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SF 342 – Public Safety Omnibus (LSB1528SV.4)  
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Fiscal Note Version – Final Action

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**Description**

[Senate File 342](#) relates to numerous issues involving law enforcement and public safety, including public records, fraudulent filings, public safety employee benefits and workers' compensation, and eluding law enforcement, and makes changes to certain criminal offenses and sheriff salaries, officer rights, and qualified immunity.

A summary table of impacts is provided in **Table 7** at the end of this document.

**Division I: Public Records — Communications in Professional Confidence**

This Division expands the definition of persons eligible to participate in the [Address Confidentiality Program](#) under Iowa Code chapter [9E](#) to include an Iowa resident, adult, minor, or incapacitated person who is one of the following:

- A victim of domestic abuse, including but not limited to assault, stalking, and human trafficking.
- A currently active or retired State or local judicial officer, or a spouse or child thereof.
- A currently active or retired State or local prosecuting attorney, or a spouse or child thereof.
- A currently active or retired peace officer, or a spouse or child thereof.

This Division also describes situations in which individuals are not assessed damages when violating Open Records Law under Iowa Code chapter [22](#). The Division establishes procedures for the county assessor to redact the names of former and current police officers from electronic records available online. The Division also amends disclosure prohibitions that apply to peer support group counselors and other individuals present at crisis interventions.

**Division II: Uniform Commercial Code — Fraudulent Filings**

This Division amends procedures for the filing office to refuse to accept a financial statement that is out of compliance with the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). This Division also creates a new simple misdemeanor for filing UCC records with the intent to harass or defraud.

**Division III: Qualified Immunity**

This Division includes provisions related to liability for monetary damages for employees and liabilities for the State and State agencies.

**Division IV: Peace Officer, Public Safety, and Emergency Personnel Bill of Rights**

This Division modifies the definition of complaint under Iowa Code section [80F.1](#). This Division amends procedures and rules for interviews, hearings, or other disciplinary or administrative proceedings related to complaints against individuals under Iowa Code chapter [80F](#) (Rights of Peace Officers and Public Safety and Emergency Personnel).

### **Division V: Officer Disciplinary Actions**

This Division restricts circumstances in which an officer may be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discharge. This Division also establishes an interim Brady-Giglio List Interim Committee.

### **Division VI: Peace Officers — Health Plan**

This Division establishes new Iowa Code section 80.6A, related to peace officers' health insurance under the Department of Public Safety (DPS). The new provision provides that a peace officer who was covered under a collective bargaining agreement and who becomes a manager or supervisor and is no longer covered by the agreement must not lose group health insurance benefits as provided by the agreement. The provision also provides that a peace officer participating in the group health insurance plan as a manager or supervisor is required to have the option, upon retirement, to continue participation in the group health insurance plan. Any peace officer not covered under a collective bargaining agreement, employed by the DPS, who is eligible for group health insurance negotiated under Iowa Code chapter [20](#) by the State Police Officers Council (SPOC) labor union, who elects group health insurance, can only participate in the group health insurance negotiated by the SPOC labor union for peace officers.

The Division also establishes new Iowa Code section 456.13A, related to full-time officers' health insurance under the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The provision provides that a full-time officer who was covered under a collective bargaining agreement and who becomes a manager or supervisor and is no longer covered by the agreement must not lose group health insurance benefits as provided by the agreement. The provision also provides that a full-time officer participating in the group health insurance plan as a manager or supervisor is required to have the option, upon retirement, to continue participation in the group health insurance plan. Any full-time officer of the DNR not covered under a collective bargaining agreement who is eligible for group health insurance negotiated under Iowa Code chapter 20 by the SPOC labor union, who elects group health insurance, can only participate in the group health insurance negotiated by the SPOC labor union for full-time officers of the DNR. The Division takes effect upon enactment.

### **Division VII: Workers' Compensation Disability Medical Benefits**

This Division prohibits certain workers' compensation benefits related to medical expenses or vacation, sick, or unpaid leave from being offset under the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System (IPERS) and the Police Officers' Retirement System (PORS). The Division requires an employer to furnish reasonable services related to health care in certain circumstances.

### **Division VIII: Enforcement of Laws — Peace Officers Carrying Firearms**

This Division prohibits local entities from adopting or enforcing a policy or taking another action that discourages or prohibits a local entity or law enforcement department from enforcing State, local, or municipal laws. Local entities or individuals employed by a local entity are prohibited from considering race, skin color, language, or national origin while enforcing State, local, and municipal laws except to the extent permitted by the Iowa Constitution or United States Constitution. Procedures are established for the filing of complaints concerning discrimination by individuals to the Iowa Attorney General. This Division also establishes provisions for the denial of State funds for violations of the Division.

