

**EIGHTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
2016 REGULAR SESSION  
DAILY  
SENATE CLIP SHEET**

FEBRUARY 29, 2016

**SENATE FILE 2163**

**S-5033**

1 Amend Senate File 2163 as follows:  
2 1. Page 1, by striking line 1 and inserting:  
3 <Section 1. Section 272.10, subsections 2 and 3,  
4 Code 2016, are>  
5 2. Page 1, by striking lines 5 through 7 and  
6 inserting <The executive director shall deposit  
7 ~~twenty-five percent of the fees collected annually with~~  
8 ~~the treasurer of state and the fees shall be credited~~  
9 ~~to the general fund of the state.~~>  
10 3. Page 1, line 8, by striking <remaining> and  
11 inserting <remaining>  
12 4. Page 1, after line 22 by inserting:  
13 <3. The executive director shall keep an accurate  
14 and detailed account of fees received, ~~including fees~~  
15 ~~paid to the treasurer of state and fees retained by the~~  
16 board.>

**By** MARK CHELGREN

**S-5033** FILED FEBRUARY 25, 2016

LOST

**SENATE FILE 2258**

**S-5032**

1 Amend Senate File 2258 as follows:  
2 1. Page 5, by striking lines 19 through 23.  
3 2. Page 5, by striking lines 29 through 31 and  
4 inserting <of sex trafficking>  
5 3. Page 8, by striking lines 26 through 28 and  
6 inserting:  
7 <NEW SUBSECTION. 5A. A child placed in foster care  
8 may participate in age or developmentally appropriate  
9 extracurricular, enrichment, cultural, and social  
10 activities subject to the approval of the child's  
11 foster parents or the appropriate licensed foster care  
12 facility staff.>

**By** LIZ MATHIS  
JULIAN GARRETT  
MARK COSTELLO

**S-5032** FILED FEBRUARY 25, 2016

**SENATE FILE 2284**

**S-5031**

1 Amend Senate File 2284 as follows:  
2 1. Page 1, line 13, after <age> by inserting  
3 <military veteran or military personnel status,>

**By** MARK CHELGREN

**S-5031** FILED FEBRUARY 25, 2016

DEFERRED

SENATE FILE 2284

S-5035

- 1 Amend Senate File 2284 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 13, after <age,> by inserting
- 3 <unborn status,>
- 4 2. Page 1, line 17, after <age,> by inserting
- 5 <unborn status,>

**By** JAKE CHAPMAN

S-5035 FILED FEBRUARY 25, 2016  
DEFERRED

SENATE FILE 2284

S-5036

- 1 Amend Senate File 2284 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 10, after <against> by inserting
- 3 <any person or against>
- 4 2. Page 1, line 14, after <with> by inserting <any
- 5 person or with>

**By** MARK CHELGREN

S-5036 FILED FEBRUARY 25, 2016  
DEFERRED



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**SF 2193** – Pay Equity, Civil Rights Protection (LSB5384SV)  
Analyst: Laura Book (Phone: 515-725-0509) ([laura.book@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:laura.book@legis.iowa.gov))  
Fiscal Note Version – New

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### **Description**

**Senate File 2193** establishes seven additional unfair or discriminatory practices relating to wages under Code section **216.6A**. Penalty and remedial provisions for discriminatory employment practices, including penalties specific to wage discrimination, are applicable under Code chapter **216** to violations of these requirements.

**SF 2193** also creates an equal pay task force to study the extent of discriminatory wage disparities in the public and private sectors, factors that cause or tend to cause such disparities, the consequences, and the actions likely to lead to the elimination and prevention of such disparities. The bill establishes the membership of the task force and requires the Iowa Civil Rights Commission (ICRC) to provide staffing services for the task force. The task force must submit a report regarding its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 22, 2017.

### **Background**

Under current law, it is an unfair or discriminatory practice for any employer to discriminate against an employee because of the age, race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, or disability of an employee by paying wages to an employee at a rate less than the rate paid to other employees employed within the same establishment for equal work on jobs, the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and are performed under similar working conditions (Iowa Code **216.6A**). **SF 2193** establishes seven additional practices considered to be unfair or discriminatory relating to wages under Code section **216.6A**.

