



# 2018 State Justice System Legislation Monitoring Report

December 1, 2018

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*This report satisfies the CJJPAC's obligation to submit an annual  
report to the Iowa State Legislature by December 1, 2018.*

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## Membership

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<b>Rep. Mary Lynn Wolfe</b>	Iowa House - District 98	Clinton
<b>Sen. Brad Zaun</b>	Iowa Senate - District 20	Urbandale

Completion of this report fulfills the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council's (CJJ PAC) legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code §216A.133. This section of the code instructs the CJJPAC, a council staffed by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), to examine and provide analysis of criminal and juvenile justice policy. The CJJPAC is to "report criminal and juvenile justice system needs to the governor, the General Assembly, and other decision makers to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system."

On November 14, 2018 Iowa's CJJPAC approved this report.

## Summary of 2018 Enacted Legislation

The CJPAC has requested that CJP monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation of particular interest. The following information provides a summary of enacted legislation during the 2018 session by the 88<sup>th</sup> General Assembly and the estimated correctional impact.

### **Driver's License Revocations and Suspensions for Drug Offenses**

#### **SJR2007: May, 2017, Iowa Code §901.5(10)**

A joint resolution opposing a law of this state relating to the revocation, suspension, issuance, or reinstatement of driver's licenses to convicted drug offenders, including effective date provisions.

In 2018:

- The Legislature passed SJR 2007 indicating opposition to suspension of driver's licenses for drug offenses. The driver's license suspensions were required by federal law in order to receive federal funds. But this three part process allows states to continue to receive federal funds while not suspending driver's licenses.
- The Legislature passed HF 2502, the "Standings" bill, which repealed current Code language requiring suspension of a person's driver's license for a drug conviction. That language repeal was to take effect when the Governor submitted a certification to the U.S. Secretary of Transportation that the Governor was opposed to the suspension of Driver's License for drug offenses.
  - To further elaborate, HF 2502 was enrolled which repealed Iowa Code §901.5(10), which revokes a defendant's driver's license for 180 days if the defendant is convicted of a controlled substance offense under Iowa Code Sections 124.401, 124.401A, or 124.402, 124.403. The bill specifies that this change takes effect on the date the Governor submits a written certification to the U.S. Secretary of Transportation stating that the Governor is opposed to the enforcement in Iowa of a law described in 23 U.S.C. §159(a)(3)(A). Federal law also requires a written certification that the General Assembly has adopted a joint resolution expressing its opposition to the same.
- The Governor sent a written certification to the U.S. Secretary of Transportation. As of July 1, 2018, Iowa does not suspend driver's licenses for drug offenses.

Correctional Impact: While this bill is expected to reduce the number of offenders charged and convicted of driving while suspended, the extent of that reduction is difficult to estimate.

**Enhanced Penalty for Kidnapping Minors**  
**SF2230: April, 2018, Iowa Code §710**

A bill for an act relating to kidnapping in the second degree and providing penalties.

Correctional Impact: This bill is expected to result in one additional inmate in the prison population five years following implementation. Ten years after implementation, CJPJ estimates this bill would increase prison populations by six inmates annually.

**Good Samaritan Opioid Overdose Reporting**  
**HF2377: May, 2018, Iowa Code §124.418**

A bill for an act relating to the regulation of certain substances, including the regulation of the practice of pharmacy, providing penalties, and including effective date provisions.

Correctional Impact: This bill adds a variety of drugs to the list of schedule I drugs outlined in Iowa Code §124.204. It is difficult to determine the extent to which addition of these items will influence preexisting charge or conviction rates. This bill “creates a Good Samaritan protection ensuring that a person seeking treatment for a drug-related overdose, or a person seeking medical treatment for a person experiencing a drug-related overdose, cannot be arrested or prosecuted for certain controlled substance-related violations on the basis of information collected or derived from the person’s actions in seeking medical assistance.” CJPJ is unable to estimate how many charges or convictions are the result of overdose, therefore CJPJ is unable to estimate the correctional impact of this bill.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.desmoinesregister.com/story/news/politics/2018/02/26/bill-combat-opioid-crisis-clears-iowa-house/375491002/>

## **Summary of Historical Legislation Data Tracking**

The following provides a list of historical legislation passed for which the CJPAC continues to monitor in regard to impact upon the judicial system in Iowa.

