

**EIGHTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
2021 REGULAR SESSION  
DAILY  
SENATE CLIP SHEET**

**March 10, 2021**

**Clip Sheet Summary**

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

<b>Bill</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
<a href="#">SF 546</a> .....	<a href="#">S-3058</a> .....	Lost	TONY BISIGNANO

**Fiscal Notes**

[SF 492](#) — [Unemployment Tax](#) (LSB1843SV)

[SF 522](#) — [Elder Abuse, Criminal Penalties](#) (LSB1869SV)

[SF 529](#) — [Fertility Fraud](#) (LSB2551SV)

[SF 558](#) — [Court Interpreters](#) (LSB1372SV)

SENATE FILE 546

S-3058

- 1 Amend Senate File 546 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 4, by striking lines 9 and 10 and inserting:
- 3 <Sec. \_\_\_\_ . Section 321.178, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code
- 4 2021, is amended to read as follows:
- 5 a. An approved driver education course as programmed by
- 6 the department shall consist of at least thirty clock hours of
- 7 classroom instruction, of which no more than one hundred eighty
- 8 minutes shall be provided to a student in a single day, and six
- 9 or more clock hours of laboratory instruction of which at least
- 10 three clock hours shall consist of street or highway driving
- 11 after sunset and before sunrise. Classroom instruction shall
- 12 include all of the following:
- 13 (1) ~~A minimum of four hours of instruction~~ Instruction
- 14 concerning substance abuse.
- 15 (2) ~~A minimum of twenty minutes of instruction~~ Instruction
- 16 concerning railroad crossing safety.
- 17 (3) Instruction relating to becoming an organ donor under
- 18 the revised uniform anatomical gift Act as provided in chapter
- 19 142C.>
- 20 2. Page 4, by striking lines 14 through 17 and inserting
- 21 <department of transportation. ~~Instructional materials~~
- 22 ~~creating an awareness about sharing the road with bicycles and~~
- 23 ~~motorcycles shall also be distributed during the course of~~
- 24 ~~instruction.~~>
- 25 3. Page 4, line 27, by striking <two> and inserting <two
- 26 five>
- 27 4. By renumbering as necessary.

By TONY BISIGNANO

S-3058 FILED MARCH 9, 2021

LOST



**SF 492** – Unemployment Tax (LSB1843SV)

Staff Contact: Eric Richardson (515.281.6767) [eric.richardson@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:eric.richardson@legis.iowa.gov)

Fiscal Note Version – New

**Description**

**Senate File 492** relates to unemployment insurance benefits. The Bill:

- Modifies the weekly benefit amount (WBA) that is subject to the maximum percentage of the statewide average weekly wage for Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants that is currently based on the number of dependents. The table below shows the change.

**Modifications in Dependent Benefit Structures — SF 492**

Number of Dependents	Current Weekly Benefit Amount (Fraction of High Quarter Wages)	Current Maximum Percentage of Weekly Wage	Number of Dependents	SF 492 Weekly Benefit Amount	SF 492 Maximum Percentage of Weekly Wage
0	1/23	53.0%	0	1/23	53.0%
1	1/22	55.0%	1 or More	1/22	57.0%
2	1/21	57.0%			
3	1/20	60.0%			
4 or More	1/19	65.0%			

- For individuals whose employers have gone out of business, removes language requiring the Director of the Iowa Department of Workforce Development (IWD) to recompute wage credits from 33.0% to 50.0% for purposes of calculating an individual’s maximum total amount of unemployment benefits payable during a benefit year. The Bill also eliminates the ability of these individuals to collect an extra 13 weeks of benefits.
- Reinstates a one-week waiting period for those eligible to collect UI during the individual’s benefit year.
- Modifies the percentages of the individual’s average weekly wage for insured work paid to the individual that is considered suitable for an individual to apply for and accept work in order to remain eligible for UI:

**Percentage of Weekly Wages to Apply/Accept Suitable Work — SF 492**

Current Weeks	Current Percentage of Weekly Wages	SF 492 Weeks	SF 492 Percentage of Weekly Wages
0-5	100.0%	0-4	80.0%
6-12	75.0%	5-8	70.0%
13-18	70.0%	9+	60.0%
19+	65.0%		

- Removes language making findings binding only on parties to proceedings and not on other proceedings or actions involving the same facts brought by the same or related parties before IWD’s Division of Labor Services, Division of Workers’ Compensation, other state agencies, arbitrators, courts, or judges of Iowa or the United States.

