National Association of Sentencing Commissions were also contacted for information. The LSA Team met with the following State agencies: CJJPD, Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, Transportation, and Justice, as well as the Department of Human Rights, Persons with Disabilities and Deaf Services Divisions. We discussed the process with representatives of the Judicial Branch. We worked closely with Isabel Gomez (Minnesota) and Jack O'Connell (Delaware) in developing a format that is currently being used by the LSA. There does appear to be a lack of data at the local level for jails, and a lack of data concerning disabled offenders.

Iowa was the first State to statutorily require minority impact statements. In 2008, according to the [Sentencing Project](#), Iowa ranked first in the nation on over-incarceration of minority men. A recently published report by the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee now shows the top three states ranked chronologically are Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and Iowa. See the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute report, [“Wisconsin’s Mass Incarceration of African American Males: Welfare Challenges for 2013”](#) for a discussion of the data collection methodology, reasons for over-incarceration of minorities, and impact on minority communities.

LSA staff has been contacted by legislators and staff from Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Wisconsin over the last several years, requesting information on the process of creating such a document, and enabling legislation. Some states want to look at minority impacts for all areas of government; some want minority impacts for human services, while others want to limit the requirement for the issuance of a minority impact only to changes in the Criminal Code.

According to the NCSL, California has a law (Health and Safety Code) that relates to health, medical, and fiscal impacts on the community for legislation that mandates a benefit or service. Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Texas, and Arkansas have either created interim study committees or introduced enabling legislation. Staff at the Minnesota Sentencing Commission was most helpful back in 2008. The Commission has provided minority impact statements to the Legislature since 2006. However, none of these States have enacted a requirement for minority impact statements.

Attachment D is a copy of the memo issued by Holly Lyons, Division Director of the LSA's Fiscal Services Division, regarding minority impact statements. This is the first legislative session the LSA has issued such a memo – it provides background information and serves as a reference for legislators, staff, and the general public. The memo cites the US Census data for Iowa and compares the racial makeup of the general population to the corrections population. It also provides national data from the US Department of Justice. The memo is posted on the LSA website for fiscal notes at <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/LSAReports/fiscalNotes.aspx>.

Attachment E has examples of fiscal notes that include a correctional, minority, and fiscal impact. A fiscal note was chosen from each of the last six legislative sessions to get a sense of how the minority impacts have developed over the course of time. There was no additional cost because existing staff in the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Branches incorporated the work into their existing duties. When the minority impact statement was enacted, the LSA incorporated the minority impact statements into the correctional impact/fiscal notes. Minority impact statements in Iowa are required for bills with criminal penalties only.

Please let us know if we may be of additional assistance.

2.56 Correctional impact statements.

1. Prior to debate on the floor of a chamber of the general assembly, a correctional impact statement shall be attached to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment which proposes a change in the law which creates a public offense, significantly changes an existing public offense or the penalty for an existing offense, or changes existing sentencing, parole, or probation procedures. The statement shall include information concerning the estimated number of criminal cases per year that the legislation will impact, the fiscal impact of confining persons pursuant to the legislation, the impact of the legislation on minorities, the impact of the legislation upon existing correctional institutions, community-based correctional facilities and services, and jails, the likelihood that the legislation may create a need for additional prison capacity, and other relevant matters. The statement shall be factual and shall, if possible, provide a reasonable estimate of both the immediate effect and the long-range impact upon prison capacity.

2. *a.* When a committee of the general assembly reports a bill, joint resolution, or amendment to the floor, the committee shall state in the report whether a correctional impact statement is or is not required.

b. The legislative services agency shall review all bills and joint resolutions placed on the calendar of either chamber of the general assembly, as well as amendments filed to bills or joint resolutions on the calendar, to determine whether a correctional impact statement is required.

c. A member of the general assembly may request the preparation of a correctional impact statement by submitting a request to the legislative services agency.

3. The legislative services agency shall cause to be prepared a correctional impact statement within a reasonable time after receiving a request or determining that a proposal is subject to this section. All correctional impact statements approved by the legislative services agency shall be transmitted immediately to either the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate, after notifying the sponsor of the legislation that the statement has been prepared for publication. The chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate shall attach the statement to the bill, joint resolution, or amendment affected as soon as it is available.

4. The legislative services agency may request the cooperation of any state department or agency or political subdivision in preparing a correctional impact statement.

5. The legislative services agency, in cooperation with the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights, shall develop a protocol for analyzing the impact of the legislation on minorities.

6. A revised correctional impact statement shall be prepared if the correctional impact has been changed by the adoption of an amendment, and may be requested by a member of the general assembly or be prepared upon a determination made by the legislative services agency. However, a request for a revised correctional impact statement shall not delay action on the bill, joint resolution, or amendment unless so ordered by the presiding officer of the chamber.

93 Acts, ch 171, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §12, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1095, §1, 2, 4

Referred to in §2A.4



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To: Members of the Iowa General Assembly
From: Holly M. Lyons, Fiscal Services Division Director
Subject: Correctional Impact Statements
Date: February 11, 2013

Pursuant to Iowa Code section [2.56](#), the Legislative Services Agency is required to determine the potential correctional impact of proposed legislation that creates a public offense, changes a current offense, or changes existing correctional procedures. The statements below provide cost estimates to the corrections system (State prison, probation, and parole), public defender's office, and the Judicial Branch. The cost estimates are provided by offense class for non-violent crimes.