This Division also provides that a peace officer not be prohibited from carrying a firearm while performing official duties.

This Division of the Bill is effective upon enactment.

### **Division IX: Assaults Involving Lasers — Assault — Harassment**

This Division expands the definition of assault to include intentionally pointing a laser emitting a visible light beam at another person with the intent to cause pain or injury to another. The definition does not apply to:

- A law enforcement officer who uses a laser in discharging or attempting to discharge the officer's official duties.
- A health care professional who uses a laser in providing services or to any other person who is licensed or authorized by law to use a laser or uses it in the performance of official duties.
- A person who uses a laser to play laser tag, paintball, and other similar games using light-emitting diode technology.

The Division adds civilian employees of law enforcement agencies or fire departments to the list of persons engaged in certain occupations against whom an assault is subject to an increased criminal penalty. An individual who assaults these individuals with intent to inflict serious injury or involves the use or display of a dangerous weapon is guilty of a Class D felony. An individual who assaults these individuals and causes bodily injury or mental illness is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor, with a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of one year.

The Division expands first degree harassment to include harassment against another person in a place of lawful public accommodation. A person who commits harassment in the first degree is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

The Division expands criminal mischief in the second degree to include acts that damage, deface, alter, or destroy any publicly owned property, including monuments and statues. A person who commits criminal mischief in the second degree is guilty of a Class D felony.

This Division is effective upon enactment.

### **Division X: Public Disorder**

This Division makes the following changes to penalties:

- Increases the penalty for a riot crime from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony (Iowa Code section [723.1](#)).
- Increases the penalty for unlawful assembly from a simple misdemeanor to an aggravated misdemeanor (Iowa Code section [723.2](#)).
- Adds the following new criteria for a crime under disorderly conduct:
  - A person is guilty of a serious misdemeanor when the person, without lawful authority, obstructs any public roadway with the intent to prevent or hinder its lawful use by others.
  - A person is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor when the person:
    - Obstructs or attempts to fully obstruct a fully controlled-access facility or public roadway with certain speed restrictions.
    - Commits property damage.
    - Is present during an unlawful assembly as defined in Iowa Code section 723.2.
  - A person is guilty of a Class C felony when the person causes serious bodily injury or death.
- Creates a new aggravated misdemeanor when an individual possesses a tool, instrument, or device that is intended to suppress or disrupt law enforcement from legally controlling public disorder under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter [723](#).

This Division is effective upon enactment.

### **Division XI: Eluding Law Enforcement — Acts on Certain Highways — Civil Liability**

This Division expands eluding law enforcement to include eluding law enforcement in an unmarked vehicle or an officer who is not in uniform. Penalties for eluding law enforcement range from a serious misdemeanor to a Class C felony.

This Division prohibits operating a bicycle, skateboard, or other pedestrian conveyance on a fully controlled-access facility as defined in Iowa Code section [321.366\(2\)](#) (Acts Prohibited on Fully Controlled-Access Facilities). Fines levied under Iowa Code section 321.366 (Acts Prohibited on Fully Controlled Access Facilities) are \$135.

Immunity from civil liability is established for certain vehicle operators. The Division provides that a driver of a vehicle who is exercising due care and who injures another person who is participating in a protest, demonstration, riot, or unlawful assembly or who is engaging in disorderly conduct and is blocking traffic on a public roadway is immune from civil liability for the caused injury. This provision does not apply if the injured person was participating in a protest or demonstration with a valid permit allowing persons to do so on a public roadway.

This Division is effective upon enactment.

### **Division XII: Window Tinting**

This Division exempts persons who operate a vehicle owned or leased by a federal, State, or local law enforcement agency from restrictions on window tinting.

### **Division XIII: Sheriff Salaries**

This Division requires county sheriffs' salaries to be set so that they are comparable to salaries paid to professional law enforcement administrators and command officers of the State Patrol, the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Public Safety, and city police chiefs employed by cities of similar population to the population of the county.

### **Division XIV: Civil Service Commission Examinations**

This Division requires civil service commissions to hire persons with expertise to prepare and administer examinations approved by the commission for entrance and promotional examinations. Under current law, commissions may choose to hire individuals with expertise.

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### **Assumptions for Correctional Impact**

- The following will not change over the projection period: charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends; prisoner length of stay (LOS); revocation rates; plea bargaining; and other criminal justice system policies and practices.
- A lag effect of six months is assumed from the effective date of this Bill to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- Marginal costs for county jails cannot be estimated due to a lack of data. For purposes of this analysis, the marginal cost for county jails is assumed to be \$50 per day.
- Due to the penalty increases, it is assumed that the prison population will increase and that the associated probation population will subsequently decrease.