- The Bill is effective July 1, 2022.

### **Background**

The UI Trust Fund, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is used to pay UI benefits to eligible claimants. The balance of the Fund at the end of calendar year (CY) 2016 was \$1.006 billion, rising to \$1.252 billion at the end of CY 2019. The Fund balance as of February 10, 2021, was \$949.6 million. The table below shows historical claims paid from the Fund to lowans:

**UI Benefits Paid — Calendar Year (CY) 2016-2020\***

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Benefits	\$ 423,511,364	\$ 402,624,842	\$ 364,712,930	\$ 381,788,782	\$ 1,254,245,440

\*Source: U.S. Department of Labor

The UI Trust Fund is replenished through insurance taxes paid by Iowa employers based on a formula that includes an employer's five-year average annual benefit payment and the employer's five-year average annual taxable payroll. This formula results in a benefit ratio, which is compared to every other employer's benefit ratio in determining the employer tax rate. The lowest employer benefit ratios receive the lowest tax rates. The Contribution Rate Table below shows the tax rates paid by Iowa employers and is set on a scale of 1 (highest tax rate paid) to 8 (lowest tax rate paid). For 2021, the Contribution Rate Table is set at 7, with tax rates ranging from 0.00% for those with the lowest benefit ratios to 7.50% for those with the highest benefit ratios. In 2020, \$490.0 million was transferred from federal funds deposited into the Iowa [Coronavirus Relief Fund](#) to the UI Trust Fund to keep the Contribution Rate at 7.

**Unemployment Insurance Taxes Contribution Rates Table**

Benefit Ratio Rank	Approximate Cumulative Taxable	Contribution Rates Table							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.80%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	9.50%	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	14.30%	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	19.00%	0.400	0.300	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
5	23.80%	0.600	0.500	0.400	0.300	0.300	0.200	0.100	0.100
6	28.60%	0.900	0.800	0.600	0.500	0.400	0.300	0.200	0.100
7	33.30%	1.200	1.000	0.800	0.600	0.500	0.400	0.300	0.200
8	38.10%	1.500	1.300	1.000	0.800	0.600	0.500	0.300	0.200
9	42.80%	1.900	1.500	1.200	0.900	0.700	0.600	0.400	0.300
10	47.60%	2.100	1.800	1.400	1.100	0.800	0.600	0.500	0.300
11	52.40%	2.500	2.000	1.600	1.300	1.000	0.700	0.500	0.300
12	57.10%	3.000	2.400	1.900	1.500	1.100	0.900	0.600	0.400
13	61.90%	3.600	2.900	2.400	1.800	1.400	1.100	0.800	0.500
14	66.60%	4.400	3.600	2.900	2.200	1.700	1.300	1.000	0.600
15	71.40%	5.300	4.300	3.500	2.700	2.000	1.600	1.100	0.700
16	76.20%	6.300	5.200	4.100	3.200	2.400	1.900	1.400	0.900
17	80.90%	7.000	6.400	5.200	4.000	3.000	2.300	1.700	1.100
18	85.70%	7.500	7.500	7.000	5.400	4.100	3.100	2.300	1.500
19	90.40%	8.000	8.000	8.000	7.300	5.600	4.200	3.100	2.000
20	95.20%	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.000	7.600	5.800	4.300	2.800
21	100.00%	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	8.500	8.000	7.500	7.000

Many states currently impose a one-week waiting period for payment of UI benefits because federal funds are not available for the first week after a claim is filed. Iowa does not have a waiting week. The [Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security \(CARES\) Act](#) provided 100.0% federal reimbursement to states for the first week of UI for the time period March 29,

2020, through December 16, 2020. The [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021](#), provides a 50.0% reimbursement for the first week of all claims paid from December 27, 2020, through March 13, 2021. As of December 2020, \$105.5 million was paid to Iowa through the program.