### **Synthetic Drugs**

#### **SF510: July, 2011, Iowa Code §124.401(1)(d)**

In July, 2011, the Iowa General Assembly added synthetic cannabinoids (such as K2), salvia divinorum, and synthetic cathinones (bath salts) to Iowa's list of Schedule I controlled substances. The effects of this provision are best captured by observing accidental substance abuse-related hospitalizations and emergency room visits reported to the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH). The IDPH reports that FY2018 data are not available.

- The IDPH indicates that on October 1, 2015 Iowa hospitals transitioned from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM codes. With this transition, hospitals are required to use ICD-10-CM to code inpatient and outpatient data. This change is a potential cause of any variations that appear to occur between the 2015 and 2016 data. The IDPH prompts readers to interpret 2015-2016 data with caution.
- From FY2016 to FY2017 the number of hospitalizations resulting from accidental substance use synthetic drugs poisonings decreased from 245 to 240. The number of ER visits increased from 663 to 679.

Currently, charge and conviction data do not include information that distinguishes offenses involving synthetic drugs. Synthetic drug information provided through charge and conviction data are difficult to capture.

### **Aggravated Theft & Mandatory Minimums for Violent Offenses**

#### **SF2250: July, 2010, Iowa Code §714.3A / HF2064: May, 2016, Iowa Code 711.3, 711.3A, 901, 902**

SF 2250: Intended to be an alternative to robbery 1<sup>st</sup> or robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, both of which are 70% forcible felony crimes. Aggravated theft is a non-forcible crime for acts of theft combined with low-level physical threat and is not subject to the 70% mandatory minimum.

HF2064: This bill is also related to the mandatory minimum terms for robbery crimes. The bill decreased the mandatory minimum term for parole eligibility for robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> offenders to a range of 50% to 70%, established a new crime of robbery 3<sup>rd</sup> which is an aggravated misdemeanor, and not subject to a mandatory term, and reduced the mandatory minimum term for 726.6 child endangerment convictions from 70% to 30% of prescribed confinement.

- From FY2011 to FY2018 robbery 1<sup>st</sup> convictions increased by 18.1%, while robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> convictions increased by 39.7%.
- During FY2018 there were 68 convictions for robbery 3<sup>rd</sup> and 48 convictions for aggravated theft.
- African-Americans are overrepresented in both aggravated theft and robbery convictions however, the overrepresentation is greater for robbery offenses.

**70% Mandatory Minimum Crimes**  
**SF1151: July, 1996, Iowa Code §902.12**

This bill required that inmates convicted of certain crimes were to serve 85% of their sentence before being eligible for parole. This requirement was modified in 2003, when inmates subject to 85% sentences were made eligible for parole after having served 70% of their sentence. The following year, this provision became retroactive.

- Admissions of new prisoners serving a most serious 70% mandatory minimum sentence increased between FY2011 and FY2018 from 92 to 147 inmates.
- From FY2011 to FY2018 the number of prisoners in the population serving mandatory 70% sentences has increased 38%.

**Enhanced Penalty for Domestic Abuse Involving Strangulation**  
**SF93: July, 2012, Iowa Code §708.2A(5)**

This bill enhanced the penalty of strangulation in the domestic abuse statute (Iowa Code §708.2A) from a serious misdemeanor to an aggravated misdemeanor if a person knowingly impedes the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of another by applying pressure to the throat or neck, or by obstructing the nose or mouth of the other person. If the assault causes bodily injury, it is a violation of Iowa Code §708.2A(5) and a class D felony.

- During FY2013 — FY2018, the number of charges for this crime has increased by 31.6% (472 to 621) and the number of convictions has increased by 162.8% (43 to 113).

**Changes to the Purchase or Possession of Child Pornography**  
**HF2390: July, 2012, Iowa Code §728.12(3)**

This bill amended Iowa Code §728.12(3) Purchase or Possess Medium Depicting Exploitation of a Minor by allowing separate charges to be filed for each child being exploited rather than the number of storage systems, mediums, or images purchased or possessed.

- From FY2013 — FY2018 the number of disposed charges increased from 26 to 142 and the number of convictions increased from 9 to 51.

**DNA Hits**  
**HF527: May, 2013, Iowa Code §321J.2**

This bill required a person (other than a juvenile) convicted of or receiving a deferred judgement for an aggravated misdemeanor to submit a DNA sample. This mandate excludes some crimes including those identified under Iowa Code Chapters 321 (motor vehicles), 321J.2 (OWI 2<sup>nd</sup>), 716B (criminal mischief), 717A (animal facility violations), and 725.7 (gaming and betting). Prior law required this action solely for those convicted of felony level offenses.