### **Correctional Impact**

The Bill is estimated to have a correctional impact as it will likely increase the number of individuals under correctional supervision and the LOS. The impact is detailed by criminal offense below.

### **Records Filed with the Intent to Harass or Defraud (Division II)**

This Bill establishes a serious misdemeanor for filing UCC records with the intent to harass or defraud. This is a new penalty, and the correctional impact cannot be determined.

### **Assault (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of assault and the list of persons engaged in certain occupations against whom an assault is subject to an increased criminal penalty. The correctional impact of this change cannot be estimated. The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$410 to \$7,500. The average State cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$3,700 to \$7,800. The average State cost for one Class D felony conviction ranges from \$7,700 to \$13,500.

### **Harassment in the First Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of harassment in the first degree. The correctional impact of this change cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data. In FY 2020, the cost to supervise one individual convicted of an offense under Iowa Code section [708.7](#) was \$5,500.

### **Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of criminal mischief in the second degree, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data. In FY 2020, the cost to supervise one correctional cohort of most serious offenses under Iowa Code chapter [716](#) was approximately \$1.2 million. This includes supervision in prison, probation, parole, and work release.

### **Riot Crimes (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for a riot crime under Iowa Code section [723.1](#) from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony. Over the last five fiscal years, FY 2016 through FY 2020, there was one prison admission for the most serious offense under Iowa Code section 723.1. The Department of Corrections (DOC) notes that individuals convicted of this crime are much more likely to be admitted to supervision under community-based corrections (CBC) rather than prison supervision. In FY 2020, there were 24 individuals who were admitted to a CBC facility on a most serious offense of a riot crime. Increasing the penalty from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony will result in an increase in admissions to prison supervision. The DOC estimates that the cost of moving one cohort of admissions for a riot crime from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony will total \$40,500.

### **Unlawful Assembly (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for unlawful assembly under Iowa Code section [723.2](#) from a simple misdemeanor to an aggravated misdemeanor. In FY 2020, there were two admissions to CBC for a most serious offense of unlawful assembly. Due to the minimal counts of admissions under this crime, the DOC estimates that the correctional impact of increasing the penalty for unlawful assembly from a simple to an aggravated misdemeanor will be minimal.

### **Disorderly Conduct (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for certain types of disorderly conduct under Iowa Code section [723.4](#) from a simple misdemeanor to a serious misdemeanor, aggravated misdemeanor, Class D felony, or Class C felony, depending on the circumstances and severity of the crime. The correctional impact of the Division of the Bill relating to disorderly conduct cannot be determined. The Bill changes the definition of disorderly conduct in such a way that it is difficult to determine penalty provisions due to the significant variance in individual circumstances and outcomes. In FY 2020, there were 154 admissions to CBC facilities for a most serious offense

under Iowa Code section 723.4. The DOC estimates that some crimes that are currently categorized under simple misdemeanors would be categorized into higher penalty classes under the Bill, but the extent of that increase cannot be calculated due to unavailability of existing data.

### **Interference with Public Disorder Control (Division X)**

The Bill creates a new aggravated misdemeanor when an individual possesses a tool, instrument, or device that is intended to suppress or disrupt law enforcement from legally controlling public disorder under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 723. This is a new penalty and the correctional impact cannot be determined. The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$410 to \$7,500. The average State cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$3,700 to \$7,800.

### **Eluding (Division XI)**

The Bill expands eluding law enforcement to include eluding law enforcement in an unmarked vehicle or an officer who is not in uniform. This change may result in additional convictions for eluding law enforcement. However, the number of additional violations that may occur as a result of this change is unknown. In FY 2020, a total of 284 individuals entered into the correctional system for violations under Iowa Code section [321.279](#).

### **Improper Use of Median, Curb, or Access Facility (Division XI)**

The Bill establishes a scheduled violation for operating a bicycle, skateboard, or other pedestrian conveyance on a fully controlled-access facility. The number of additional violations that may occur as a result of this change is unknown. This portion of the Bill is not estimated to have a correctional impact.

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 22, 2021, for information related to the correctional system.

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### **Minority Impact**

The minority impact of the Bill varies by criminal offense and is detailed by individual division below.

#### **UCC Filings (Division II)**

The Bill establishes a new crime, and the minority impact of this change is unknown.