The ICRC investigates claims of unfair employment practices prohibited under the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965. In FY 2015, the ICRC had 1,294 employment-related cases, comprising approximately 79.0% of the total cases docketed by the ICRC during that year.

### **Assumptions**

To enforce the new employment practices and provide staffing for the equal pay task force, the ICRC estimates it will need to:

- Hire two Civil Rights Specialists to enforce and develop new administrative regulations and enforcement procedures for the seven new prohibited actions. The ICRC is currently authorized for 28.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, but only has funds to fill 26.0 FTE positions due to budget constraints.
- Contract with an outside company to perform a wage study.
- Contract for an economist to provide the required economic analysis for 18 months.
- Contract for a workforce specialist to provide the required workforce conclusions and recommendations for 18 months.
- Contract for a program planner for 18 months.
- Contract for clerical support to organize the task force and carry out its duties for 18 months.
- The fiscal estimate assumes that the staff is hired by September 2016.

**Fiscal Impact**

**SF 2193** will have a fiscal impact on the ICRC and result in increased General Fund expenditures for at least two years. The table below summarizes the estimated expenditures.

<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Per Year</u></b>	<b><u>Per Month</u></b>	<b>10 Months</b>	
			<b><u>FY 2017</u></b>	<b><u>FY 2018</u></b>
Civil Right Specialists	\$210,000	\$ 17,500	\$ 175,000	\$ 210,000
Clerical support*	60,000	3,333	33,333	26,667
Workforce Specialist *	162,000	13,500	135,000	108,000
Program Planner*	141,000	7,833	78,333	62,667
Wage Study	0	0	750,000	0
Economist*	0	0	180,000	0
Total expenditures:			<u>\$1,351,667</u>	<u>\$407,333</u>

\*18 month contract

**Source**

Iowa Civil Rights Commission

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 25, 2016

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 LSA upon request.



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## Fiscal Note

*Fiscal Services Division*



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**SF 2240** – Jobs for Qualified Applicants (LSB1004SV)

Analyst: Ron Robinson (Phone: (515) 281-6256) ([ron.robinson@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:ron.robinson@legis.iowa.gov))

Fiscal Note Version – New

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### **Description**

**Senate File 2240** prohibits employers and employment agencies from seeking the criminal record or criminal history from job applicants under specified circumstances. The Labor Commissioner is permitted to hold hearings and investigate alleged violations by an employer or employment agency and the Commissioner is permitted to recover civil penalties. The bill also establishes a criminal history employment application task force with the Labor Services Division of the Iowa Department of Workforce Development (IWD) providing staffing. The bill takes effect January 1, 2017.

### **Assumptions**

**SF 2240** will require the IWD to employ 2.0 additional FTE positions.

### **Fiscal Impact**

**SF 2240** will increase General Fund revenue, due to the collection of civil penalties, by an estimated \$2,500 during FY 2017 and \$5,000 during each subsequent year.

**SF 2240** will increase General Fund expenses for the IWD by an estimated \$79,500 in FY 2017 and \$138,000 in FY 2018 and subsequent years. The table below provides the expenditure detail.

<b>Estimated General Fund Revenue and Expenditures</b>		
	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>
Revenue		
General Fund (Penalties)	\$ 2,500	\$ 5,000
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Expenditures		
Salaries	\$ 64,500	\$ 133,000
Travel and Supplies	5,000	5,000
Equipment	5,000	
Task Force	5,000	
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 79,500</u>	<u>\$ 138,000</u>
<b>Net Impact</b>	<u><b>\$ (77,000)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (133,000)</b></u>

**Source**

Iowa Department of Workforce Development

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

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February 25, 2016

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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 2285** – Renewable Chemical Production Income Tax Credit (LSB5172SV)  
Analyst: Jeff Robinson (Phone: 515-281-4614) ([jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov))  
Fiscal Note Version – New

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**Description**

**Senate File 2285** creates a Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit. The new credit is equal to \$0.05 per pound of qualified chemicals produced, applies to individual and corporate income tax, and is refundable. The credit is available for chemicals produced beginning January 1, 2017, and ending December 31, 2026 (10 years).