- During FY2018, DNA hits were received at higher rates for crimes involving burglary (48.6%), sex offenses (18.5%) and theft (12.2%).
- Total DNA hits increased between FY2017 – FY2018 from 282 to 368.

## **Interference with Official Acts**

### **SF384: July, 2013, Iowa Code §719.1 & §719.2**

This bill created a new offense for removal of an officer's communication or control device. The bill provided a graduated system of penalties for the offense depending on the purpose behind communication device removal and whether injury was sustained by the officer. This legislation designates lesser penalties for the crime of interference with official acts for actions that simply *result* in bodily injury rather than requiring that the offender's actions *caused* serious injury.

- In FY2018, there were 5,062 charges of Interference and 2,799 convictions. FY2018 charge data indicate the lowest figures observed, even prior to crime code modification.
- While it was suggested that the 'loosening' of the requirements for providing injury could result in more convictions, it does not appear that charges or convictions have increased.

## **Elder Abuse**

### **SF2239: May, 2014, Iowa Code §235F**

This bill created a process for obtaining a civil protective order for vulnerable elders in cases involving physical injury, sexual assault, neglect, and financial exploitation. Individuals who violate an issued protective order can be found in contempt of court and subject to jail time.

- The impact of this bill is difficult to examine due to the fact that protective orders are not clearly tied to charge or conviction data. Crime code descriptions for Iowa Code 235B violations are generally defined as dependent adult abuse and specific information regarding victim age is unavailable.
- The bill's impact could potentially be examined by observing the number of petitions for civil protective orders filed for relief of elder abuse. State Court Administration reports that this information is difficult to extract, although better data on this topic is anticipated in the future.

## **School-Related Sex Abuse**

### **HF2474: July, 2014, Iowa Code §709.15 / SF238: May, 2017, Iowa Code §709.15**

HF2474: This bill expanded the criminal offense of, and related penalties for, sexual exploitation to include persons issued a school coaching authorization. This law provided that the definition of a school employee is expanded to include individuals issued a coaching authorization.

- From FY2012 to FY2018 the number of charges and convictions for Iowa Code §709.15 offenses has remained relatively low with the exception of FY2013 charges where one case received 49 charges.
- Despite the low numbers, the number of charges has continued to increase from FY2011 to FY2018.

SF238: In FY2017, this bill passed which included language pertaining to Iowa Code §709.15 to further expand the definition of sexual exploitation to include:

- 1) Any school employee including those who hold a license, certificate, or statement of professional recognition issued under Iowa Code Chapter 272,
- 2) A person who holds an authorization issued under Iowa Code Chapter 272,
- 3) A person employed by a school district full-time, part-time, or as a substitute,

- 4) A school district volunteer who has supervisory authority over students, or
- 5) A person working under contract for a school district who has direct supervisory authority over students.

### **Human Trafficking**

#### **SF2311: July, 2014, Iowa Code §710A.2**

This bill related to sexual and criminal offenses involving minors and others, including prostitution, pimping, and human trafficking, providing for a fee, and including penalties, and effective date and applicability provisions.

- During FY2018, there were three charges and no convictions for human trafficking offenses.
- Convictions at the state-level for crimes involving human trafficking are rare. However, it is difficult to know whether this finding speaks to the actual prevalence of the crimes in Iowa and/or indicates barriers in the tracking of these offenses.
- To better explain these findings, in 2016, CJPJ contacted a variety of state and federal agencies as well as local task force members knowledgeable about human trafficking in Iowa. It was generally acknowledged that data capturing the prevalence and nature of human trafficking within the state is currently unavailable.

### **Sentencing Practices for Juveniles**

#### **SF448: April, 2015, Iowa Code §902.12**

This bill related to the commission of a class “A” felony by a person less than eighteen years of age, providing penalties, and including effective date and applicability provisions. This act provided additional sentencing options for the adult court for juveniles convicted of class “A” felonies.

- From FY2011 to FY2018 there was an 8.1% decrease in the number of A felons who were under the age of 18 at time of their offense and actively in prison as of June 30<sup>th</sup>. For this population, the number of prison exits has been stable for the last seven years; fluctuating between 0 and 5 inmates.

While no legislative activity took place, the Supreme Court ruling of *Lyle v. State* filed on July 18th, 2014, also found that juveniles should not be automatically subjected to serve the Iowa Code §902.12 mandatory minimum for crimes including murder, attempted murder, sex abuse, kidnapping, robbery or vehicular homicide without considering offender level characteristics such as age, maturity and family history.

