

**EIGHTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2019 REGULAR SESSION
DAILY
SENATE CLIP SHEET**

February 26, 2019

Clip Sheet Summary

Displays all amendments, fiscal notes, and conference committee reports for previous day.

| Bill | Amendment | Action | Sponsor |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
|-------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

No amendments filed on February 26, 2019

Fiscal Notes

[SF 214](#) — [Student Loan Tax Deduction](#) (LSB1679XS)

[SF 227](#) — [Motor Vehicles, Front License Plates, Older Model Years](#) (LSB1726SV)

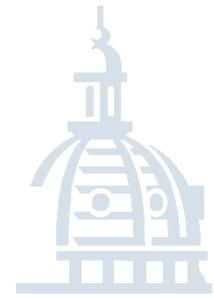
[SF 271](#) — [Window Tinting, Motor Vehicles](#) (LSB1038SV)

[SF 281](#) — [Boat Registration](#) (LSB1249SV)

[SF 305](#) — [Child Support Collection, Food Stamps](#) (LSB1958SV)

[SF 327](#) — [Probate Fees](#) (LSB1455SV)

[SF 346](#) — [Female Genital Mutilation Ban](#) (LSB1171SV)



SF 214 – Student Loan Tax Deduction (LSB1679XS)
Analyst: Jeff Robinson (515.281.4614) jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

Senate File 214 allows a taxpayer to deduct employer-paid education loan payments from income subject to Iowa individual income tax. The change applies to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The change will make such employer payments exempt from Iowa income tax for tax year (TY) 2019 through the last tax year prior to the implementation of the contingent income tax system established in **SF 2417** (2018 Tax Modifications Act). The new tax system is contingent upon General Fund revenue meeting a dollar goal and an annual growth goal. The first year the contingent tax system could be implemented is TY 2023. Employer-paid education loan payments are exempt from Iowa income tax in the contingent tax system, so this Bill would only apply to tax years prior to the implementation of the contingent tax system.

Assumptions

- The Department of Revenue utilized the income tax micro model developed for the 2019 Legislative Session to estimate the tax year impacts of the Bill. The following variables were used in the model to estimate the impact of the Bill:
 - One percent of taxpayers aged 18 to 64 and reporting wage income will receive employer-paid education loan assistance each tax year (15,249 individuals each year).
 - The employer-paid education loan assistance will equal \$1,200 per year for benefiting employees. With 15,249 individuals benefiting at \$1,200 per year, the amount of the deduction will total \$18.3 million for TY 2019.
 - The projected average income tax reduction for the 15,249 individuals is \$73. This average is projected to increase by 3.0% each tax year.
- For the projection, implementation of the contingent income tax system is assumed to occur for TY 2023.
- For the first year (TY 2019), 5.0% of benefiting individuals will reduce withholding and estimate payments in response to the new exemption. In future tax years, 30.0% of individuals will do so.

Fiscal Impact

The new tax deduction for employer-paid education loan payments is projected to decrease net General Fund revenue by the following amounts:

- FY 2020 = \$1.3 million
- FY 2021 = \$1.2 million
- FY 2022 = \$1.2 million
- FY 2023 = \$1.0 million

The Bill does not have a projected impact beyond FY 2023.

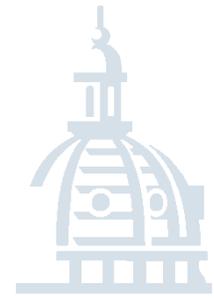
Source

Department of Revenue

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 25, 2019

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.



SF 227 – Motor Vehicles, Front License Plates, Older Model Years (LSB1726SV)
Analyst: Rodrigo Acevedo (515.281.6764) rodrigo.acevedo@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

SF 227 modifies violations regarding the display of registration plates as follows:

- The Bill makes a violation of Iowa Code section [321.37\(1\)](#), relating to failure to display registration plates, a secondary violation. A peace officer may not stop a driver solely for failing to display a front registration plate.
- The Bill strikes the current definition of Iowa Code section [321.37\(2\)](#), referring to vehicles built in or built to resemble a vehicle from 1948 or older. The Bill changes this provision to refer instead to vehicles registered as antique vehicles, and allows antique vehicles, as well as motor vehicles that would need modifications to secure a front plate, to carry the front registration plate inside. Iowa Code section [321.115](#) classifies an antique vehicle as a vehicle that is 25 years old or older.

