**Description**

*House File 2505* relates to the criminal elements and penalties for the commission of sexual misconduct with offenders and juveniles. The Bill raises the criminal penalty from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony for the following offenses:

- Any peace officer, or an officer, employee, contractor, vendor, volunteer, or agent of the Department of Corrections (DOC) who engages in a sex act with an individual committed to the custody of the DOC and has specific and actual knowledge the individual is committed to the custody of the DOC.
- Any officer, employee, or agent of a judicial district of the department of correctional services who engages in a sex act with an individual committed to the custody of the judicial district of the department of correctional services and has specific and actual knowledge the person is committed to the custody of the department.
- Any peace officer, employee, contractor, vendor, volunteer, or agent of a juvenile placement facility who engages in a sex act with a juvenile placed at such a facility.
- Any peace officer, or an officer, employee, contractor, vendor, volunteer, or agent of a county who engages in a sex act with a prisoner incarcerated in a county jail.

**Background**

An aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for no more than two years and a fine of at least $625 but not more than $6,250. A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for no more than five years and a fine of at least $750 but not more than $7,500.

Currently, a person who violates Iowa Code section 709.16 is also subject to a special sentence under Iowa Code section 903B.2. A special sentence is a punishment in addition to the punishment for the underlying criminal offense that commits the person into the custody of the Director of the DOC for a period of 10 years. In addition, a person who commits an offense under Iowa Code section 709.16 is classified as a tier II sex offender under Iowa Code section 692A.102(1)(b)(12) and is required to register as a sex offender under Iowa Code section 692A.103.

In 2019, the DOC had 5 sexual misconduct cases substantiated. Two of these cases were referred to the county attorney and are pending prosecution.

**Assumptions**

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay; 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
The correctional impact of HF 2505 is estimated to be minimal. In FY 2019, there was one conviction under Iowa Code section 709.16. It is uncertain whether an individual who receives a Class D felony under this Bill will be incarcerated or placed under Community-Based Corrections (CBC) supervision.

Table 1 provides estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or CBC residential facilities; length of stay (LOS) under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for all convictions of aggravated misdemeanors and Class D felonies in crimes involving sex offenses.

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements, dated January 16, 2020, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact
The minority impact of HF 2505 is estimated to be minimal based on the low number of convictions of this offense. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, Minority Impact Statement, dated January 15, 2020, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact
The fiscal impact of HF 2505 is estimated to be minimal due to the low number of convictions of this offense. Table 2 provides estimates for the average State cost per offense class type and the estimated cost increase of raising the penalty from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony for one conviction. The estimates include operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision. Anticipated costs for additional supervision required under the special sentence are not included in this estimate.
Sources
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division, Department of Human Rights
Department of Corrections

/s/ Holly M. Lyons
February 26, 2020

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.

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