	SENATE FILE
	BY (PROPOSED COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY BILL BY CO=CHAIRPERSONS KREIMAN and MILLER)
Passed Senate, Date Vote: Ayes Nays	Passed House, Date Vote: Ayes Nays
Approved	

## A BILL FOR

1 An Act relating to the criminal offense of theft of leased or rented personal property and making penalties applicable.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

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Section 1. Section 714.1, subsection 2, Code 2005, is 2 amended to read as follows:

2. Misappropriates property which the person has in trust, 4 or property of another which the person has in the person's 5 possession or control, whether such possession or control is 6 lawful or unlawful, by using or disposing of it in a manner 7 which is inconsistent with or a denial of the trust or of the 8 owner's rights in such property, or conceals found property, 9 or appropriates such property to the person's own use, when 1 10 the owner of such property is known to the person. Failure
1 11 Except as provided in section 714.4A, failure by a bailee or
1 12 lessee of personal property to return the property within 1 13 seventy=two hours after a time specified in a written 1 14 agreement of <del>lease or</del> bailment shall be evidence of 1 15 misappropriation.

Sec. 2. <u>NEW SECTION</u>. 714.4A THEFT OF LEASED OR RENTED 1 17 PERSONAL PROPERTY == EVIDENCE. 1 18 1. The fact that a person who has leased or rented

1 19 personal property of another willfully fails to return or make 1 20 arrangements acceptable with the lessor or owner to return the 21 personal property to the lessor or owner within seventy=two 1 22 hours after proper notice following expiration or termination 1 23 of the lease or rental agreement, or willfully conceals the 24 property from the lessor or owner, or sells, pawns, loans, 25 abandons, or gives away the leased or rented property, is 1 26 material evidence of intent to deprive the lessor or owner of

1 27 the use and possession of the personal property.
1 28 2. If the personal property leased or rented is a motor
1 29 vehicle, this section shall not apply if return of the motor 1 30 vehicle is made more difficult or expensive by a defect in 31 such vehicle which renders the vehicle inoperable, if the 32 lessee or renter notifies the lessor or owner of the location 1 33 of such vehicle and such defect prior to the expiration of the 34 lease or rental agreement.
35 3. The fact that a person obtains possession of personal

1 property subject to a lease or rental agreement by means of 2 deception, including but not limited to furnishing a false 3 name, address, place of employment, or other identification to 4 the owner, is evidence that possession was obtained with 5 intent to deprive the lessor or owner of the use and 6 possession of the personal property.

4. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, for the purpose 8 of determining whether a theft as described in this section 9 has occurred, personal property which is the subject of a 2 10 lease or rental agreement providing the option to buy the 2 11 personal property is owned by the owner until such time as the 2 12 owner endorses the sale and transfer of ownership of the 13 leased or rented property to the lessee or renter.

5. This section applies to all forms of leases and rental 2 14 2 15 agreements concerning personal property, including but not 2 16 limited to contracts providing the consumer options to buy the 2 17 leased or rented personal property, lease=purchase agreements, 2 18 and rent=to=own contracts.

6. For purposes of this section, "proper notice" means a 2 20 written confirmation of the expiration or termination of the 2 21 lease or rental agreement sent to the lessee or renter by 22 certified or restricted certified mail to the last known 23 address of the lessee or renter. The notice shall be 24 considered effective on the date of the mailing of the notice 2 25 regardless of whether or not the lessee or renter signs a 26 receipt for the notice.

## EXPLANATION

This bill provides evidentiary rules for the criminal 29 offense of theft of personal property that is leased or 30 rented. The bill provides that willfully failing to return or 31 making acceptable arrangements to return personal property 32 within 72 hours after proper notice following expiration or 33 termination of the lease or rental agreement is material 34 evidence of intent to deprive of use and possessions. T 35 bill provides that the willful concealment, or the sale, 1 pawning, loan, abandonment, or giving away of the leased or 2 rented personal property is material evidence of intent to 3 deprive of use and possession.

The bill provides that the provision does not apply if the 5 personal property that is leased or rented is a motor vehicle 6 if the reason the vehicle is not timely returned is due to a 7 defect in the vehicle making the vehicle inoperable and the 8 lessee or renter has given notice of the defect to the lessor 9 or owner prior to the expiration of the lease or rental 3 10 agreement. Obtaining possession of personal property by means 3 11 of deception is also made evidence of intent to deprive of use 12 and possession.

The owner of the personal property is deemed to be the 3 13 3 14 owner of property until the owner has endorsed the sale and 3 15 transfer of ownership or unless there has been a written 3 16 agreement to the contrary. The bill's provisions apply to all 3 17 forms of leases and rental agreements concerning personal 3 18 property. Proper notice is defined as written notice sent by 19 certified or restricted certified mail to the last known 3 20 address of the lessee or renter regardless of whether or not 3 21 the lessee or renter signs a receipt for the notice.

The penalties in Code section 714.2 apply to theft of 23 leased or rented personal property. Theft of property 3 24 exceeding \$10,000 in value is a class "C" felony. 25 property exceeding \$1,000 but not more than \$10,000 in value 3 26 is a class "D" felony. Theft of property exceeding \$500 but 3 27 not more than \$1,000 in value is an aggravated misdemeanor. 28 Theft of property exceeding \$200 but not more than \$500 in 29 value is a serious misdemeanor. Theft of property with a 3 30 value of \$200 or less is a simple misdemeanor.

3 31 LSB 1059SC 81 3 32 kk:nh/sh/8

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