Background

In FY 2018, there were 2,003 convictions for failure to display registration plates. Currently, failure to display plates is a primary violation. Under Iowa Code section [321.37\(2\)](#), vehicles built in 1948 or older or built to resemble a vehicle from 1948 or older may carry the registration plates inside the vehicle. The scheduled fine for failure to display plates is \$20.

There is an estimated court cost of \$60 per violation. A Criminal Penalty Surcharge is applied to the scheduled fine. Ninety-five percent of the Surcharge goes to the State. Of the State's share, 83.0% goes to the General Fund and 17.0% to the Victim Compensation Fund. The remaining 5.0% of the Surcharge goes to the local city or county where the infraction occurred.

Assumptions

- All violations for failure to display a registration plate are for a missing front plate.
- **SF 227** will reduce citations for failure to display a registration plate by making the violation a secondary violation and exempting some vehicles from displaying a front registration plate.
- The estimated collection rate for violations is 63.8%.

Fiscal Impact

While the number of convictions for failure to display a registration plate under SF 227 cannot be predicted, **Table 1** provides a range of revenue possibilities depending on the reduction in convictions. An annual reduction of convictions ranging from 500 (24.9%) to 1,500 (74.8%) would result in an estimated annual revenue reduction to the General Fund, Victim Compensation Fund, and local jurisdictions ranging from \$27,753 to \$83,259.

Table 1

| Range of Estimated Fiscal Impact Under Senate File 227 Per Year | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Current Law</u> | <u>Potential Reduction in Convictions</u> | | |
| | <u>Est. FY 2019</u> | <u>-500 Convictions</u> | <u>-1,000 Convictions</u> | <u>-1,500 Convictions</u> |
| General Fund | | | | |
| Penalty Revenue | \$ 25,558 | \$ -6,380 | \$ -12,760 | \$ -19,140 |
| Surcharge Revenue | 7,053 | -1,761 | -3,521 | -5,282 |
| Court Costs | 76,675 | -19,140 | -38,280 | -57,420 |
| Subtotal | <u>\$ 109,286</u> | <u>\$ -27,281</u> | <u>\$ -54,561</u> | <u>\$ -81,842</u> |
| Other | | | | |
| Victim Comp. Fund | \$ 1,445 | \$ -361 | \$ -721 | \$ -1,082 |
| Local Jurisdiction | 447 | -112 | -223 | -335 |
| Subtotal | <u>\$ 1,892</u> | <u>\$ -473</u> | <u>\$ -944</u> | <u>\$ -1,417</u> |
| Total | <u>\$ 111,178</u> | <u>\$ -27,754</u> | <u>\$ -55,505</u> | <u>\$ -83,259</u> |

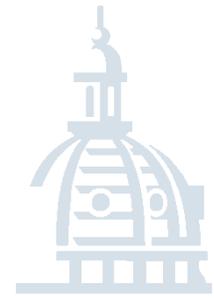
Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
 Department of Transportation
 LSA calculations

 /s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 22, 2019

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.



SF 271 – Window Tinting, Motor Vehicles (LSB1038SV)

Analyst: Rodrigo Acevedo (515.281.6764) rodrigo.acevedo@legis.iowa.gov

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 271](#) makes several changes to Iowa Code, as follows:

- Creates a blackout license plate with a corresponding \$35 initial fee. In addition, there is a \$10 annual fee for blackout license plates and a \$5 fee, if applicable, for personalized plates. The fees will be deposited in the Road Use Tax Fund (RUTF). An amount equal to revenue generated from the blackout license plates issued in each county will be credited to each county's respective County Mental Health and Disabilities Services Fund from the Statutory Allocations Fund.
- Reduces the minimum standard of transparency for tinted vehicle windows to 35.0% light transmittance. The Bill also strikes a provision requiring the Department of Transportation (DOT) to adopt rules regarding window transparency.
- Creates a new simple misdemeanor for drivers of vehicles with side windows of 70.0% or less light transmittance who fail to lower their window on the approach of a peace officer. A first-time offender will receive a warning; subsequent offenses are subject to a \$20 scheduled fine.