**Assumptions**

- 2020 UI data was not used as a model due to high claims paid from COVID-19 closures.
- Two percent inflation beginning in FY 2023 was used for salary and benefit savings.
- Projections starting in FY 2023 for claimants with dependents are based on FY 2019 IWD dependent and UI beneficiary data. As many as 8,231 beneficiaries had more than two dependents in FY 2019. Using 2019 data, there would have been a \$2.2 million reduction in UI benefits due to the Bill.
- Business failure projections going forward are based on FY 2014 to FY 2019 data from the IWD, as an average of \$4.6 million in UI benefits were paid out to 2,741 recipients due to closings.
- Implementing an initial waiting week would reduce withdrawals to cover UI benefits by 5.5% annually. The annual average in first week benefit payments from FY 2015 to FY 2019 to 62,000 recipients who would no longer receive them was \$23.3 million, according to the IWD.

**Fiscal Impact**

- The Bill would reduce benefits paid from the UI Trust Fund due to modifying the WBA for those with more than one dependent by an estimated \$2.2 million annually beginning in FY 2023.
- The Bill will eliminate the need for 3.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) Workforce Advisor positions within IWD due to elimination of the benefit to claimants when employers go out of business, reducing federal UI administrative expenses by an estimated \$251,000 beginning in FY 2023, and increasing via inflation every year thereafter. This provision will also reduce payments from the UI Trust Fund by approximately \$4.6 million annually beginning in FY 2023.
- Eliminating the one-week waiting period for payment of UI benefits would reduce withdrawals from the UI Trust Fund by an estimated \$23.3 million annually beginning in FY 2023. See chart below for the overall fiscal impact of the Bill.
- The modification of suitable work percentages is expected to reduce benefit payments by an amount that cannot be estimated due to a lack of data.
- Employer taxes paid into the UI Trust Fund would be expected to decrease in later years, absent any other law changes, due to a reduction in benefit payments. These cannot be estimated due to lack of data.

**Estimated Fiscal Impacts from SF 492**

<b><u>Section of Bill</u></b>	<b><u>FTE</u></b>	<b><u>Category</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2022</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2023</u></b>	<b><u>Funding Source</u></b>
Change in Dependents		Benefits to Claimants	\$ 0	\$ -2,200,000	UI Trust Fund
Business Closings - Wage Credits	-3.0	IWD Employee Salary and Benefits	\$ 0	\$ -251,000	Federal UI Administrative Funding
		Benefits to Claimants	0	-4,600,000	UI Trust Fund
Introduction of Waiting Week		Benefits to Claimants	\$ 0	\$ -23,300,000	UI Trust Fund
<b>TOTAL REDUCTIONS</b>	<b>-3.0</b>		<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ -30,351,000</b>	

**Sources**

Legislative Services Agency  
Iowa Department of Workforce Development  
United States Department of Labor  
Iowa Department of Management

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

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March 9, 2021

Doc ID 1215507

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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.