#### **Assault (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of assault and the list of persons engaged in certain occupations against whom an assault is subject to an increased criminal penalty. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of the cohort of individuals admitted to correctional supervision for assault offenses was 75.0% Caucasian and 16.0% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

#### **Harassment in the First Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill establishes a new crime under the definition of harassment in the first degree. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of the cohort of individuals admitted to correctional supervision



for the offense of harassment in the first degree was 73.0% Caucasian and 19.0% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of criminal mischief in the second degree. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of the cohort of individuals admitted to correctional supervision for criminal mischief in the second degree was 74.0% Caucasian and 21.0% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Riot Crimes (Division X)**

The Bill increases the existing penalty for a riot crime from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of the cohort of individuals admitted to correctional supervision for riot crime offenses was 29.0% Caucasian and 71.0% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Unlawful Assembly (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for unlawful assembly under Iowa Code section 723.2. Due to low numbers of convictions of unlawful assembly, the minority impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Disorderly Conduct (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for certain types of disorderly conduct depending on the circumstances and severity of the crime. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of the cohort of individuals admitted to correctional supervision for disorderly conduct was 56.0% Caucasian and 30.0% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Interference with Public Disorder Control (Division X)**

The Bill establishes a new crime, and the minority impact of this change is unknown.

### **Eluding (Division XI)**

The Bill expands eluding law enforcement to include eluding law enforcement in an unmarked vehicle or an officer who is not in uniform. This change may result in additional convictions for eluding law enforcement. Of the 284 individuals who entered the correctional system for a violation of Iowa Code section 321.279 in FY 2020, 211 (74.2%) were Caucasian, and 54 (19.0%) were African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African

Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

### **Improper Use of Median, Curb, or Access Facility (Division XI)**

The Bill establishes a scheduled violation for operating a bicycle, skateboard, or other pedestrian conveyance on a fully controlled-access facility. In FY 2020, the racial breakdown of individuals convicted for this violation was 65.0% Caucasian and 11.1% African American. In FY 2020, Caucasians and African Americans made up 89.9% and 4.1% of the Iowa adult population, respectively. The conviction rate for African Americans exceeds the population proportion of the State, which would lead to a racial impact if trends remain constant. Due to low numbers of other minority populations, the impact on those populations cannot be assessed.

Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statement](#), dated January 27, 2021, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

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### **Fiscal Impact**

The following divisions are not expected to have a fiscal impact.

- Division I: Public Records — Communications in Professional Confidence
- Division II: Uniform Commercial Code — Fraudulent Filings
- Division III: Qualified Immunity
- Division IV: Peace Officer, Public Safety, and Emergency Personnel Bill of Rights
- Division V: Officer Disciplinary Actions
- Division XII: Window Tinting
- Division XIV: Civil Service Commission Examinations

The fiscal impact of the following divisions is unknown.

- Division VI: Peace Officers — Health Plan
- Division VII: Workers' Compensation Disability Medical Benefits
- Division VIII: Enforcement of Laws
- Division XIII: Sheriff Salaries

The fiscal impact of new penalties established in this Bill is addressed below. The establishment of new crimes and changes to existing crimes and existing criminal penalties as provided by the Bill may impact criminal fine and surcharge revenue, but the impact of these changes cannot be determined at this time.

### **Records Filed with the Intent to Harass or Defraud (Division II)**

This Bill establishes a serious misdemeanor for filing UCC records with the intent to harass or defraud. This is a new penalty, and the fiscal impact cannot be determined. The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$410 to \$7,500. The minimum cost includes court time for a district associate judge or district court judge, court reporter, judicial specialist, and clerk of court staff. The maximum cost includes court time plus costs for indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

### **Assault (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of assault and the list of persons engaged in certain occupations against whom an assault is subject to an increased criminal penalty. The fiscal impact of this



provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 1** shows the increase in cost for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of assault on a civilian employee of a law enforcement agency or fire department, as well as the cost of one conviction of other types of assault. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 1 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Cost Per Conviction	
	Minimum	Maximum
Class D Felony	\$ 7,700	\$ 13,500
Aggravated Misdemeanor	3,700	7,800
Serious Misdemeanor	410	7,500

**Harassment in the First Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of harassment in the first degree to include new actions previously not criminalized under Iowa Code section [708.7](#). The fiscal impact of this provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 2** contains cost estimates for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of harassment in the first degree. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 2 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Minimum Cost	Maximum Cost
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$ 3,700	\$ 7,800

**Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree (Division IX)**

The Bill expands the definition of criminal mischief in the second degree to include new actions previously not criminalized under Iowa Code chapter [716](#). The fiscal impact of this provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 3** contains cost estimates for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of criminal mischief in the second degree. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 3 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Minimum Cost	Maximum Cost
Class D Felony	\$ 7,700	\$ 13,500