The new tax credit is limited to no more than \$10.0 million per fiscal year in total awards and the credit is placed under the Economic Development Authority's (EDA) \$170.0 million aggregate annual tax credit cap established in Iowa Code [section 15.119](#). If qualified credit applications exceed the annual limit, any qualified credit applications that do not receive credits will receive the first credits as part of the next fiscal year's application round. While the credit is available for chemicals produced during a 10-year window, the time frame for awarding credits is not limited. Therefore, should applications in the final year exceed \$10.0 million (including unfunded applications from previous years), the annual availability of tax credits will remain in place until any backlog is funded.

The new credit cannot be awarded until July 1, 2018, and cannot be redeemed until September 1, 2018. The maximum annual amount an existing business may receive in tax credits is \$500,000 and the maximum annual amount a new business may receive is \$1.0 million. In both instances, a company may only receive the credit for five years. Eligibility for the new credit is limited to businesses that organize, expand, or locate in Iowa on or after the effective date of the bill.

The bill also reduces the annual amount of tax credits that may be awarded by the EDA under the existing [High Quality Jobs Program](#) for five fiscal years. While that Program does not currently have an annual limit, it is effectively capped at \$130.0 million per year through the application of the \$170.0 million aggregate annual tax credit cap. For five fiscal years (FY 2017 through FY 2021), the bill caps the High Quality Jobs Program at \$105.0 million per year. The bill also provides that, should the Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit awards exceed \$27.0 million during the first four years of availability, the High Quality Jobs Program is limited to \$105.0 million for an additional year.

**Assumptions**

**Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit Projection** – Projected tax credit redemptions are made by the Department of Revenue in consultation with Iowa State University using the following assumptions:

- Over the 10 years of credit availability, 25 existing companies will produce eligible renewable chemicals totaling 1.25 billion pounds or more, and receive a combined \$62.5 million in Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credits.
- Over the 10 years of credit availability, six new (or newly located in Iowa) companies will produce renewable chemicals totaling 0.60 billion pounds or more, and receive a combined \$30.0 million in Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credits.

- While credits are first available for production during the 2017 calendar year, credits cannot be awarded until July 1, 2018, and cannot be claimed until September 1, 2018. Therefore, there is no assumed impact resulting from credit redemptions until FY 2019.
- The credits are refundable, so all awarded credits are assumed to be redeemed. The redemption pattern is assumed to follow the redemption pattern of the existing refundable Research Activities Tax Credit.

Fiscal year of award = 0.0%  
 Fiscal year of award year plus 1 year = 16.37%  
 Fiscal year of award year plus 2 years = 74.54%  
 Fiscal year of award year plus 3 years = 9.09%

- The following table is based on the previous assumptions. It presents the estimated pounds of chemicals produced and eligible for tax credits, the timing for tax credits earned and awarded, and in the right hand column, the direct impact on net General Fund revenue that is the result of redemption of the new tax credits.