- From FY2011 to FY2018 there was a 39.1% increase in the number of offenders incarcerated on 70% sentences who were under age 18 at the time of their offense. Following this ruling, prison releases for this population increased from FY2015 to FY2017 from 15 to 34, however, decreased to 20 by FY2018.

## **Mandatory Minimums for Drug Offenses**

**HF2064: May, 2016, Iowa Code §124.401 / SF445: April, 2017, Iowa Code §124.401**

HF2064. This bill allows for parole eligibility for non-violent drug offenders, who are not high-risk, after having served at least one-half of their minimum sentence. This includes a person sentenced for a violation of Iowa Code §124.401 (1)(a), (b), or (c). This proposal was retroactive and affects current inmates as well as new prison admissions. This portion of the bill was estimated to reduce the number of inmates by 205 during the first year and 179 by the fifth year following enactment.

SF445: Offenders convicted of Iowa Code §124.401(1)(c) (class “C” felony small quantity, drug manufacturing, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver offenses), who have not been previously convicted of a forcible felony, and who do not have a prior conviction under Iowa Code §124.401(1)(a), (b), or (c), shall not be required to serve a minimum term of confinement. It was estimated that this proposal would affect 178 drug offenders who were currently in prison who would be immediately eligible for parole under this provision.

The overall goal of the above bills were to release inmates with a most serious drug offense whose risk and prior criminal history indicated a low rate of re-offense. Examining the number of offenders exiting prison on a most serious drug offense, there has been a 15.1% increase from FY2015 to FY2018. It is important to note however, within the same time period, there was also an increase in prison admissions for a most serious drug offense, increasing from 834 to 897 (7.6%).<sup>2</sup>

## **Human Trafficking and Kidnapping**

**HF2278: March, 2016, Iowa Code §710A, §710**

This bill established an office within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to monitor and manage human trafficking efforts and extended the statute of limitations for kidnapping in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> degree, and human trafficking.

- In FY2018, there were no additional offenses that would have qualified as convictions for Human Trafficking or Kidnapping given the extended statute of limitations.

## **Trespassing and Intentional Trespassing**

**SF2185: April, 2016, Iowa Code §716.7 & §716.8 / HF69: May, 2017, Iowa Code §716**

SF2185: This bill provides that filming an individual without their knowledge is an aggravated misdemeanor. The bill also specifies that trespassing to *intentionally* view, photograph, or film another person without their consent, in an area where reasonable privacy is expected, commits a serious misdemeanor, whereas a person who knowingly trespasses upon the property of another commits a simple misdemeanor.

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<sup>2</sup> Fineran, S. (2018). The Correctional Policy Project: Iowa Prison Population Forecast FY 2018- FY 2018.

HF69: This bill provides that a person that knowingly trespasses on property owned by another person commits a simple misdemeanor that is punishable as a scheduled violation. The bill also increased fines for criminal trespassing and made intentional trespassing a serious misdemeanor.

- Examining charges and convictions for crimes with a trespassing description, examining simple misdemeanors and higher, the number of charges for trespassing declined by 72.1% from FY2017 to FY2018 and the number of convictions declined by 79.8%. It is important to note that during this time period, several trespassing crime codes under Iowa Code §716.8 were repealed.

### **Mandatory Minimums for Some Domestic Abuse Crimes**

#### **HF263: April, 2017, Iowa Code §708.2A(4), §708.11(3)**

This bill established a 20% mandatory term for domestic abuse assault 3<sup>rd</sup> or subsequent offenses, expanded the definition of stalking, and established penalties for the unauthorized placement of a global positioning device.

- From FY2017 to FY2018, the number of domestic abuse assault 3<sup>rd</sup> or subsequent convictions increased by 26.1% while the number of stalking convictions increased by 1.6%

### **Modifications to Crack and Cocaine Penalties**

#### **SF445: May, 2017, Iowa Code §124.401(1)(a)(3)**

This bill modified the amounts and penalties for crack cocaine such that possession of less than 200 grams of crack is a B+ felony, possession of 40 to 200 grams of crack is a B felony, and possession of less than 40 grams of crack is a C felony.

This bill was estimated to move one offender convicted from a B felony to a C felony annually. Data are somewhat difficult to obtain due to an inability to differentiate between crack and powder forms of cocaine and determine drug amounts. A manual coding process of reviewing offenders admitted to prison on a most serious drug offense revealed that from FY2017 to FY2018 there was an 18.5% decrease in cocaine admissions and a 16.2% decrease in crack admissions.