Background

Previously, the DOT adopted rules under [761 IAC 450.7](#) establishing a minimum standard of transparency of 70.0% for a vehicle's windows, including the front windshield, front sidewings, and immediate front sidewings. There are medical exemptions under DOT Form 432020, if signed by an approved medical practitioner prior to July 4, 2012, which remain valid.

In FY 2018, there were 6,745 convictions for excessively dark vehicle windows or windshields. There is a scheduled fine of \$50 associated with a violation of Iowa Code section [321.438\(2\)](#). Other costs and revenues associated with this violation include:

- Court costs of \$60 per violation.
- A 35.0% Criminal Penalty Surcharge, with 95.0% going to the State. Of the State's share, 83.0% is distributed to the General Fund and 17.0% to the Victim Compensation Fund. The remaining 5.0% will go to the city or county where the violation occurred.

Assumptions

- The number of convictions for having an excessively dark window or windshield may decrease under [SF 271](#).
- Fees for blackout license plates include \$35 at initial issuance and \$10 annually, going toward each county's County Mental Health and Disabilities Services Fund. In addition, a \$5 personalized plate fee is deposited in the RUTF.
- There is an estimated collection rate of 63.8% for scheduled fines.

Fiscal Impact

Table 1 shows the estimated revenue reductions that would stem from a reduction in window-tinting-related convictions ranging from 500 (7.4%) to 1,500 (22.2%). It is unknown how many of the previous violations fell between the current minimum standard of transparency of 70.0% light transmittance and the proposed minimum of 35.0% light transmittance.

While the number of blackout license plates that will be issued cannot be estimated, **Table 2** demonstrates an example scenario where 200 personalized blackout license plates are issued.

The revenue resulting from the proposed scheduled fine of \$20 for failing to lower a tinted side window cannot be estimated.

Table 1

| Range of Estimated Fiscal Impact Under Senate File 271 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Current Law | Potential Reduction in Convictions | | |
| | Est. FY 2019 | -500 Convictions | -1,000 Convictions | -1,500 Convictions |
| General Fund | | | | |
| Penalty Revenue | \$ 215,166 | \$ -15,950 | \$ -31,900 | \$ -47,850 |
| Surcharge Revenue | 59,380 | -4,402 | -8,804 | -13,205 |
| Court Costs | 258,199 | -19,140 | -38,280 | -57,420 |
| Subtotal | \$ 532,745 | \$ -39,492 | \$ -78,984 | \$ -118,475 |
| Other | | | | |
| Victim Comp. Fund | \$ 12,162 | \$ -902 | \$ -1,803 | \$ -2,705 |
| Local Jurisdiction | 3,765 | -279 | -558 | -837 |
| Subtotal | \$ 15,927 | \$ -1,181 | \$ -2,361 | \$ -3,542 |
| Total | \$ 548,672 | \$ -40,673 | \$ -81,345 | \$ -122,017 |

Table 2

| Blackout Plate Revenues FY 2020 (200 Personalized Plates) | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Mental Health Fund* | |
| Annual | \$ 2,000 |
| Initial | 7,000 |
| Subtotal | \$ 9,000 |
| Road Use Tax Fund | \$ 1,000 |
| Year 1 Total | \$ 10,000 |
| *County Mental Health and Disabilities Services Fund | |

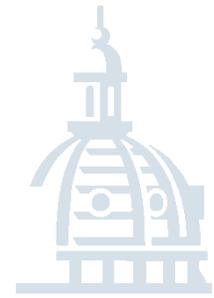
Sources

Department of Human Rights, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
Iowa Department of Transportation

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 22, 2019

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.



