NINETIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2024 REGULAR SESSION DAILY SENATE CLIP SHEET

February 7, 2024

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill Amendment Action Sponsor

No amendments filed on February 6, 2024

Fiscal Notes

SF 2161 — False Reports to Public Safety Entities, Penalties (LSB5339SV)

SF 2174 — Assaults in Violation of Protective Orders (LSB5492SV)



Fiscal Note



Fiscal Services Division

<u>SF 2161</u> – False Reports to Public Safety Entities, Penalties (LSB5339SV) Staff Contact: Molly Kilker (515.725.1286) <u>molly.kilker@legis.iowa.gov</u> Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

<u>Senate File 2161</u> provides that a person who knowingly reports or is responsible for the report of false information to a fire department, law enforcement authority, or other public safety entity, or reports the alleged occurrence of a criminal act while knowing the act did not occur, commits a Class D felony if the falsely reported criminal act is any of following:

- A forcible felony under Iowa Code section <u>702.11</u>.
- Intimidation with a dangerous weapon under lowa Code section <u>708.6</u>.
- An act of terrorism under lowa Code chapter 708A.
- Unlawful possession of biological agents or diseases under lowa Code chapter 708B.
- Any offense under Iowa Code chapter <u>712</u>.

Under the Bill, a person who falsely reports a crime listed above that results in the serious bodily injury or death of another person commits a Class C felony.

Background

lowa Code section 718.6 contains penalties for making a prank call to emergency services to prompt a response. This is commonly referred to as "swatting." A person who knowingly makes a false report to authorities commits a simple misdemeanor. A person who knowingly makes a false report of a criminal act commits a serious or aggravated misdemeanor. In FY 2023, there were zero prison admissions for offenses under lowa Code section 718.6. There were, however, eight individuals admitted to probation for the most serious offense under lowa Code section 718.6 in FY 2023.

A Class C felony is punishable by confinement for up to 10 years and a fine of at least \$1,375 but no more than \$13,660. 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

- 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 2161 creates a new criminal offense, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction 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 C felonies, Class D felonies, aggravated misdemeanors, and serious misdemeanors. Refer to the

Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, <u>Cost Estimates</u> <u>Used for Correctional Impact Statements</u>, dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimate and Length of Stay (LOS)

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2023 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Per D	Cost	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	Ma	arginal ost Per	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Co	arginal ost Per av Jail	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Co	arginal est Per
C Felony (Non-Persons)	86.0%	19.4	\$ 24.94	64.2%	42.2	\$	7.67	13.0%	\$	20.00	34.0%	\$	50.00	21.3	\$	7.67
D Felony (Non-Persons)	84.4%	13.0	\$ 24.94	69.8%	39.5	\$	7.67	14.5%	\$	20.00	32.2%	\$	50.00	15.7	\$	7.67
Aggravated Misdemeanor (Non-Persons)	30.4%	7.5	\$24.94	45.0%	25.1	\$	7.67	3.6%	\$	20.00	71.7%	\$	50.00	11.9	\$	7.67
Serious Misdemeanor	1.7%	6.6	\$24.94	53.0%	19.2	\$	7.67	1.2%	\$	20.00	74.2%	\$	50.00	N/A	\$	7.67

Minority Impact

Senate File 2161 creates a new criminal offense, and a minority impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of data. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, <u>Minority Impact Statement</u>, dated January 16, 2024, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

Senate File 2161 creates a new criminal offense, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing data. **Figure 2** shows the average State cost per offense for a Class C felony, Class D felony, aggravated misdemeanor, serious misdemeanor, and simple misdemeanor. The estimated impact to the State General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the Department of Corrections (DOC). The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Figure 2 — Average State Cost Per Offense

Offense Class	Average Cost
Class C Felony	\$14,300 to \$27,500
Class D Felony	\$12,600 to \$18,200
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$7,500 to \$10,800
Serious Misdemeanor	\$400 to \$6,900
Simple Misdemeanor	\$35 to \$400

Sources

Department of Corrections Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Management Legislative Services Agency

/s/ Jennifer Acton
February 6, 2024

Doc ID 1445721

The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to <u>Joint Rule 17</u> 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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Fiscal Note





<u>SF 2174</u> – Assaults in Violation of Protective Orders (LSB5492SV) Staff Contact: Molly Kilker (515.725.1286) <u>molly.kilker@legis.iowa.gov</u>

Fiscal Note Version - New

Description

<u>Senate File 2174</u> provides that a person against whom a protective order has been issued and who commits an assault against a person protected by the same protective order (if the protective order is in effect at the time of the assault) commits a Class D felony.

Background

lowa Code chapter <u>708</u> establishes the penalties for assault. A person who violates a protective order issued under lowa Code chapter <u>664A</u> (no-contact orders) or lowa Code chapter <u>236</u> (domestic abuse) commits either a contempt of court or a simple misdemeanor. In FY 2023, there were 22,145 protective orders, temporary orders, and no contact orders.

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

- 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 2174 creates a new criminal offense, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction 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, <u>Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements</u>, dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

Figure 1 — Sentencing Estimate and Length of Stay (LOS)

Conviction Offense Class	Percent Ordered to State Prison	FY 2023 Avg LOS in	•	Percent Ordered to Probation	-	Avg Cost Per Day on		Marginal	Ordered to	Cost Per	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony (Persons)	82.6%	20.5	\$24.94	53.9%	35.3	\$ 7.67	9.8%	\$ 20.00	36.9%	\$ 50.00	15.6	\$ 7.67
Aggravated Misdemeanor (Persons)	47.6%	10.6	\$24.94	67.6%	25.1	\$ 7.67	5.2%	\$ 20.00	55.9%	\$ 50.00	6.7	\$ 7.67

Minority Impact

Senate File 2174 creates a new criminal offense. As a result, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Management (DOM) cannot use existing data to estimate the minority impact of the Bill. Refer to the LSA memo addressed to the General Assembly, *Minority Impact Statement*, dated January 16, 2024, for information related to minorities in the criminal justice system.

Fiscal Impact

Senate File 2174 creates a new criminal offense, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction data. **Figure 2** shows the average State cost per offense for a Class D felony, aggravated misdemeanor, and simple misdemeanor. The estimated impact to the State General Fund includes operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the Department of Corrections (DOC). The cost would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Figure 2 — Average State Cost Per Offense

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Offense Class	Average Cost
Class D Felony	\$12,600 to \$18,200
Aggravated Misdemeanor	\$7,500 to \$10,800
Simple Misdemeanor	\$40 to \$400

Sources

Agency upon request.

Department of Corrections Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Management Legislative Services Agency

	/s/ Jennifer Acton
	February 6, 2024
Doc ID 1445601	
The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to Jo	

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