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[SF 522](#) – Elder Abuse, Criminal Penalties (LSB1869SV)  
Staff Contact: Laura Book (515.205.9275) [laura.book@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:laura.book@legis.iowa.gov)  
Fiscal Note Version – New

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### **Description**

[Senate File 522](#) relates to older individuals and dependent adults and creates certain criminal offenses and civil actions, and provides penalties. The Bill establishes several crimes:

- Older Individual Assault — Assault, as defined in Iowa Code section [708.1](#), of an older individual, defined as an individual who is 60 years of age or older. This crime would be punishable by penalties ranging from a simple misdemeanor to a Class D felony depending on the circumstances of the assault. The Bill also provides for the determination of whether a violation is a second or subsequent offense and provides for minimum sentencing for offenders.
- Theft Against an Older Individual — Enhances the penalties for the existing crime of theft by one degree.
- Financial Exploitation of an Older Individual — Occurs when a person stands in a position of trust or confidence with an older individual and knowingly, and by undue influence, deception, coercion, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, or extortion, obtains control over or otherwise uses the benefits, property, resources, belongings, or assets of the older individual involved. The criminal penalties range from a serious misdemeanor to a Class B felony based on the amount of benefits, property, resources, belongings, or assets of the older individual involved.

The Bill establishes criminal penalties for elder abuse ranging from a serious misdemeanor to a Class C felony depending on the circumstances and resulting injuries of the abuse. Elder abuse is defined as the abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, isolation, or sexual exploitation of an older individual. The Bill also relocates the criminal penalties for dependent adult abuse as they currently exist under Iowa Code chapter [235B](#) to Iowa Code chapter [726](#) and makes conforming changes throughout the Iowa Code.

### **Background**

The penalties defined in SF 522 range from a serious misdemeanor to a Class B felony depending on the circumstances of the offense. Felonies and misdemeanors are punishable by the terms defined in Iowa Code chapters [902](#) and [903](#) respectively.

### **Assumptions**

- 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.

### **Correctional Impact**

Senate File 522 establishes several new offenses and criminal penalties, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data.



**Table 1** provides estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for all convictions ranging from serious misdemeanors to Class B felonies. The LOS data is not applicable to simple or serious misdemeanors. 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.

**Table 1 — LOS and Sentencing Estimates**

Conviction Offense Class	Percent to Prison	Avg Length of Stay in Prison (months)	FY 20 Marginal Cost/Day in Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day on Probation	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	FY 20 Marginal Cost CBC Per Day	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Avg Length of Stay in County Jail	Marginal Cost Per Day	Avg LOS on Parole	FY 20 Average Cost Per Day Parole
Class B Felony (Persons)	93.0%	85.3	\$20.33	6.6%	*38.7	\$5.38	3.9%	\$14.78	57.9%	N/A	\$50.00	33.2	\$5.38
Class C Felony (Persons)	89.0%	38.6	\$20.33	27.9%	34.1	\$5.38	5.5%	\$14.78	49.1%	N/A	\$50.00	21.5	\$5.38
Class D Felony (Persons)	77.0%	16.0	\$20.33	47.8%	30.5	\$5.38	10.5%	\$14.78	38.6%	N/A	\$50.00	11.5	\$5.38
Aggravated Misd Serious Misdemeanor	43.0%	7.1	\$20.33	51.7%	20.2	\$5.38	3.3%	\$14.78	70.7%	N/A	\$50.00	6.0	\$5.38
	2.0%	5.0	\$20.33	56.0%	13.4	\$5.38	1.0%	\$14.78	69.0%	N/A	\$50.00	2.4	\$5.38

**Minority Impact**

Senate File 522 establishes several new offenses and criminal penalties. As a result, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJP) of the Department of Human Rights cannot use prior existing data to estimate the minority impact of SF 522. 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.

**Fiscal Impact**

Senate File 522 establishes several new offenses, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to the lack of existing conviction data. **Table 2** contains cost estimates for the average State cost per offense class type for one conviction. The cost 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.

