



HF 737 – Animal Mistreatment (LSB2126HV)
Analyst: Debra Kozel (515.281.6767) deb.kozel@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – Final Action

Description

House File 737 amends the Iowa Code related to the mistreatment of animals that are not livestock or game animals. The criminal offenses addressed by the Bill include:

- Tampering with a rabies vaccination tag:
 - Defined as when a person knowingly removes, damages, or destroys a rabies vaccination tag that is attached to a collar worn by a dog.
 - A person convicted for a first offense is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.
 - A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.
- Tampering with an electronic handling device:
 - Defined as when a person knowingly removes, damages, or destroys an electronic handling device that is attached to or worn by the dog or attached to an item worn by the dog.
 - A person convicted for a first offense is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.
 - A person convicted for a second or subsequent offense is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.
- Animal abuse:
 - Defined as when a person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly acts to cause injury, serious injury, or death to an animal by force, violence, or poisoning.
 - Abuse that does not cause serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a serious misdemeanor.
 - Abuse that causes serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as an aggravated misdemeanor.
 - Abuse that causes serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a Class D felony if the abuse is committed by a person who has been previously convicted of committing animal abuse, animal neglect, animal abandonment, animal endangerment, injury to or interference with a police service dog, bestiality, or an act involving an animal contest event.
- Animal neglect:
 - Defined as a person failing to reasonably provide sufficient food, water, sanitary conditions, ventilated shelter, grooming, or veterinary care to an animal in a person's custody.
 - Neglect that does not cause serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a simple misdemeanor.
 - Neglect that causes injury other than serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a serious misdemeanor.
 - Neglect that causes serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as an aggravated misdemeanor.

- Neglect that causes serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a Class D felony if committed by a person who has been previously convicted of committing one of the offenses enumerated under “animal abuse” above.
- Animal torture:
 - Defined as a person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly inflicting upon an animal severe and prolonged or repeated pain that results in the animal’s suffering and serious injury or death.
 - Juvenile court will have the jurisdiction over a minor accused of committing animal torture.
 - A person who commits animal torture is guilty of a Class D felony.
 - A person who commits animal torture is guilty of a Class C felony if the person has been previously convicted of committing one of the offenses enumerated under “animal abuse” above.
- Abandonment of cats and dogs:
 - Defined as a person who owns or has custody of a cat or dog relinquishing all rights in and duties to care for the animal. The Bill specifies exceptions.
 - Abandonment that does not cause serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a simple misdemeanor.
 - Abandonment that causes injury other than serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as a serious misdemeanor.
 - Abandonment that causes serious injury or death to an animal is punishable as an aggravated misdemeanor.

The Bill allows the court to order a person who commits animal mistreatment to undergo a psychological or psychiatric evaluation, specifies the conditions under which an evaluation is required, and requires the convicted person to pay the costs of the evaluation.

Background

Current law states the following:

- A conviction of animal abuse is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- A conviction of animal neglect is a simple misdemeanor, but neglect that causes serious injury or death to the animal is a serious misdemeanor.
- A conviction of animal torture in the first offense is an aggravated misdemeanor, and a second or subsequent conviction is a Class D felony.
- A conviction for abandonment of a cat or dog is a simple misdemeanor.
- A conviction for knowingly and willfully tormenting, striking, drugging, or otherwise interfering with a police service dog without inflicting serious injury is a serious misdemeanor.
- A conviction for knowingly and willfully torturing, injuring, or poisoning a police service dog, including causing the death of the animal, is a Class D felony.

Assumptions

House File 737 expands the definition of animal crimes related to the mistreatment of animals and will result in an estimated increase of 17 convictions per year. Other assumptions include:

- 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 bill will become effective July 1, 2020. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the bill’s effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.

- The analysis assumes that approximately 50.0% of dismissed charges for crimes against animals will become convictions under this Bill, as this Bill expands the definition of animal abuse.