These cost estimates do not include prosecution costs that may be county costs, State costs, or both. These cost estimates also do not include county jail operating costs due to a lack of data. This document is for background purposes only. Proposed legislation that impacts the criminal code will be analyzed as appropriate.

Methodology:

1. Judicial Branch salary costs are based on the FY 2013 budget. Average minutes per case for judges are based on a weighted case formula study conducted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) in Iowa in 2008. Average minutes per case for Clerk of Court staff are based on a work-time study conducted by the Judicial Branch in 2003.
2. Costs for indigent defense are based on Iowa Code sections [13B.4](#) and [815.7](#).
3. Marginal costs for correctional facilities are based on actual FY 2012 expenditures from all funding sources for the Department of Corrections (DOC) and Community-Based Corrections (CBC). Average daily populations were provided by the DOC from the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON).
4. The FY 2012 average length of stay on probation or parole supervision was provided by the DOC using data from the ICON. Average costs for parole and probation supervision are based on actual FY 2012 expenditures from all funding sources.
5. The average length of stay in State prison by offense class was provided by the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJPD) of the Department of Human Rights.

Cost Estimates:

Simple Misdemeanor

The average State cost for one simple misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$30 to \$330. The minimum cost includes court time of a Magistrate or District Associate Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of indigent defense.

Serious Misdemeanor

The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$210 to \$7,200. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Associate Judge or a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff. The maximum cost includes court time plus costs for indigent defense and State prison.

Aggravated Misdemeanor

The average State cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$2,500 to \$6,900. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Associate Judge or a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

Class D Felony

The average State cost for one Class D felony conviction ranges from \$5,400 to \$12,300. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

Class C Felony

The average State cost for one Class C felony conviction ranges from \$6,500 to \$19,100. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

Class B Felony

The average State cost for one Class B felony conviction ranges from \$8,600 to \$35,000. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

Cost estimates for serious and aggravated misdemeanors and all felony convictions will be incurred across multiple fiscal years while the offender is supervised in the correctional system, either in prison or the community.

Please contact Beth Lenstra at 281-6301 or Jennifer Acton at 281-7846 for further assistance.

House File 2393 - Enrolled

PAG LIN

1 1 HOUSE FILE 2393
 1 2
 1 3 AN ACT
 1 4 PROVIDING REQUIREMENTS FOR MINORITY IMPACT STATEMENTS IN
 1 5 RELATION TO STATE GRANT APPLICATIONS AND CORRECTIONAL
 1 6 IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR LEGISLATION, AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE
 1 7 AND APPLICABILITY DATES.
 1 8
 1 9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:
 1 10
 1 11 Section 1. Section 2.56, subsection 1, Code 2007, is
 1 12 amended to read as follows:
 1 13 1. Prior to debate on the floor of a chamber of the
 1 14 general assembly, a correctional impact statement shall be
 1 15 attached to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment which
 1 16 proposes a change in the law which creates a public offense,
 1 17 significantly changes an existing public offense or the
 1 18 penalty for an existing offense, or changes existing
 1 19 sentencing, parole, or probation procedures. The statement
 1 20 shall include information concerning the estimated number of
 1 21 criminal cases per year that the legislation will impact, the
 1 22 fiscal impact of confining persons pursuant to the
 1 23 legislation, the impact of the legislation on minorities, the
 1 24 impact of the legislation upon existing correctional
 1 25 institutions, community-based correctional facilities and
 1 26 services, and jails, the likelihood that the legislation may
 1 27 create a need for additional prison capacity, and other
 1 28 relevant matters. The statement shall be factual and shall,
 1 29 if possible, provide a reasonable estimate of both the
 1 30 immediate effect and the long-range impact upon prison
 1 31 capacity.
 1 32 Sec. 2. Section 2.56, Code 2007, is amended by adding the
 1 33 following new subsection:
 1 34 NEW SUBSECTION. 4A. The legislative services agency in
 1 35 cooperation with the division of criminal and juvenile justice
 2 1 planning of the department of human rights shall develop a
 2 2 protocol for analyzing the impact of the legislation on
 2 3 minorities.
 2 4 Sec. 3. NEW SECTION. 8.11 GRANT APPLICATIONS == MINORITY
 2 5 IMPACT STATEMENTS.
 2 6 1. Each application for a grant from a state agency shall
 2 7 include a minority impact statement that contains the
 2 8 following information:
 2 9 a. Any disproportionate or unique impact of proposed
 2 10 policies or programs on minority persons in this state.
 2 11 b. A rationale for the existence of programs or policies
 2 12 having an impact on minority persons in this state.
 2 13 c. Evidence of consultation of representatives of minority
 2 14 persons in cases where a policy or program has an identifiable
 2 15 impact on minority persons in this state.
 2 16 2. For the purposes of this section, the following
 2 17 definitions shall apply:
 2 18 a. "Disability" means the same as provided in section

2 19 15.102, subsection 5, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1).
2 20 b. "Minority persons" includes individuals who are women,
2 21 persons with a disability, Blacks, Latinos, Asians or Pacific
2 22 Islanders, American Indians, and Alaskan Native Americans.
2 23 c. "State agency" means a department, board, bureau,
2 24 commission, or other agency or authority of the state of Iowa.
2 25 3. The office of grants enterprise management shall create
2 26 and distribute a minority impact statement form for state
2 27 agencies and ensure its inclusion with applications for
2 28 grants.
2 29 4. The directives of this section shall be carried out to
2 30 the extent consistent with federal law.
2 31 5. The minority impact statement shall be used for
2 32 informational purposes.
2 33 Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE AND APPLICABILITY DATES. This Act takes
2 34 effect July 1, 2008, and shall apply to grants for which
2 35 applications are due beginning January 1, 2009.

