



[SF 2477](#) – Waste Management, Batteries (LSB2742SZ)
Staff Contact: Austin Brinks (515.725.2200) austin.brinks@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 2477](#) replaces Iowa Code section [455D.10A](#) (Household batteries — heavy metal content and recycling requirements) and repeals Iowa Code section [455D.10B](#) (Batteries used in rechargeable consumer products). The Bill provides for the implementation of battery stewardship plans that are to be created by a battery stewardship organization as defined in the Bill, and requires producers to submit the plan to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) by January 1, 2027.

The Bill prohibits the sale or distribution of batteries in the State on or after January 1, 2028, unless the producer of the battery is operating under a battery stewardship plan approved by the DNR and unless the battery or device that contains the battery is marked with an identification number of the producer of the battery. The Bill also prohibits the sale or distribution in or into the State on or after January 1, 2029, unless the battery is marked to ensure proper collection and recycling by identifying the chemistry of the battery and including an indication that the battery should not be disposed of as household waste. A producer shall not charge a point-of-sale fee to consumers to cover the costs of implementing a battery stewardship plan.

The Bill requires a battery stewardship organization to be responsible for all costs associated with implementing the battery stewardship plan, to provide permanent battery collection, to submit an annual report to the DNR, and to handle payment of an annual fee to the DNR of \$100,000. The Bill requires a fee adjustment by the General Assembly every five years. The Bill creates a Battery Stewardship Account in the Groundwater Protection Fund (GWPF) where the fees collected are to be deposited. The battery stewardship organization is required to submit a report to the DNR by June 1, 2029, and each June 1 thereafter.

The Bill requires the DNR to review and approve or deny battery stewardship plans; review annual reports; provide technical assistance to producers and retailers; maintain an online copy of all approved battery stewardship plans, a list of brands covered by the plan, a list of collection sites, and annual reports submitted to the DNR. The Bill also authorizes the DNR to adopt administrative rules to administer the Bill, requires the DNR to submit an annual report to the General Assembly demonstrating how the funds collected are being utilized, and review and evaluate studies and assessments conducted by agencies in the states of Illinois, Vermont, and Washington and provide a report to the General Assembly by May 30, 2028, of their findings.

The Bill creates a Class D felony for anyone who knowingly makes a false material statement to the DNR. The Bill also imposes civil penalties.

Background

Currently, Iowa Code section 455D.10A provides recycling and disposal requirements for household batteries and Iowa Code section 455D.10B provides guidelines for batteries used in rechargeable consumer products.

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but no more than \$10,245.

Assumptions

- There will be one battery stewardship organization that will pay the \$100,000 annual fee to the Battery Stewardship Account of the GWPF.
- One full-time equivalent (FTE) position for a Program Planner 3 position will be required to administer the program, which will cost approximately \$79,000.
- There may be an increase in Class D felonies as a result of this Bill, but the number is unknown.
- 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 delay 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

Senate File 2477 creates a new Class D felony. As a result, the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data. **Figure 1** shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS in months under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for Class D felonies. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimates and Length of Stay (LOS) in Months

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2025 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day Probation	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY 2025 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony Non-Persons	84.2%	12.5	\$23.07	69.4%	41.4	\$8.00	\$16.35	\$50.00	15.5	\$8.00

Minority Impact

Senate File 2477 creates a new Class D felony. As a result, the minority impact cannot be determined due to a lack of conviction data. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statements](#), dated January 12, 2026, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

There will be an annual increase in revenue to the GWPF of \$100,000 to be used to cover the costs of administering the battery stewardship program, which would cost approximately \$79,000 for 1.0 FTE position for a Program Planner 3 position to administer and implement the program.

Senate File 2477 may increase the number of convictions of Class D felonies; however, the extent of the increase in costs to the Department of Corrections (DOC) as a result is unknown. The average State cost per offense for a Class D felony is \$13,000 to \$18,100. The estimated impact to the General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the DOC. The costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Corrections

Division of Data, Planning, and Improvement (DPI), Department of Management (DOM)

/s/ Jennifer Acton

April 3, 2026

Doc ID 1603930

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.