**Riot Crimes (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for a riot crime under Iowa Code section 723.1 from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony. The fiscal impact of this provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 4** shows the increase in cost for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of a riot crime. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 4 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Cost Per Conviction	
	Minimum	Maximum
Class D Felony	\$ 7,700	\$ 13,500
Aggravated Misdemeanor	3,700	7,800
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 4,000</b>	<b>\$ 5,700</b>

**Unlawful Assembly (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for unlawful assembly under Iowa Code section 723.2 from a simple misdemeanor to an aggravated misdemeanor. The fiscal impact of this provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 5** shows the increase in cost for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of unlawful assembly. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 5 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Cost Per Conviction	
	Minimum	Maximum
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$ 3,700	\$ 7,800
Simple Misdemeanor	40	350
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 3,660</b>	<b>\$ 7,450</b>

**Disorderly Conduct (Division X)**

The Bill increases the penalty for certain types of disorderly conduct from a simple misdemeanor to a serious misdemeanor, aggravated misdemeanor, Class D felony, or Class C felony, depending on the circumstances and severity of the crime. The fiscal impact of this provision cannot be determined due to the lack of data. **Table 6** shows the increase in cost for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction of disorderly conduct. The cost estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the DOC for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

**Table 6 — Average State Cost Per Offense Class Type**

Offense Class	Cost Per Conviction	
	Minimum	Maximum
Serious Misdemeanor	\$ 410	\$ 7,500
Simple Misdemeanor	40	350
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 370</b>	<b>\$ 7,150</b>
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$ 3,700	\$ 7,800
Simple Misdemeanor	40	350
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 3,660</b>	<b>\$ 7,450</b>
Class D Felony	\$ 7,700	\$ 13,500
Simple Misdemeanor	40	350
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 7,660</b>	<b>\$ 13,150</b>
Class C Felony	\$ 9,900	\$ 19,200
Simple Misdemeanor	40	350
<b>Total Cost Increase</b>	<b>\$ 9,860</b>	<b>\$ 18,850</b>

**Interference with Public Disorder Control (Division X)**

The Bill establishes a new crime, and the fiscal impact of this change is unknown.

**Eluding (Division XI)**

The Bill expands eluding law enforcement to include eluding law enforcement in an unmarked vehicle or an officer who is not in uniform. This change may result in additional convictions for eluding law enforcement. However, the extent to which convictions may increase is unknown. In FY 2020, a total of 284 individuals entered into the correctional system for violations under Iowa Code section 321.279. The average State cost for one serious misdemeanor conviction ranges between \$410 to \$7,500. The average State cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$3,700 to \$7,800. The minimum cost includes court time for a district associate judge or a district court judge, court reporter, judicial specialist, and clerk of court staff, plus the costs of probation supervision. The average State cost for one Class D felony conviction ranges from \$7,700 to \$13,500. The minimum cost includes court time for a district court judge, court reporter, judicial specialist, and clerk of court staff, plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The average State cost for one Class C felony conviction ranges from \$9,900 to \$19,200. The minimum cost includes court time for a district court judge, court reporter, judicial specialist, and clerk of court staff, plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision.

**Improper Use of Median, Curb, or Access Facility (Division XI)**

The Bill establishes a scheduled violation for operating a bicycle, skateboard, or other pedestrian conveyance on a fully controlled-access facility. The number of additional violations that may occur as a result of this change is unknown.

**Table 7** provides a summary of the correctional, minority, and fiscal impacts of the Bill by criminal offense.

**Table 7 — Summary of Impacts of Criminal Offense Changes**

Criminal Offense	Division	Correctional Impact	Minority Impact*	Fiscal Impact
UCC Records	II	Unable to determine	Unknown	Unknown
Assault	IX	Unable to determine	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Harassment (1st degree)	IX	Unable to determine	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Criminal Mischief (2nd degree)	IX	Unable to determine	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Riot Crimes	X	Yes - Est. \$40,500	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Unlawful Assembly	X	Minimal	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Disorderly Conduct	X	Unable to determine but likely	Yes, if trends continue	Unable to determine but likely
Interference with Pub. Dis. Control	X	Unable to determine	Unknown	Unknown
Eluding Law Enforcement	XI	Unable to determine	Yes, if trends continue	Unknown
Improper use of median, curb, access	XI	Unable to determine	Yes, if trends continue	Unknown

\*This column displays whether minorities are disproportionately convicted of established crimes. If existing trends continue and convictions increase, the Bill may result in a minority impact. The number of additional convictions that may result from the passage of the Bill is unknown.

**Sources**

Department of Corrections  
 Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights  
 Iowa State Association of Counties  
 LSA analysis

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

June 30, 2021

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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.