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PATRICK J. MURPHY
Speaker of the House

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JOHN P. KIBBIE
President of the Senate

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3 12 I hereby certify that this bill originated in the House and
3 13 is known as House File 2393, Eighty-second General Assembly.

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MARK BRANDSGARD
Chief Clerk of the House

3 18

3 19 Approved _____, 2008

3 20

3 21

3 22

3 23 CHESTER J. CULVER

3 24 Governor



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To: Members of the Iowa General Assembly
From: Holly M. Lyons, Fiscal Services Division Director
Subject: Minority Impact Statements
Date: February 11, 2013

Pursuant to Iowa Code section [2.56\(1\)](#), the Legislative Services Agency is required to determine the potential impact on minorities of proposed legislation that creates a public offense, changes a current offense, or changes existing correctional procedures. Minority persons are defined in Iowa Code section [8.11](#) as women, persons with a disability, Blacks, Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaskan Native Americans. Disability is defined in Iowa Code section [15.102\(5\)\(b\)\(1\)](#). The statements below provide background information regarding minorities in the correctional system from a national and state perspective.

Iowa Census Information

The U.S. Census estimate for Iowa was 3.1 million people as of 2011 (the most current estimates available). Women comprise 50.5% of the population. Approximately 91.3% of Iowa's population is white. The composition of the remaining 8.7% is: 2.9% Black, 0.4% American Indian or Alaska Native; 1.7% Asian, 0.1% Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 1.8% is of two or more races; and 1.8% unknown. A total of 5.0% of Iowa's population identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino (of any race). Approximately 11.2% of Iowa's population has at least one disability.

Prison System Information

The U.S. Department of Justice estimates there were 1.6 million prisoners incarcerated in federal or State prisons on December 31, 2011 (the most recent data available). Men comprised 93.3% of the total prison population. The following statistics are for offenders sentenced to more than one year of incarceration:

- 37.8% Black;
- 33.6% white;
- 22.8% Hispanic;
- 5.8% of other races or unknown.

Iowa's prison population was 8,333 offenders on June 30, 2012. Men comprised 91.8% of the population. A total of 6.5% of Iowa's prison population identified themselves as Hispanic (nearly all of these identified themselves racially as being white). According to the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJPD) of the Department of Human Rights, the racial composition of the prison system was:

- 64.5% white;
- 26.2% Black;
- 0.9% Asian or Pacific Islander;
- 1.8% American Indian or Alaska Native.

Probation and Parole Information

According to the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC), on June 30, 2012, approximately 8.2% of the offenders in prison were women and 25.7% of offenders under supervision in Community-Based Corrections (CBC) were women. Approximately 21.9% of the total offender population under correctional supervision consisted of women.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, on December 31, 2011, 75.0% of offenders on probation nationwide are men. Nationally, the racial composition of the probation population was:

- 54.0% white;
- 31.0% Black;
- 13.0% Hispanic or Latino;
- 1.0% American Indian or Alaska Natives;
- 1.0% Asian or Pacific Islander.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, on December 31, 2011, 11.0% of offenders on parole nationwide are women. Nationally, the racial composition of the parole population was:

- 41.0% white;
- 39.0% Black;
- 18.0% Hispanic or Latino;
- 1.0% American Indian or Alaska Natives;
- 1.0% Asian or Pacific Islander.

Iowa's Corrections System (Prison, Probation, and Parole)

According to the Iowa DOC, the racial composition of offenders under correctional supervision on June 30, 2012 was:

- 74.7% white,
- 17.4% Black;
- 5.2% Hispanic or Latino;
- 1.2% American Indian or Alaska Natives;
- 1.0% Asian or Pacific Islander;
- 0.5% of unknown race.

Please contact Beth Lenstra at 281-6301 or Jennifer Acton at 281-7846 for further assistance.



HF 178 - Controlled Substances (Hallucinogenics Added) (LSB 1458 HV)
Analyst: Jennifer Acton (Phone: (515) 281-7846) (jennifer.acton@legis.state.ia.us)
Fiscal Note Version - New
Requested by Representative Mascher

Description

House File 178 adds Salvia Divinorum and Salvinorin A to the list of Schedule I controlled substances. The Bill imposes a Class C felony for the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver and imposes a serious misdemeanor for the possession of Salvia Divinorum and Salvinorin A.

Background

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- Salvia is a psychoactive herb that can induce strong dissociative effects.
- Salvia Divinorum can be chewed, smoked, or ingested in liquid form and produces experiences ranging from laughter to more profound altered states.
- Salvia Divinorum is native to certain areas of the Sierra Mazateca in Oaxaca, Mexico.
- In FY 2008, there were no prison admissions for hallucinogenic drugs.
- In FY 2007, there were seven prison admissions for hallucinogenic drugs.
- According to the Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse and Prevention Division, there have been no reports of abuse of Salvia Divinorum in Iowa, to date.
- The average State cost for one Class C felony ranges from \$6,200 (court costs, indigent defense, and probation) to \$18,800 (court costs with a jury, indigent defense, prison, and parole) for each offender convicted. Additional costs will be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.
- The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor ranges from \$180 (court costs) to \$5,600 (court costs including a jury, indigent defense, and prison).
- According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), in FY 2008, approximately 12 States had adopted legislation criminalizing the use of Salvia Divinorum and Salvinorin A.