<b>Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit</b>					
<b>Pounds of Eligible Chemicals Earning Tax Credits and Fiscal Impact of Credit Redemptions</b>					
	Pounds of Eligible Chemicals (in Millions)	Tax Credits Earned	Tax Credits Awarded	Tax Credits Redeemed (Fiscal Impact)	
CY 2017	70.0	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	FY 2018	\$ 0
CY 2018	120.0	6,000,000	6,000,000	FY 2019	-1,470,725
CY 2019	150.0	7,500,000	7,500,000	FY 2020	-4,197,900
CY 2020	200.0	10,000,000	10,000,000	FY 2021	-6,456,950
CY 2021	230.0	11,500,000	10,000,000	FY 2022	-8,272,863
CY 2022	300.0	15,000,000	10,000,000	FY 2023	-9,829,563
CY 2023	250.0	12,500,000	10,000,000	FY 2024	-10,000,000
CY 2024	220.0	11,000,000	10,000,000	FY 2025	-10,000,000
CY 2025	170.0	8,500,000	10,000,000	FY 2026	-10,000,000
CY 2026	140.0	7,000,000	10,000,000	FY 2027	-10,000,000
CY 2027	0.0	0	5,500,000	FY 2028	-9,815,838
CY 2028	0.0	0	0	FY 2029	-8,199,688
CY 2029	0.0	0	0	FY 2030	-3,881,513
CY 2030	0.0	0	0	FY 2031	-374,963
	1,850.0	\$ 92,500,000	\$ 92,500,000		\$-92,500,000

**High Quality Jobs Tax Credit Reduction** – Tax credit redemption projections are made by the Department of Revenue using historical redemption patterns for the various tax credits available under the High Quality Jobs Program:

- The state tax credits available under the High Quality Jobs Program include an investment tax credit, a Supplemental Research Activities Tax Credit, and a sales/use tax refund. Most of the tax incentives under the Program are not refundable. On average, approximately 45.0% to 55.0% of tax credits awarded under the High Quality Jobs Program are actually redeemed. For this projection, the redemption of High Quality Jobs Tax Credits is projected to equal 50.0% across fiscal years.
- A tax credit award under the High Quality Jobs Program is distributed over five years and each year has a potential seven-year carryforward period. Therefore, tax credits awarded under the Program take many years to be redeemed.

- The bill reduces the available tax credits under the High Quality Jobs Program by \$25.0 million per year for five fiscal years for a total reduction in those five years of \$125.0 million. In addition, the \$170.0 million aggregate tax credit cap will require the EDA to reduce the High Quality Jobs Program by \$10.0 million in each of six fiscal years (FY 2022 through FY 2027), for a total additional reduction of \$60.0 million. The combined reduction over 10 fiscal years is \$185.0 million. Using the assumed redemption rate of 50.0%, the \$185.0 million reduction in High Quality Jobs Tax Credit awards is projected to reduce tax credit redemptions \$92.5 million over 24 fiscal years.

<b>Projected Reduction in High Quality Jobs (HQJ) Tax Credit Redemptions</b>					
FY 2017	\$	30,000	FY 2026	\$	7,890,000
FY 2018		580,000	FY 2027		6,820,000
FY 2019		2,860,000	FY 2028		5,480,000
FY 2020		4,370,000	FY 2029		5,250,000
FY 2021		5,910,000	FY 2030		4,590,000
FY 2022		8,400,000	FY 2031		3,630,000
FY 2023		10,520,000	FY 2032		2,850,000
FY 2024		9,530,000	FY33 to FY40		5,010,000
FY 2025		8,780,000	Total		\$ 92,500,000

### **Fiscal Impact — State General Fund**

The creation of a new Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit and the reduction in tax credits available under the High Quality Jobs Program impacts 24 fiscal years, with positive revenue impacts in FY 2018 through FY 2020. Over the 24 years, the projected impact of the changes nets to zero.

<b>Projected Net Impact on General Fund Revenue In Millions</b>			
	Chemical Tax Credit Redemptions	HQJ Tax Credit Redemptions	Net Fiscal Impact
FY 2017	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
FY 2018	0.0	0.6	0.6
FY 2019	-0.6	2.9	2.3
FY 2020	-3.6	4.4	0.8
FY 2021	-6.0	5.9	-0.1
FY 2022	-7.8	8.4	0.6
FY 2023	-9.8	10.5	0.7
FY 2024	-10.0	9.5	-0.5
FY 2025	-10.0	8.8	-1.2
FY 2026	-10.0	7.9	-2.1
FY 2027	-10.0	6.8	-3.2
FY 2028	-10.0	5.5	-4.5
FY 2029	-9.3	5.4	-3.9
FY 2030	-5.0	5.0	-0.0
FY 2031	-0.5	3.9	3.4
FY 2032	0.0	3.5	3.5
FY 2033	0.0	3.5	3.5
	\$ -92.5	\$ 92.5	\$ 0.0

The Department estimate assumes the tax credit program will wind down on its own by year 10, with few additional businesses producing chemicals eligible for the tax credit in the final years and therefore no backlog of “earned but not awarded” tax credits will exist when the production incentive ends. If this is not the case, the bill will require additional tax credit awards for past production in years after year 10.