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

Offense Class	Total Cost	
	Minimum	Maximum
Serious Misdemeanor	\$ 410	\$ 7,500
Aggravated Misdemeanor	3,700	7,800
Class D Felony	7,700	13,500
Class C Felony	9,900	19,200
Class B Felony	12,700	35,800



**Sources**

CJJP, Department of Human Rights  
Department of Corrections  
Judicial Branch

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

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March 8, 2021

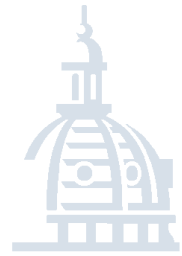
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The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

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[SF 529](#) – Fertility Fraud (LSB2551SV)  
Staff Contact: Laura Book (515.205.9275) [laura.book@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:laura.book@legis.iowa.gov)  
Fiscal Note Version – New

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### **Description**

[Senate File 529](#) creates the “Fraud in Assisted Reproduction Act.” The Bill prohibits the following:

- A person from engaging in a practice or act the person knows or reasonably should have known provides false information to a patient related to an assisted reproduction procedure or treatment.
- A physician from using or providing human reproductive material for assisted reproduction other than that to which the patient consented in writing, and prohibits a health facility from providing a patient with human reproductive material for assisted reproduction other than that agreed to in writing between the patient and the health facility or that is not provided in compliance with the agreement between the donor and the health facility.

A person who violates these provisions of the Bill is guilty of a Class C felony. Additionally, a violation of these provisions by a physician, health care professional, or health facility is grounds for sanction related to the practice of the profession or maintenance of a facility regulated by the State. The Bill provides for a private cause of action to be brought for compensatory and punitive damages against any person who engaged in prohibited practice or act in violation of this Bill.

Senate File 529 also provides that a physician commits sexual abuse in the third degree when the physician violates the Bill by implanting the physician’s own human reproductive material through assisted reproduction without the patient’s prior knowledge and written consent. Sexual abuse in the third degree is also a Class C felony.

### **Background**

A Class C felony is punishable by confinement for no more than 10 years and a fine of at least \$1,370 but not more than \$13,660.

### **Assumptions**

- 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.

### **Correctional Impact**

Senate File 529 establishes a new offense and expands the definition of sexual abuse in the third degree, and a correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction data. **Table 1** provides estimates for sentencing to State prison, parole, probation, or Community-Based Corrections (CBC) residential facilities; LOS under those supervisions; and supervision marginal costs per day for all convictions of Class C felonies. 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.

**Table 1 — LOS and Sentencing Estimates**

Conviction Offense Class	Percent to Prison	Avg Length of Stay Prison (months)	FY 20 Marginal Cost/Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day on Probation	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	FY 20 Marginal Cost CBC Per Day	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Avg Length of Stay in County Jail	Marginal Cost Per Day	Avg LOS on Parole	FY 20 Average Cost Per Day Parole
Class C Felony (Persons)	89.0%	38.6	\$20.33	27.9%	34.1	\$5.38	5.5%	\$14.78	49.1%	N/A	\$50.00	21.5	\$5.38
Class C Felony (Sex Offense)	91.0%	76.0	\$20.33	34.1%	50.0	\$5.38	5.5%	\$14.78	32.7%	N/A	\$50.00	7.2	\$5.38

**Minority Impact**

Senate File 529 establishes a new offense and expands the definition of sexual abuse in the third degree. As a result, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division (CJJP) of the Department of Human Rights cannot use prior existing data to estimate the minority impact of SF 529. 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.

**Fiscal Impact**

Senate File 529 establishes several new offenses, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to the lack of existing conviction data. The average State cost per one conviction of a Class C felony ranges from \$9,900 to \$19,200. The cost 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**

CJJP, Department of Human Rights  
 Department of Corrections  
 Judicial Branch  
 LSA analysis

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

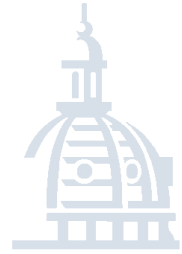
March 9, 2021

Doc ID 1216131

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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.