Minority Data Information

The U.S. Census estimate for Iowa was 3.0 million people as of July 1, 2007 (the most current estimates available). Men are 49.3% of the population. Approximately 91.0% of Iowa's population is white. The composition of the remaining 9.0% is: 2.3% black, 0.3% American Indian or Alaska Native; 1.5% Asian; 0.01% native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; 3.8% Hispanic or Latino (of any race); and 1.09% is unknown.

Assumptions

Correctional and Fiscal Impact

Prison sentences for hallucinogens are rare in Iowa.

Minority Impact

Approximately 14.0% of Iowa's population has at least one disability. The number of offenders convicted under this Bill who are disabled may be 14.0%.

Summary of Impacts

Correctional Impact

The correctional impact cannot be determined since this is a new crime. However, hallucinogenic drug use in Iowa is uncommon and therefore, the immediate impact is likely to be minimal.

Minority Impact

House File 178 is not likely to have a disproportionate impact on any minority population.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact cannot be determined due to a lack of data; however, the Bill creates a new crime. The cost to the State for one person being convicted of the sale, delivery, or manufacture of Salvia Divinorum or Salvinorin A ranges from \$6,200 to \$18,800 and the impact would cross multiple fiscal years. The cost to the State for one person being convicted of the possession of Salvia Divinorum or Salvinorin A ranges from \$180 to \$5,600.

Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Department of Corrections
Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 4, 2009

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to Joint Rule 17 and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to Section 2.56, Code of Iowa. Data used in developing this fiscal note, including correctional and minority impact information is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency to members of the Legislature upon request.



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Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division

HF 2378 – Escapes, Criminal Offense Reclassification (LSB 5215HV)
Analyst: Beth Lenstra (Phone: 515-281-6301) (beth.lenstra@legis.state.ia.us)
Fiscal Note Version – New
Requested by Representative Kurt Swaim

Description

House File 2378 equalizes the penalty for all escapes or attempted escapes from custody. Under the Bill any escapes are a Class D felony.

Background

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- Current law provides for a Class D felony escape offense if the underlying offense is a felony.
- Current law provides for a serious misdemeanor escape offense if the underlying offense is a misdemeanor.
- There were 72 offenders convicted of escape in FY 2009; of these, 37 were misdemeanants.
- Enhancing penalties increases the average length of stay in prison and the incarceration rate (number of offenders sentenced to prison). The average length of stay in prison is 14.3 months for a Class D felony and 10.8 months for a serious misdemeanor. The average length of stay on probation is 31.6 months for a Class D felony and 11.2 months for a serious misdemeanor.
- The incarceration rate to prison for Class D felony escape is 66.0%. The incarceration rate for misdemeanor escape is 56.0%. Misdemeanants are more likely to be sentenced to jail under current law. However, the average length of stay in county jails is not known.
- The marginal cost per day for prison is \$18.29 per offender. The average daily cost for probation is \$3.64 per offender.
- The average cost per misdemeanor case for the court system is \$200 for a bench trial and \$1,000 for a jury trial.
- The average cost per felony case for the court system is \$405 for a bench trial and \$2,500 for a jury trial.
- The difference in cost per case for indigent defense for a serious misdemeanor compared to a Class D felony is \$600.

Minority Data Information

- The U.S. Census estimate for Iowa was 3.0 million people as of July 1, 2008 (the most current estimate available). Men comprise 49.3% of the population. Approximately 92.0% of Iowa's population is white. The composition of the remaining 8.0% is: 3.2% black, 0.3% American Indian or Alaska Native; 1.7% Asian; and 2.8% is of two or more races or unknown.
- Iowa's prison population was 8,454 offenders on June 30, 2009. Men comprise 92.1% of the population. According to the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJPD) of the Department of Human Rights, the racial composition of the prison system was: 71.4% white; 25.8% black; 0.9% Asian or Pacific Islander; and 1.9% American Indian or Alaska

- Native. Included in these racial groups were 6.7% that identified themselves as Hispanic (nearly all of these identified themselves racially as being white).
- According to the CJJPD, on June 30, 2009, approximately 7.9% of the offenders in prison were women and 26.5% of offenders under supervision in Community-Based Corrections (CBC) were women. Approximately 21.9% of the total offender population under correctional supervision was women.
- Where race was known for offenders convicted of escape, 12.5% were Hispanic and 37.5% were black.

Assumptions

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- Charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends will not change over the projection period.
- The criminal sentencing change takes effect July 1, 2010. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the law's effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- Half of the offenders are indigent.
- These cases will be bench trials.

Minority Data Information: Approximately 14.0% of Iowa's population has at least one disability. The number of disabled offenders convicted under this Bill may be 14.0%.

Summary of Impacts

Correctional Impact: There will be an estimated 37 offenders annually convicted of a Class D felony under the Bill that are currently convicted of a serious misdemeanor under current law. Eleven of these offenders will be sentenced to prison and 7 will be sentenced to probation in FY 2011. In FY 2012 and annually thereafter, there will be 25 offenders sentenced to prison and 12 sentenced to probation. All of these offenders will remain in the correctional system for a longer period compared to current law. The table below shows the correctional impact on the prison system. The population increases by more than the number of admissions because the average length of stay exceeds one year (14.3 months).

FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
11	30	39	40	41

Minority Impact: This Bill will increase the number of minorities, specifically blacks and Hispanics, sentenced to prison. They will remain in prison for a longer period compared to current law. For those sentenced to probation, they will serve a longer sentence under this Bill's provisions compared to current law.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact is estimated to be \$46,000 in FY 2011. This estimate includes additional costs for the prison system (\$36,000), indigent defense (\$6,000), and the court system (\$4,000). The fiscal impact for FY 2012 is estimated to be \$219,000. This estimate includes additional costs for the prison system (\$200,000), indigent defense (\$11,000), and the court system (\$8,000).

The fiscal impact to the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) system is anticipated to be minimal for the first two years. Costs are expected to increase in future fiscal years due to increasing caseloads attributed to the increased length of stay for offenders.

Fewer misdemeanants will serve time in county jails so there will be savings to county jail operations but the impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of data.

Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Department of Corrections
Judicial Branch
Office of the State Public Defender

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 15, 2010

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to Joint Rule 17 and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to Iowa Code Section 2.56. Data used in developing this fiscal note, including correctional and minority impact information, is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.



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Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division

HF 278 – Eluding Law Enforcement in Motor Vehicle (LSB 2201HV)

Analyst: Beth Lenstra (Phone: 515-281-6301) (beth.lenstra@legis.state.ia.us)

Fiscal Note Version – New

Requested by Representative Kurt Swaim

Description

House File 278 broadens the definition of eluding or attempting to elude a marked law enforcement vehicle. In order to be convicted under this Bill the driver must also have committed another traffic offense.

Background

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- The table below shows the number of misdemeanor convictions for the last two fiscal years per the Justice Data Warehouse.

Misdemeanor Convictions for Eluding		
	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>
Serious Misdemeanor	168	167
Aggravated Misdemeanor	147	142
Total	<u>315</u>	<u>309</u>

- Approximately 50.0% of offenders currently convicted of a serious misdemeanor could be convicted of an aggravated misdemeanor under the provisions of this Bill.
- According to the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), approximately 62.2% of offenders under correctional supervision for serious misdemeanor eluding also had convictions for more serious offenses.
- This Bill's provisions will apply to 37.8% of offenders currently being convicted of a serious misdemeanor.
- Based on information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and ICON data, for those aggravated misdemeanants with no concurrent or consecutive felony, the probation rate is 72.5%, residential placement to an Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) facility is 5.0%, and the prison incarceration rate is 22.5%.
- According to ICIS data, the jail incarceration rate for aggravated misdemeanants is 49.3% and the average jail term imposed is 35 days. The jail incarceration rate for serious misdemeanants is 58.4% and the average jail term imposed is 56 days. The marginal cost per day for county jails is \$15.00.
- An offender convicted of a serious misdemeanor is required to pay a fine of at least \$315 but no more than \$1,875. The judge may impose imprisonment not to exceed one year. Sentences of one year or less are served in county jails.

- An offender convicted of an aggravated misdemeanor is required to pay a fine of at least \$625 but no more than \$6,250. The judge may impose imprisonment not to exceed two years. Sentences greater than one year are served in the State prisons.
- The average length of stay in prison for aggravated misdemeanants is 7.9 months. The marginal cost per day is \$16.75.
- The average length of stay in a residential facility is 4.1 months. The marginal cost per day is \$11.02. The current waiting list for placement in a Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facility is 788 offenders. This number includes offenders waiting in State prison, parole, probation, county jails, or the U.S. prison system.
- A serious misdemeanor sentenced to probation serves 10.8 months on average while an aggravated misdemeanor serves 19.6 months on average. The difference in the average length of stay on probation for an aggravated misdemeanor compared to a serious misdemeanor is 8.8 months. The average length of stay on parole upon release from prison for an aggravated misdemeanor is 5.6 months. The average daily cost for parole or probation is \$3.24.
- The difference in cost per case for indigent defense for an aggravated misdemeanor compared to a serious misdemeanor is \$600.
- There is minimal difference in costs to the Judicial Branch for an aggravated misdemeanor compared to a serious misdemeanor.

Minority Data Information: Approximately 40.0% of offenders convicted of serious misdemeanor eluding are African Americans.

Assumptions

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- Charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends will not change over the projection period.
- Prisoner length of stay, revocation rates, and other correctional policies and practices will not change over the projection period.
- The law will become effective July 1, 2011. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- Broadening the definition to remove the speeding requirement and adding an endangerment component may increase the number of aggravated misdemeanor convictions and decrease the number of serious misdemeanor convictions.
- Eluding may not be the most serious conviction for offenders convicted of this offense. They may receive multiple convictions for their actions where a felony may be the lead offense. To the extent that a percentage of offenders have a lead offense of a felony, this Bill will have a limited correctional impact on offenders currently convicted of the aggravated misdemeanor conviction.
- Half of the offenders convicted will be indigent.

Minority Data Information: Approximately 14.0% of Iowa's population has at least one disability. The number of disabled offenders convicted under this Bill may be 14.0%.