SF 281 – Boat Registration (LSB1249SV)
Analyst: Debra Kozel (515.281.6767) deb.kozel@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 281](#) makes changes to the boat registration process. A boat or vessel would be initially registered with the County Recorder in the county where the owner resides; however, the renewal process that occurs every three years could be completed at any county recorder office. To maintain the same vessel registration number, the renewal must be completed within 60 days of the expiration date of the registration. The Bill changes the registration deadline from May 1 to July 1, and late registrants must pay a \$5 penalty. The penalty is deposited into the Fish and Game Trust Fund.

Background

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) completed the statewide recreational vehicle and vessel registration system in 2012. All transactions for recreational vehicles and vessels are processed by county recorders through the statewide system. Boat renewal fees are paid every three years, and renewal fees will be collected in FY 2019.

Assumptions

During the 2016 boat registration renewal process, there were 39,000 boat owners who were charged the \$5 late registration fee for a total of \$195,000 that was deposited into the Fish and Game Trust Fund. By moving the renewal deadline from May 1 to July 1, the DNR is assuming all registrations will be completed on time and there will be no penalties paid in FY 2019.

Fiscal Impact

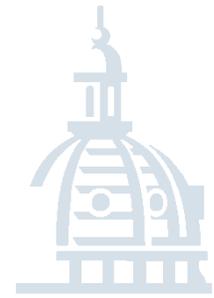
The estimated fiscal impact of [Senate File 281](#) is a revenue reduction of \$195,000 to the Fish and Game Trust Fund for FY 2019. The number of boat or vessel owners likely to complete registrations after the new July 1 deadline cannot be estimated but is likely to be significantly reduced. Any late penalties will be deposited in FY 2020 and after.

Sources

Department of Natural Resources

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 21, 2019



SF 305 – Child Support Collection, Food Stamps (LSB1958SV)
Analyst: Jess Benson (515.281.4611) jess.benson@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 305](#) requires, as a condition of eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), that an individual cooperate with the Child Support Recovery Unit (CSRU) in establishing and enforcing a child support order pursuant to federal law.

Assumptions

- The Department of Human Services (DHS) Field Operations staff would be required to review 147,418 SNAP cases annually to determine whether a case needs to be referred to the CSRU requiring an additional 11 Income Maintenance Worker 2s, one Typist Advanced and one Income Maintenance Supervisor.
- Requiring SNAP recipients to cooperate with the CSRU as a condition of eligibility is estimated to increase the number of CSRU cases by 15,120.
- At the current caseload of 402 cases per full-time (FTE) position, the CSRU would need to hire 27 Support Recovery Officers, nine Clerk Specialists, and one Assistant Attorney General.
- It is estimated that one-sixth of the FTE positions will be hired each month in FY 2020, with all FTE positions hired midway through the year.
- A 2.0% increase in salary and benefits costs is estimated in the second year.
- It is estimated there will be 12,399 new establishment or modification orders in which the State would be required to serve nonrequesting parents. Approximately 55.0% of parents will accept certified mail at \$5.56 per letter. The remaining 45.0% will require a sheriff or process server at an average of \$64.24 per case.
- There will be one-time implementation costs for changes to the Iowa Collection and Reporting (ICAR) System to accept SNAP referrals and track and store information related to these cases. There will also be one-time costs associated with changing forms, employee manuals, training materials, and amending administrative rules.
- There will be a one-time cost associated with updating income maintenance systems to create a new interface with the CSRU to exchange information on members who are not cooperating. These changes are estimated to take 1,238 hours at \$105 per hour.
- The match rate is 33.82% federal and 66.18% State for DHS Field Operations, 66.00% federal and 34.00% State for CSRU, and 62.11% federal and 37.89% State for the one-time implementation costs.