### **Fiscal Impact – Other Issues**

The new tax credit is a refundable tax credit and it is available for individual and corporate income taxpayers. Refundable tax credits do not impact the calculation of the local option income surtax for schools that applies to many individual income taxpayers. The investment tax credit portion of the High Quality Jobs Program is not refundable. Nonrefundable tax credits do impact the surtax calculation. The change to the new credit is expected to have a modest positive impact on local school revenue derived from the local option income surtax for schools.

Applicants for the new tax credit will be assessed EDA compliance cost administrative fees totaling \$500 per application plus 0.5% of the tax credits redeemed. The reduction in High Quality Jobs Tax Credit awards will reduce EDA fees collected under that Program. The two EDA revenue changes should offset.

The Department of Revenue states that the creation of a Renewable Chemical Production Tax Credit will require additional administrative, information technology, and tax credit tracking costs for the Department. The additional development cost is estimated to be a one-time cost of \$90,000.

### **Sources**

Iowa Department of Revenue  
Iowa State University

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/s/ Holly M. Lyons

February 25, 2016

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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 2289** – Animal Cruelty (LSB 5446SV)

Analyst: Debra Kozel (Phone: 515-281-6767) ([deb.kozel@legis.iowa.gov](mailto:deb.kozel@legis.iowa.gov))

Fiscal Note Version – New

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### **Description**

**Senate File 2289** amends Iowa Code chapter **717B** related to the mistreatment of animals that are not livestock or game animals. The bill creates or amends seven new criminal offenses that include:

- Animal abuse in the first degree is an aggravated misdemeanor and a Class D felony if enhanced.
- Animal abuse in the second degree is a simple misdemeanor and an aggravated misdemeanor if enhanced.
- Animal neglect in the first degree is an aggravated misdemeanor and a Class D felony if enhanced.
- Animal neglect in the second degree is a simple misdemeanor and an aggravated misdemeanor if enhanced.
- Animal torture is a Class D felony and a Class C felony if enhanced.
- Animal abandonment is a simple misdemeanor and a serious misdemeanor if enhanced.
- Animal endangerment is a simple misdemeanor and a serious misdemeanor if enhanced.
- The offense is enhanced when the crime is committed in the presence of a juvenile, the offender has had a similar prior conviction, the act involves injury or interference with a police service dog, the act involves bestiality, or the act involves animal fighting.
- The bill details when a court can order psychological treatment and prohibit a person from owning an animal.

The bill also specifies when a veterinarian can report animal cruelty to local law enforcement, the procedure for rescuing an endangered animal, and a requirement to submit a report to the Department of Human Services if a juvenile has witnessed animal cruelty.

### **Background**

Current law includes:

- A conviction of animal abuse is an aggravated misdemeanor.
- A conviction of animal neglect is a simple misdemeanor, but serious injury or death to the animal is a serious misdemeanor.
- A conviction of animal torture in the first offense is an aggravated misdemeanor and a second or subsequent conviction is a class D felony.
- A conviction for animal abandonment is a simple misdemeanor.
- A conviction for abusing a police service dog without inflicting serious injury is a serious misdemeanor.
- A conviction for knowingly and willfully abusing a police service dog, including the death of the animal, is a class D felony.