### **Invasion of Privacy, Distribution of Materials**

#### **HF526: May, 2017, Iowa Code §709**

This bill created two new criminal codes for invasion of privacy, including:

- Knowingly disseminating, publishing, distributing, posting, or causing the dissemination, publication, distribution, or posting of a photograph or film showing another person in a state of full or partial nudity or engaged in a sex act without the consent of the other person.
- Knowingly creating a photograph or film that shows another person in a state of full or partial nudity or engaged in a sex act, if the other person did not or was unable to consent to the creation.
- From FY2017 to FY2018, the number of invasion of privacy charges has increased from 54 to 62 while the number of convictions have remained stable. Further analysis of charge

and conviction data by offender sex are unavailable by year due to the low counts of female offenders. From FY2012 to FY2018 the total percent of female offenders charged with invasion of privacy was 1.4%.

- From FY2015 through FY2016, there were 46 juveniles charged with invasion of privacy and 17 adjudications.

Table 1: Historical Legislation Tracking

Year Enacted	Legislation	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	% Change FY17-FY18	% Change All Years <sup>3</sup>
<b>Synthetic Drugs - Accidental Poisoning as a Result of Substance Use</b> (Source: IDPH) <sup>4</sup>											
FY2011	Hospitalizations (In-Patient)	140	109	107	38	159 <sup>5</sup>	245	240	N/A	-2.0%	71.4%
	ER Visits (Out-Patient)	324	282	262	264	370	663	679	N/A	2.4%	109.6%
<b>Aggravated Theft (714.3A) &amp; Mandatory Minimums for Violent Offenses (711)</b> (Source: JDW)											
FY2010	# Charges- AG Theft	74	129	112	131	114	155	76	71	-6.6%	-4.1%
	# Convictions- AG Theft	56	102	75	104	97	84	52	48	-7.7%	-14.3%
	# Convictions – Robbery 1 <sup>6</sup>	33	26	33	20	22	55	40	39	-2.5%	-18.1%
	# Convictions – Robbery 2	68	43	54	69	73	70	104	95	-8.7%	39.7%
	# Convictions – Robbery 3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47	68	44.7%	N/A
<b>70% Crimes 902.12</b> (Source: JDW and ICON)											
FY1996	# New Prison Admissions	92	89	84	108	106	115	136	147	8.1%	60.0%
	# Prison Population	931	964	1,008	1,074	1,119	1,169	1,191	1,285	7.9%	38.0%
<b>Domestic Abuse Enhancement for Strangulation 708.2A(5)</b> (Source: JDW)											
FY2013	# Charges	NA	NA	472	526	544	553	538	621	15.4%	31.6%
	# Convictions	NA	NA	43	86	128	100	110	113	2.7%	162.8%
<b>Child Pornography Purchase or Possession 728.12(3)</b> (Source: JDW)											
FY2013	# Charges	25	30	26	82	198	199	89	142	59.6%	468.0%
	# Convictions	3	6	9	22	48	65	28	51	82.1%	1600.0%
<b>Iowa DNA Hits</b> (Source: IDPS)											
FY2013	# Hits Burglary	126	107	104	129	114	175	143	179	25.2%	42.1%
	# Hits Sex Offenses	36	36	29	40	43	45	35	68	94.3%	88.9%
	# Hits Death	2	4	7	3	1	3	2	12	500.0%	500.0%
	# Hits Theft	19	30	31	33	32	46	56	45	-19.6%	136.8%
	# Robbery	5	4	9	7	6	16	12	15	25.0%	200.0%
	# Misc. or No Data	23	22	18	19	18	36	34	49	44.1%	113.0%
	# Total Hits	211	203	198	231	214	321 <sup>7</sup>	282	368	30.5%	74.4%

<sup>3</sup> Percent change was calculated using the earliest and most recent data available.

<sup>4</sup> Data from IDPH are provided for the calendar year (CY), not the fiscal year (FY)

<sup>5</sup> On October 1, 2015, Iowa hospitals transitioned from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM Codes. With this transition, hospitals are required to use ICD-10-CM to code Inpatient and Outpatient data. Consider this change as a potential cause of any variations that appear to occur between the 2015-2016 data. Use caution in interpreting apparent trends and differences between 2015 and 2016 data. 2015-2016 Synthetic Drug Hospitalization and ER Visit Data updated - combined ICD-9-CM coded data (January – September 2015) and ICD-10-CM coded data (October – December 2015).