Fiscal Impact

[Senate File 305](#) is estimated to increase the DHS annual operating costs by \$1.4 million in FY 2020 and FY 2021. The increase for FY 2020 includes \$200,000 in one-time costs. Details of the increase in FTE positions and other costs are listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1
SNAP — Child Support Recovery Unit Fiscal Impact

| Job Classification | FY 2020 | | | | FY 2021 | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | FTEs | Salary & Benefits | Total Cost | State Share | FTEs | Salary & Benefits | Total Cost | State Share |
| Support Recovery Officers | 21.4 | \$57,214 | \$1,224,380 | \$ 416,295 | 27.0 | \$58,358 | \$1,575,674 | \$ 535,737 |
| Clerk Specialists | 7.1 | 46,738 | 331,840 | 112,827 | 9.0 | 47,673 | 429,055 | 145,881 |
| Support Recovery Supervisors | 2.0 | 70,303 | 140,606 | 47,807 | 2.0 | 71,709 | 143,418 | 48,763 |
| Assistant Attorney General 1 | 1.0 | 68,544 | 68,544 | 23,305 | 1.0 | 69,915 | 69,915 | 23,771 |
| Income Maintenance Worker 2 | 8.7 | 57,214 | 497,762 | 329,418 | 11.0 | 58,358 | 641,941 | 424,836 |
| Typist Advanced | 1.0 | 42,416 | 42,416 | 28,071 | 1.0 | 43,264 | 43,264 | 28,632 |
| Income Maintenance Supervisor | 1.0 | 68,544 | 68,544 | 45,362 | 1.0 | 69,915 | 69,915 | 46,270 |
| Total | 42.2 | | \$2,374,091 | \$ 1,003,086 | 52.0 | | \$2,973,182 | \$ 1,253,890 |
| Other Activities | Cases | Cost | Total Cost | State Share | Cases | Cost | Total Cost | State Share |
| Certified Mail | 12,399 | \$ 5.56 | \$ 68,938 | \$ 23,439 | 12,399 | \$ 5.56 | \$ 68,938 | \$ 23,439 |
| Sheriff/Process Server | 5,580 | 64.24 | 358,459 | 121,878 | 5,580 | 64.24 | 358,459 | 121,878 |
| One-Time Implementation Costs | | | 534,198 | 202,427 | | | | |
| Total CSRU Activities | | | \$ 961,596 | \$ 347,744 | | | \$ 427,398 | \$ 145,317 |
| Total SNAP — CSRU Increased Cost | | | \$3,335,687 | \$ 1,350,830 | | | \$3,400,579 | \$ 1,399,207 |

*Totals may not sum due to rounding.

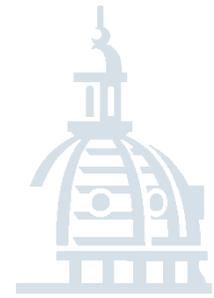
Sources

Department of Human Services
LSA calculations

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 22, 2019

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.



SF 327 – Probate Fees (LSB1455SV)
Analyst: Laura Book (515.205.9275) laura.book@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 327](#) relates to the court costs that the clerk of probate court charges and collects in connection with probate matters. The Bill provides that the clerk of court shall charge and collect court costs based on the probate assets listed in the report and inventory for services performed in a decedent's estate administered by Iowa Code chapter [633](#) or [635](#). The court costs charged on the value of those assets shall be 0.2% of the value of the probate assets. In addition, the Bill excludes all nonprobate assets from the calculation of court costs.

[Senate File 327](#) also provides that court costs shall not be charged or collected on assets transferred to an estate from a conservatorship that had been administered in the State and for which court costs have previously been charged and collected in the conservatorship. For other services performed in a conservatorship, the clerk shall charge and collect court costs based on the gross value of the assets listed in the inventory minus the value of the life insurance. The Bill provides that the court costs charged on the value of those assets shall be 0.2% of the value of the assets.

[Senate File 327](#) takes effect January 1, 2020. The Bill applies to conservatorships, court-administered trusts, guardianships, and estates of decedents for which the petition is filed and other probate matters in which filings are made and actions are taken on and after January 1, 2020.