Summary of Impacts

Correctional Impact

There will be 84 offenders annually convicted of an aggravated misdemeanor under the Bill that are convicted of a serious misdemeanor under current law. Of these, 52 will have more serious offenses and not be impacted by the enhanced penalty for eluding imposed by this Bill. Of the remaining 32 offenders, 14 offenders will be sentenced to correctional supervision as follows: 10 to probation, 1 to OWI residential facility, and 3 to prison. The 10 offenders sentenced to probation would have received probation under current law. However, they will remain on probation for a longer period (8.8 months) than current law.

There will be 18 offenders not sentenced to prison, residential facilities, or probation. Of these, 16 offenders convicted under this Bill will receive a jail sentence. Upon release from jail they may also receive a fine or community service, or both. There will be two offenders that may receive a fine or community service, or both.

There will be two offenders admitted to prison in FY 2012, and three annually thereafter. The prison population will increase by two offenders in FY 2012, and three annually thereafter for the next five years. There will not be a significant increase in the prison population because the average length of stay is short (7.9 months).

On an annual basis, there will be three fewer admissions to county jails. Under current law, 19 serious misdemeanants are sentenced to county jails for an average length of stay of 56 days. Under the Bill, 16 of the 19 offenders will be aggravated misdemeanants sentenced to county jails for an average length of stay of 35 days. There will be a net reduction of 504 fewer days served in jail. [(19 offenders x 56 days) – (16 offenders x 35 days)].

On an annual basis, there will be one additional admission to CBC residential facilities. The offender will be released to probation upon successful completion of the residential program. Note there are currently offenders waiting to enter residential facilities.

There will be one additional admission to probation supervision annually. However, this offender will remain on correctional supervision for a longer period (8.8 months) compared to current law. There will be a slight increase in the probation population in future years because of the increased length of stay in the system.

Minority Impact

It is anticipated this Bill will have a disproportionate impact on African Americans because approximately 40.0% of offenders convicted of serious misdemeanor eluding are African Americans. To the extent the Bill shifts serious misdemeanor convictions to aggravated misdemeanor convictions, there will be an increase in the length of stay of minority offenders in the corrections system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact is estimated to be an increased cost to the State General Fund of \$11,100 in FY 2012 and \$30,100 in FY 2013. The table below shows the impact by areas within the State criminal justice system.

State General Fund Impact		
	FY 2012	FY 2013
Indigent Defense	\$ 4,800	\$ 9,600
State Prisons	6,000	18,000
CBC	300	2,500
	<u>\$ 11,100</u>	<u>\$ 30,100</u>

There will be a savings to county jail operations of approximately \$7,600 annually.

Sources

Department of Corrections
Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Judicial Branch
Office of the State Public Defender

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 23, 2011

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to **Joint Rule 17** and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to **Section 2.56, Code of Iowa**. Data used in developing this fiscal note, including correctional and minority impact information, is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.



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Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division

HF 2390 – Child Pornography (LSB 5149HV)

Analyst: Beth Lenstra (Phone: 515-281-6301) (beth.lenstra@legis.state.ia.us)

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

House File 2390 expands the definition of human trafficking and the definition of obscenity. The Bill specifies that a person's ignorance of the age of the victim is no defense against a human trafficking charge. The Bill creates and defines a new offense, solicitation of commercial sexual activity. Offenders convicted of the new offense are guilty of a Class "D" felony and are subject to requirements of the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for at least 10 years. House File 2390 requires victims of commercial sexual activity that are under age 18 to be eligible for victim compensation. The Bill broadens the definition of obscenity to include the term "visual depiction" in the offense of sexual exploitation of a minor.

Background

Correctional and Fiscal Information

1. Current law provides a graduated system of penalties for human trafficking, ranging from a Class "D" to a Class "B" felony. A conviction for enticing a minor ranges from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class "C" felony. Convictions under Iowa Code chapter **728** range from a simple misdemeanor to a Class "C" felony, depending upon the specific crime and circumstances of the offense. Offenders charged under these chapters may plead to a lesser offense and be convicted of a Class "D" felony or an aggravated misdemeanor.
2. There are currently two offenders in prison convicted of human trafficking; one is convicted of a Class "B" offense and the other has two Class "C" felony convictions.
3. The Bill includes law enforcement officers or agents representing themselves to be under age 18 with penalties matching offenses committed with actual victims, for solicitation of commercial sexual activity. According to the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), 78.6% of offenders admitted to probation or prison involved law enforcement officers or agents representing themselves to be minors.
4. According to the **National Human Trafficking Hotline**, there were 21 total tip and crisis calls and 161 hotline calls for Iowa related to antilabor or antisex trafficking combined. This is approximately 46 cases per year. The reporting period is from December 2007 through February 2012.
5. Sex offenders supervised by Community-Based Corrections may be required to wear an electronic monitoring device. Sex offenders are subject to requirements of the SOR for at least 10 years. The SOR is administered by the Department of Public Safety (DPS).
6. The marginal cost per day for prison is \$15.59. The average cost per day for intensive supervision is \$7.78 and \$3.49 for probation or parole supervision. The average length of stay on intensive supervision for sex offenders is 460 days. The cost per day for Global

Positioning System electronic monitoring is \$5.50. The average length of stay for sex offenders on electronic monitoring is 352 days.

7. According to the Justice Data Warehouse, the State Public Defender's Office, the Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections, and the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Division of the Department of Human Rights, the following are estimated sentencing dispositions, length of stay, indigent defense costs, and court case costs for those convicted of Class "D" felonies and aggravated misdemeanors for crimes against persons and sex offenses.