### **Assumptions**

The bill expands animal abuse crimes and will result in an estimated increase of 26 convictions annually. Other assumptions include:

- Charge, conviction, and sentencing patterns and trends will not change over the projection period.
- Prisoner length of stay, revocation rates, plea bargaining, and other criminal justice policies and practices will not change over the projection period.
- The law will become effective July 1, 2016. A lag effect of six months is assumed from the law's effective date to the date of first entry of affected offenders into the correctional system.
- The analysis assumes that approximately 50% of dismissed charges for crimes against animals become convictions under this provision due to the fact that this bill expands the definition of animal abuse.

### **Summary of Impacts**

**Correctional Impact:** In FY 2015, there were 148 charges and 78 convictions for animal crimes. Convictions included: 13 for animal abuse, 56 for animal neglect, three for animal torture (first offense), and six for animal abandonment. There will be an additional 26 convictions annually under this bill. This includes two offenders ordered to prison, one offender ordered to jail, three offenders ordered to community-based corrections (CBC), and 33 offenders ordered to probation. This bill is expected to increase the prison population by one offender annually. The correctional impact on the State prison system, CBC population, and county jails is expected to be minimal under the provisions of SF 2289.

**Fiscal Impact:** Under current law, and based on the FY 2015 convictions, the estimated costs to the court and corrections system related to reclassification of several animal abuse crimes is between \$55,000 and \$239,000 per year. Under the proposed law, expenditures are estimated between \$131,000 and \$670,000 for an increase of \$76,000 to \$431,000. The midpoint is \$254,000.

### **Simple Misdemeanor**

In FY 2015, there were 42 simple misdemeanor convictions: 36 for animal neglect and six for animal abandonment. The fiscal estimate under this bill is for four simple misdemeanor convictions.

- The cost to the indigent defense fund per simple misdemeanor case is \$300.
- The average cost to the Judicial Branch per simple misdemeanor case is \$30.
- The average state cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$30 to \$330. The minimum cost includes court time of a Magistrate or District Associate Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of indigent defense.

### **Serious Misdemeanor**

In FY 2015, there were 20 serious misdemeanor convictions for animal neglect. The fiscal estimate under this bill is for 75 serious misdemeanor convictions.

- The cost to the indigent defense fund per serious misdemeanor case is \$600.
- The average cost to the Judicial Branch per serious misdemeanor case is \$222.
- The average state cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$220 to \$5,800. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Associate Judge or a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff. The maximum cost includes court time plus costs for indigent defense, state prison, and parole supervision.

### **Aggravated Misdemeanor**

In FY 2015, there were 16 aggravated misdemeanor convictions: 13 for animal abuse and three for animal torture. The fiscal estimate under this bill is for 14 aggravated misdemeanor convictions.

- The cost to the indigent defense fund per aggravated misdemeanor case is \$1,200.

- The average cost to the Judicial Branch per aggravated misdemeanor case is \$222.
- The average state cost for one aggravated misdemeanor conviction ranges from \$3,100 to \$6,800. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Associate Judge or a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, state prison, and parole supervision.

#### Class D Felony

In FY 2015, there were no Class D felony convictions. It is anticipated that under this bill there will be 10 Class D felony convictions.

- The cost to the indigent defense fund per Class D felony case is \$1,200. The average cost to the Judicial Branch per Class D felony case is \$452.
- The average state cost for one Class D felony conviction ranges from \$6,300 to \$12,000. The minimum average cost includes court time of a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, state prison, and parole supervision.

#### Class C Felony

In FY 2015, there were no Class C felony convictions. It is anticipated that under this bill there will be one Class C felony conviction.

- The cost to the indigent defense fund per aggravated misdemeanor case is \$1,800.
- The average cost to the Judicial Branch per aggravated misdemeanor case is \$452.
- The average state cost for one Class C felony conviction ranges from \$7,800 to \$18,400. The minimum cost includes court time of a District Court Judge, court reporter, court attendant, and Clerk of Court staff plus the costs of indigent defense and probation supervision. The maximum cost includes court time and the costs of a jury trial, indigent defense, State prison, and parole supervision.

**Minority Impact:** There is no minority impact expected as a result of this bill.

#### Sources

Department Human Rights, Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning Division  
Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

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Holly M. Lyons

February 25, 2016

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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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