Background

Under current law, Iowa Code section [633.31](#)(2)(k) provides a sliding scale fee for services performed in connection with the settlement of an estate based upon the value of the estate. The probate fees collected by clerks of court are deposited in the State General Fund pursuant to Iowa Code section [602.8108](#). Currently, the value of the assets may include both probate and nonprobate assets for the purpose of calculating court costs.

Assumptions

- The removal of nonprobate assets will reduce the overall estate value subject to fees pursuant to Iowa Code section [633.31](#)(2)(k) by an average of 50.0%, reducing revenue by 50.0%.
- From FY 2015 to FY 2018, the revenue from fees charged pursuant to Iowa Code section [633.31](#)(2)(k) decreased by a total of 4.0%, an average decline of 1.33% per year. In FY 2018, \$12.3 million was collected in fees on the estate value. This analysis assumes revenues will decline by 1.33% each year starting in FY 2019.

Fiscal Impact

[Senate File 327](#) is estimated to reduce fee revenue to the General Fund by approximately \$3.0 million in FY 2020 and \$5.9 million in FY 2021. The following table shows the estimated fiscal impact of [SF 327](#) beginning on January 1, 2020, through FY 2023.

SF 327 — Estimated Change in Probate Fee Revenue
State General Fund

| | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| SF 327 | \$ 8,964,311 | \$ 5,896,724 | \$ 5,818,297 | \$ 5,740,914 |
| Current Law | 11,952,414 | 11,793,447 | 11,636,595 | 11,481,828 |
| Estimated Reduction | <u>\$ -2,988,103</u> | <u>\$ -5,896,723</u> | <u>\$ -5,818,298</u> | <u>\$ -5,740,914</u> |

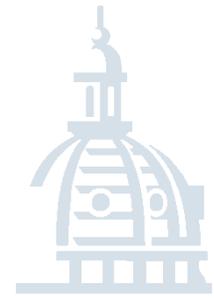
Sources

Judicial Branch
LSA analysis and calculations

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 22, 2019

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.



SF 346 – Female Genital Mutilation Ban (LSB1171SV)
Analyst: Laura Book (515.205.9275) laura.book@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 346](#) creates the criminal offense of female genital mutilation and provides penalties. The Bill provides that a person who knowingly commits female genital mutilation on a minor as described in Iowa Code section [708.16](#) commits a Class D felony. In addition, a person who knowingly transports a minor outside of this State for the purpose of performing a surgical procedure that would be in violation of the Bill if the conduct occurred in this State, commits a Class D felony.

Background

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 has control over a child or a minor and commits the act of female genital mutilation may be in violation of Iowa Code section [726.6](#) (Child Endangerment), with a penalty ranging from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class B felony depending on the severity of the offense.

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 [SF 346](#) cannot be determined. The Bill establishes a new offense, and the number of convictions cannot be estimated.

Table 1 below shows estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; length of stay (LOS) under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for all convictions of 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 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 Prison | Percent to Probation | FY 18 Avg Length of Stay Probation (months) | FY 18 Avg Cost/Day Probation | Percent to CBC | FY 18 Marginal Cost/Day CBC | FY 18 Avg Length of Stay Parole (months) | FY 18 Marginal Cost/Day Parole | Percent to County Jail | Marginal Cost/Day |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Class D Felony (Persons) | 80.0% | 17.2 | \$18.43 | 53.0% | 29.5 | \$5.38 | 8.0% | \$11.85 | 10.6 | \$5.38 | 31.0% | \$50.00 |

Minority Impact

The minority impact of [SF 346](#) is unknown. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Minority Impact Statement](#), dated January 7, 2019, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

[Senate File 346](#) establishes a new criminal offense, and the resulting cost to the Justice System cannot be estimated. The average State cost for one Class D felony conviction ranges from \$9,200 to \$14,100. This estimate includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the State Public Defender, and the Department of Corrections for one conviction. The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Sources

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division, Department of Human Rights

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 25, 2019

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.