Criminal Justice System Information

Offense Class	Percent Sentenced to Prison	Avg Length of Stay in Prison	Percent Sentenced to Probation	Avg Length of Stay on Probation	Avg Length of Stay on Parole	Special Sentence of 10 Yrs After Discharge of Original Sentence	Sex Offender Registry for 10 years	Cost of Indigent Defense	Avg cost per case for Judicial Branch
Class D Chapter 710 Offenses	40.0%	36.8 months	60.0%	30.8 months	13.7 months	No	Yes	\$1,200	\$2,500
Aggravated Misdemeanor Chapter 710 Offenses (*)	9.4%	13.5 months	53.1%	18.1 months	5.3 months	No	Yes	\$1,200	\$1,000
Aggravated Misdemeanor Chapter 728 Offenses	0.0%	NA	100.0%	18.1 months	5.3 months	Yes	Yes	\$1,200	\$1,000

*Approximately 21.9% are sentenced to county jail for an average length of stay of 43 days.

Minority Data Information

- Both of the offenders currently in prison for human trafficking are black.
- The majority of offenders (85.7%) convicted of obscenity charges are white.

Assumptions

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- Charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends will not change over the projection period.
- Prisoner length of stay, revocation rates, and other criminal justice policies and practices will not change over the projection period.
- The law will become effective July 1, 2012. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- All offenders will be placed on intensive supervision and electronic monitoring when they first enter probation or parole supervision.
- Broadening the definition of a crime increases the likelihood of convictions. Half of the offenders will be indigent. All trials will be by jury.
- There will be an estimated 56 cases annually for the human trafficking provisions of the Bill. Of these, 61.1% will be dismissed or acquitted, 16.7% (9) will be convicted as charged, and 22.2% (12) will be convicted of other charges.
- There will be an estimated 20 cases annually for the obscenity provisions of the Bill. Of these, 80.0% will be dismissed or acquitted while 20.0% (4) will be convicted as charged.

To the extent prosecutors file separate charges for each visual depiction of obscenity, the correctional and fiscal impact may be understated in this fiscal note.

- There will be an increase in county jail sentences for misdemeanor convictions. Marginal costs for county jails cannot be determined due to a lack of data. For the purpose of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is \$15.00 per day.
- The costs to the Crime Victim Compensation Fund will not be significant.

Minority Data Information

- The impact on minorities will remain consistent with current practice.
- Approximately 14.0% of Iowa's population has at least one disability. The number of disabled offenders convicted under this Bill may be 14.0%.

Summary of Impacts

Correctional Impact

The table below shows the annual convictions under this Bill. These will be new offenders in the criminal justice system.

Annual Convictions by Crime and Offense Class

	# of Offenders Convicted	Prison	Probation	Jail
Human Trafficking				
Class "D" Felony	9	4	5	0
Aggravated Misdemeanor	12	1	6	3
Obscenity				
Aggravated Misdemeanor	4	0	4	0

There will be an estimated two offenders sentenced to prison in FY 2013 and five annually thereafter. The prison population will increase by three offenders in FY 2013, seven offenders in FY 2014, and eight annually thereafter. The population increase exceeds admissions because the average length of stay per offender exceeds three years.

There will be seven offenders sentenced to probation in FY 2013 and 15 offenders annually thereafter. The probation population will increase by eight offenders in FY 2013, 15 offenders in FY 2014, and 11 offenders annually for each of the three succeeding fiscal years.

There will be one offender sentenced to county jail in FY 2013 and three offenders each succeeding fiscal year. The average length of stay is 43 days so the county jail populations are not expected to significantly increase.

Minority Impact

Approximately 50.0% of the offenders convicted under the Bill's human trafficking provisions may be black. Approximately 85.7% of the offenders convicted under the Bill's obscenity provisions may be white.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact is estimated to be an increased cost to the State General Fund of \$37,400 in FY 2013 and \$171,900 in FY 2014. The table below shows the impact by areas within the State criminal justice system. Costs will continue to increase in future fiscal years because the length of stay in the corrections system exceeds one year.

	FY 2013	FY 2014
Court System	\$7,500	\$22,500
Indigent Defense	7,200	8,400
Prison	5,700	40,000
CBC	17,000	101,000
Total	\$37,400	\$171,900

The impact on county budgets for jail operations is expected to be minimal. Any correctional or fiscal impact is expected to be minimal for violations of the SOR requirements under this Bill and the fiscal impact to the DPS for administering the SOR under this Bill is not anticipated to be significant.

Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Department of Corrections
Judicial Branch
State Public Defender's Office

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 7, 2012

The fiscal note for this bill was prepared pursuant to **Joint Rule 17** and the correctional and minority impact statements were prepared pursuant to **Section 2.56, Code of Iowa**. Data used in developing this fiscal note, including correctional and minority impact information, is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.



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Fiscal Note

Fiscal Services Division

HF 167 – Newborns and Illegal Drugs (LSB 1665HV)

Analyst: Beth Lenstra (Phone: (515-281-6301) (beth.lenstra@legis.iowa.gov))

Fiscal Note Version – New

Requested by Representative Mary Wolfe

Description

House File 167 creates a new child endangerment offense, applied to a mother that causes an illegal drug to be present in her newborn child's body. The new child endangerment offense is punishable as a Class "D" felony.