<sup>6</sup> Reflects counts for robbery 1<sup>st</sup> and robbery 2<sup>nd</sup> convictions with a mandatory minimum term.

<sup>7</sup> The Department of Public Safety (DPS) indicates that in FY2016 there were about 315 more profiles (convicted offender forensics) entered into CODIS, than were entered during FY2015. The increase in entered profiles is due to the passage of HF 527, new positions staffed within DPS's DNA division, and burglary cases (crimes with the historically the highest proportion of hits) that frequently involve repeat offenders.

Table 1: Historical Legislation Tracking Continued...

Year Enacted	Legislation	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	% Change FY17-FY18	% Change All Years
<b>Interference with Official Acts 719.1 and 719.2 (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2014	# Charges	NA	5,797	6,169	5,845	5,528	5,646	5,162	5,062	-1.9%	-12.7%
	# Convictions	NA	3,542	3,703	3,463	3,315	2,740	2,895	2,799	-3.3%	-7.2%
<b>Coach-Student Sex 709.15 (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2014	# Charges	NA	5	69	12	22	29	30	38	26.7%	660.0%
	# Convictions	NA	6	11	2	3	11	14	14	0.0%	133.3%
<b>Human Trafficking 710A (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2011	# Charges	0	3	0	6	1	2	4	3	-25.0%	N/A
	# Convictions	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
<b>Sentencing Practices for Juveniles (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2015	# A FEL Juveniles Incarcerated	37	36	37	40	40	40	35	34	-2.9%	-8.1%
	# A FEL Juvenile Prison Exits	2	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	NA	NA
FY2014	# 70% Juveniles Incarcerated	64	74	79	92	95	104	86	89	3.5%	39.1%
	# 70% Juvenile Prison Exits	5	5	8	2	15	14	34	20	-41.2%	300.0%
<b>Mandatory Minimums for Drug Offenses 124.401(1) (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2016	# Drug Prison Exits	1,302	1,565	1,583	1,658	1,512	1,690	1,706	1,741	2.0%	33.7%
<b>Human Trafficking 710A and Kidnapping 710 (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2016	# Charges Kidnapping	55	71	73	60	60	55	48	92	91.7%	67.3%
	# Convictions Kidnapping	9	15	12	12	13	7	11	13	18.2%	44.4%
<b>Trespassing and Intentional Trespassing 716.7 and 716.8 (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2016	# Charges	2,877	3,136	3,242	3,491	3,275	3,506	3,708	1,035	-72.1%	-64.0%
	# Convictions	2,187	2,270	2,408	2,501	2,320	2,449	2,687	543	-79.8%	-75.3%
<b>Domestic Abuse Mandatory Minimum 708.2A(4) and Stalking 708.11(3) (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2017	# Charges Domestic Assault 3 <sup>rd</sup>	424	417	461	472	422	380	373	361	-3.2%	-14.9%
	# Convictions Domestic Assault 3 <sup>rd</sup>	63	56	45	73	44	60	46	58	26.1%	-7.9%
	# Charges Stalking	68	62	85	105	90	101	111	127	14.4%	86.8%
	# Convictions Stalking	29	19	29	41	38	50	61	62	1.6%	113.8%

Table 1: Historical Legislation Tracking Continued...

Year Enacted	Legislation	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	% Change FY17-FY18	% Change All Years
<b>Modifications to Crack and Cocaine Penalties (Source: ICON)</b>											
FY2017	# New Prison Admits Cocaine	37	52	43	41	22	20	27	22	-18.5%	-40.5%
	# New Prison Admits Crack	114	95	76	55	49	47	37	31	-16.2%	-72.8%
	Ratio of Crack to Cocaine Prison Admissions	3:1	2:1	2:1	1:1	2:1	2:1	1:1	1:1	--	--
<b>Invasion of Privacy, Distribution of Materials 709 (Source: JDW)</b>											
FY2017	# Juveniles Charged	* <sup>8</sup>	*	*	*	21	11	7	7	NA	NA
	# Juveniles Adjudicated	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	NA	NA
FY2017	# Adult Charges	162	29	53	26	17	50	54	62	19.2%	-40.4%
	# Adult Convictions	28	19	15	11	5	15	14	13	-7.1%	-53.6%

<sup>8</sup> \* Indicates numbers too low for meaningful analysis. Counts for juvenile charges and adjudications under five are redacted to avoid the potential for identifiability.