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**SF 558** – Court Interpreters (LSB1372SV)  
 Staff Contact: Laura Book (515.205.9275) [laura.book@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:laura.book@legis.iowa.gov)  
 Fiscal Note Version – New

**Description**

**Senate File 558** relates to interpreters and translators for limited-English-proficient (LEP) persons and sign language interpreters for deaf and hard-of-hearing persons in legal proceedings. The Bill provides that the State Court Administrator is to receive, review, and pay fee claims for interpreters and translators from the Jury and Witness Revolving Fund established in Iowa Code section [602.1302\(3\)](#).

The Bill also provides that costs and fees associated with interpreters and translators are not payable from the Indigent Defense Fund. The result of the Bill, in part, is that the Judicial Branch is to assume responsibility for the review and payment of interpreter and translator claims formerly paid by the Indigent Defense Fund.

The Bill takes effect November 1, 2021. Funding appropriated to the Indigent Defense Fund in FY 2022 must be used by the State Public Defender for payment of costs and fees of interpreters and translators received prior to the effective date of this Bill. On November 1, 2021, any FY 2022 funds appropriated to the Indigent Defense Fund for this purpose must be transferred to the Jury and Witness Revolving Fund.

**Background**

Currently, four State agencies may pay oral language interpreters, depending on the case type and economic status of the person needing an interpreter:

- State Public Defender — Pays interpreters who work on behalf of indigent parties who are LEP and who are represented by assigned counsel in criminal and juvenile cases.
- Local Public Defender Field Offices — Pays interpreters who work on behalf of indigent parties represented by public defenders in criminal and juvenile cases.
- Counties — Pays all sign language interpreters in court proceedings and oral language interpreters who assist LEP persons who are subjects of mental health commitment proceedings.
- State Court Administrator — Pays interpreters appointed for LEP parties in all other cases.

**Assumptions**

- Oral language interpreter fees for LEP indigent persons represented by public defenders or court-appointed counsel will be the same in FY 2022 as those expenses were in FY 2019, and similar to prior fiscal years. **Table 1** shows the court interpreter fees paid by the State Public Defender from the Indigent Defense Fund for the last four fiscal years.

**Table 1 — Court Interpreter Fees Paid by the State Public Defender**

FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
\$ 414,096	\$ 447,989	\$ 499,876	\$ 292,196

- Since the pandemic significantly reduced the number of court proceedings and demand for interpreters during March through June 2020, the FY 2020 interpreter expenses are not indicative of future costs.
- The Indigent Defense Fund currently pays out approximately \$42,000 in interpreter fees per month.

**Fiscal Impact**

Senate File 558 is estimated to increase funding and costs to the Jury and Witness Revolving Fund by approximately \$500,000 beginning in FY 2023. Currently, the State Public Defender pays these interpreter fees from the Indigent Defense Fund. This Bill would transfer the budgeted interpreter fee funds from the Indigent Defense Fund to the Jury and Witness Revolving Fund on November 1, 2021. Since the transfer of funds would occur four months into the fiscal year, some interpreter costs would still be paid out of the Indigent Defense Fund during FY 2022. Any budgeted interpreter fee funds remaining after the effective date will be transferred to the Jury and Witness Revolving Fund for payment of interpreter costs.

**Table 2** shows the estimated expenditures from the Indigent Defense Fund and Jury and Witness Revolving Fund for interpreter fees beginning in FY 2022.

**Table 2 — Estimated Interpreter Fee Funding and Costs Beginning in FY 2022**

		FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>Indigent Defense Fund</b>	Available/Budgeted Funds	\$ 500,000	\$ 0
	Interpreter Fees	-166,667	0
	Remaining Funds/Transfer	<u>\$ 333,333</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
<b>Jury and Witness Fund</b>	Transferred/Available Funds	\$ 333,333	\$ 500,000
	Interpreter Fees	-333,333	-500,000
	Estimated Impact to Fund	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>

**Sources**

Office of the State Public Defender  
Judicial Branch

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

March 8, 2021

Doc ID 12161291216129

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.