Background

Correctional and Fiscal Information

- According to the Department of Human Services (DHS), during calendar year 2011, there were 90 children aged one month or less that were victims of abuse related to illegal drugs in the child's body. Typically, 21 (23.3%) of these children are placed in foster care and 69 (76.7%) remain at home and the family receives services from the DHS.
- The annual cost of foster care placement is \$9,235, with \$6,183 paid from State funds for the State share.
- It takes about 24 months to finalize an adoption. The average annual cost for adoption subsidy is approximately \$7,500, with \$4,200 being the State's share.
- Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) proceedings cost \$1,800 per case to the indigent defense budget.
- Current law provides a graduated system of penalties for child endangerment, ranging from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class "B" felony, depending on the specific crime and circumstances of the offense. Offenders charged under Iowa Code section 726.6 may plead to a lesser offense and be convicted of an aggravated misdemeanor rather than the Class "D" felony imposed in the Bill.
- The marginal cost per day for State prison is \$17.60. The average cost per day for parole or probation in Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is \$3.66.
- According to the Justice Data Warehouse, the State Public Defender's Office, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Judicial Branch, the following are estimates for sentencing, length of stay, indigent cost, and case cost for those convicted of a Class "D" felony or aggravated misdemeanor for crimes against persons or child endangerment offenses:

Criminal Justice System Information

Type of Conviction	Percent Sentenced to Prison	Avg Length of Stay in Prison	Percent Sentenced to Probation	Avg Length of Stay on Probation	Avg Length of Stay on Parole	Cost of Indigent Defense	Avg. Cost Per Case for Judicial Branch
Class "D"	25.0%	21 months	75.0%	33.9 months	12.5 months	\$1,200	\$427
Aggravated Misdemeanor	6.0%	8 months	94.0%	20.4 months	5.5 months	\$1,200	\$209

Minority Data Information

- The race of the mother is not tracked. Of the 90 children cited above, 68.0% were white, 16.0% were Black, 7.0% were identified with two or more races, 6.0% were listed as unknown, and 3.0% were American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, or Hawaiian.
- Approximately 18.0% of offenders convicted of child endangerment in FY 2012 were Black.

Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, Minority Impact Statements, dated February 11, 2013, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Assumptions

Correctional and Fiscal Information:

- There will be 69 children impacted annually. Of these, two-thirds (46) will be placed with relatives while one-third (23) will be placed in paid foster care.
- There will be 12 additional adoption cases annually under the Bill.
- There may be an increase in Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) proceedings. To the extent that these proceedings increase with indigent parties involved, there will be an impact on the indigent defense budget. That impact cannot be estimated, but is not expected to be significant.
- Charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends will not change over the projection period.
- Prisoner length of stay, revocation rates, plea bargaining, and other criminal justice policies and practices will not change over the projection period.
- The law will become effective July 1, 2013. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- These will be bench trials. Half of the defendants will be indigent.
- There will be an increase in county jail sentences for misdemeanor convictions. Marginal costs for county jails cannot be determined due to a lack of data. For the purpose of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is \$15.00 per day.

Minority Data Information: The impact on minorities will remain consistent with current data.

Summary of Impacts

Correctional Impact

There will be an estimated 44 offenders annually convicted under this Bill; these will be new offenders in the criminal justice system. Of the 44 offenders, 18 will be Class "D" felons and 26 will be aggravated misdemeanants. On an annual basis, these offenders will be sentenced as follows: seven annually to prison and 37 to probation. The table below shows the increase in the corrections population.

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Prison	4	9	10	10	10
CBC	18	39	43	44	44
Total	22	48	53	54	54

On an annual basis, five offenders will be sentenced to county jail for an average length of stay of 33 days. These offenders will then be placed on CBC supervision.

Minority Impact

To the extent the Bill results in additional criminal convictions, there will be a disproportionate impact on minorities because approximately 16.0% to 18.0% of offenders convicted under the Bill's provisions may be minorities. Additional criminal convictions will result in an increased number of minority offenders supervised in the corrections system.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact is estimated to be an increased cost of \$192,600 in FY 2014 and \$414,400 in FY 2015. The table below shows the impact by funding source. Criminal justice system costs are expected to level off in FY 2017, when the number of offenders entering the system is equivalent to the number of offenders exiting the system. The impact to the DHS budget will be to the foster care placement budget.

Fiscal Impact by Funding Source

	FY 2014			FY 2015		
	General Fund	Federal Funds	Total	General Fund	Federal Funds	Total
Court System	\$ 19,200	\$ 0	\$ 19,200	\$ 38,000	\$ 0	\$ 38,000
Indigent Defense	28,000	0	28,000	54,000	0	54,000
Prison	13,000	0	13,000	58,000	0	58,000
CBC	12,000	0	12,000	52,000	0	52,000
DHS	80,400	40,000	120,400	142,200	70,200	212,400
Total	\$ 152,600	\$ 40,000	\$ 192,600	\$ 344,200	\$ 70,200	\$ 414,400

There will be a cost to county jail operating budgets of approximately \$2,500 annually.

There will be a cost to the DHS adoption subsidy program starting in FY 2016, of approximately \$90,000 annually, with \$50,400 paid from the General Fund for the State's share.

Sources

Department of Human Services
Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Department of Corrections
Judicial Branch
State Public Defender's Office

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 19, 2013

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.