Correctional Impact

This correctional impact is based on the 105 convictions under Iowa Code chapter [717B](#) in FY 2018. It is estimated there will be 17 additional convictions annually in FY 2021 and subsequent years. The estimate includes 17 prison orders, 28 probation orders, 3 residential orders, and 20 jail orders. It is uncertain whether an individual who is convicted of a Class C or Class D felony under this Bill will be incarcerated or placed under community-based corrections (CBC) supervision. The correctional impact could not be estimated for the new offenses of tampering with a rabies vaccination tag or an electronic handling device. It is not possible to estimate how many convictions might occur for a new offense.

Table 1 below shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, probation, or CBC residential facilities; length of stay (LOS) under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for all convictions of serious misdemeanors, aggravated misdemeanors, Class D felonies, and Class C felonies in crimes involving persons. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 8, 2019, for information related to the correctional system.

Table 1 — Sentencing Estimates and LOS

Conviction Offense Class	Percent to Prison	FY 18 Avg Length of Stay Prison (months)	FY 18 Marginal Cost/Day	Percent to Probation	FY 18 Avg Length of Stay Probation (months)	FY 18 Avg Cost/Day Probation	Percent to CBC	FY 18 Marginal CBC Cost/Day	FY 18 Avg Length of Stay Parole (months)	FY 18 Marginal Cost/Day Parole	Percent to County Jail	Marginal Cost/Day
Class C Felony Persons	90.0%	39.8	\$19.93	30.0%	32.6	\$5.38	5.0%	\$11.85	19.5	\$5.38	39.0%	\$50.00
Class D Felony Persons	80.0%	17.2	\$19.93	53.0%	29.5	\$5.38	8.0%	\$11.85	10.6	\$5.38	31.0%	\$50.00
Aggravated Misdemeanor Persons	46.0%	8.5	\$19.93	71.0%	20.2	\$5.38	5.0%	\$11.85	4.8	\$5.38	53.0%	\$50.00
Serious Misdemeanor Persons	2.0%	6.4	\$19.93	60.0%	13.1	\$5.38	1.0%	\$11.85	6.8	\$5.38	70.0%	\$50.00

Minority Impact

House File 737 has a minority impact as 67.0% of the persons convicted of animal mistreatment in 2018 were Caucasian, 13.0% were African American, 3.0% were of other ethnicity, and 17.0% were of unknown ethnicity. 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

House File 737 is estimated to increase costs to the justice system between \$219,000 and \$450,000 across multiple fiscal years. The cost by offense is summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2 — Fiscal Estimate to the State Justice System

Offense	Change in Estimated Convictions	Cost Per Conviction		Cost Increase	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Simple Misdemeanor	-35	\$ 30	\$ 330	\$ -1,050	\$ -11,550
Serious Misdemeanor	23	390	5,000	8,970	115,000
Aggravated Misdemeanor	14	4,700	7,500	65,800	105,000
Class D Felony	8	9,200	14,100	73,600	112,800
Class C Felony	7	10,200	18,400	71,400	128,800
Total	17	\$ 24,520	\$ 45,330	\$ 218,720	\$ 450,050

Simple Misdemeanor

In FY 2018, there were 68 simple misdemeanor convictions related to animal mistreatment: 61 for animal neglect and 7 for animal abandonment. The fiscal estimate for this Bill assumes 33 such simple misdemeanor convictions.

Serious Misdemeanor

In FY 2018, there were 21 serious misdemeanor convictions for animal neglect that caused serious injury or death to an animal. The fiscal estimate for this Bill assumes 44 such serious misdemeanor convictions.

Aggravated Misdemeanor

In FY 2018, there were 16 aggravated misdemeanor convictions related to animal mistreatment: 12 for animal abuse and 4 for animal torture. The fiscal estimate for this Bill assumes 30 such aggravated misdemeanor convictions.

Class D Felony

In FY 2018, there were no Class D felony convictions related to animal mistreatment. It is anticipated that under this Bill there will be eight such Class D felony convictions.

Class C Felony

In FY 2018, there were no Class C felony convictions related to animal mistreatment. It is anticipated that under this Bill there will be seven such Class C felony convictions.

Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
 Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
 LSA calculations and analysis

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

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The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.