

**NINETIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2024 REGULAR SESSION
DAILY
HOUSE CLIP SHEET
February 19, 2024**

Clip Sheet Summary

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

Bill	Amendment	Action	Sponsor
HF 2279	H-8011	Filed	WILZ of Wapello
HF 2307	H-8012	Filed	MEGGERS of Grundy
HF 2400	H-8008	Filed	MOHR of Scott
HF 2402	H-8013	Filed	WILZ of Wapello
HF 2423	H-8014	Filed	MEGGERS of Grundy
HF 2423	H-8015	Filed	B. MEYER of Polk
HF 2485	H-8009	Filed	NORDMAN of Guthrie
HF 2488	H-8010	Filed	LOHSE of Polk

Fiscal Notes

[HF 2311](#) — [Constitutional Convention Commissioners](#) (LSB1065HZ)

[HF 2318](#) — [Bestiality, Definition and Penalties](#) (LSB5424HV)

[HF 2422](#) — [Murder, Accessory After the Fact](#) (LSB5948HV)

HOUSE FILE 2279

H-8011

1 Amend House File 2279 as follows:

2 1. Page 1, line 22, before <megawatts> by inserting <or

3 more>

By WILZ of Wapello

H-8011 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2307

H-8012

- 1 Amend House File 2307 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, after line 10 by inserting:
- 3 <Sec. ____ . Section 602.8102, Code 2024, is amended by adding
- 4 the following new subsection:
- 5 NEW SUBSECTION. 52. If a person is ordered to complete
- 6 remedial driver improvement action, including any driver
- 7 improvement education course, the clerk shall forward a copy
- 8 of the order to the department of transportation within ten
- 9 days of the order. The clerk shall notify the department of
- 10 transportation that the person completed such action within ten
- 11 days of receiving confirmation that the person completed the
- 12 action.>
- 13 2. By renumbering as necessary.

By MEGGERS of Grundy

H-8012 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2400

H-8008

- 1 Amend House File 2400 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 5, line 24, by striking <shall> and inserting <may>

By MOHR of Scott

H-8008 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2402

H-8013

- 1 Amend House File 2402 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 2, line 12, by striking <Require> and inserting
3 <Allow>
- 4 2. Page 2, line 13, by striking <required> and inserting
5 <billable>
- 6 3. Page 2, line 17, by striking <Require> and inserting
7 <Allow>
- 8 4. Page 2, line 18, by striking <required> and inserting
9 <billable>
- 10 5. Page 3, line 5, by striking <Require> and inserting
11 <Allow>

By WILZ of Wapello

H-8013 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2423

H-8014

1 Amend House File 2423 as follows:

2 1. Page 7, by striking lines 3 through 19 and inserting:

3 <3. The department shall develop an electronic process in
4 which an approved ignition interlock device provider is able to
5 identify the start date of a driver's license revocation and to
6 provide notice of any violations and a final compliance report
7 to the department.>

By MEGGERS of Grundy

H-8014 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2423

H-8015

- 1 Amend House File 2423 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 10, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 3 2. Page 1, line 29, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 4 3. Page 2, line 11, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 5 4. Page 2, line 13, after <and> by inserting <, if required
- 6 as a condition of reinstatement under section 321J.17,>
- 7 5. Page 2, line 28, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 8 6. Page 3, line 2, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 9 7. Page 3, line 4, after <and> by inserting <, if required
- 10 as a condition of reinstatement under section 321J.17,>
- 11 8. Page 4, line 25, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 12 9. Page 4, line 32, after <and> by inserting <, if required
- 13 as a condition of reinstatement under section 321J.17,>
- 14 10. Page 5, line 6, after <or> by inserting <if required>
- 15 11. Page 5, line 13, after <and> by inserting <, if required
- 16 as a condition of reinstatement under section 321J.17,>
- 17 12. Page 5, lines 22 and 23, by striking <revocation under
- 18 section 321J.4, 321J.9, or 321J.12 this chapter> and inserting
- 19 <revocation under section 321J.4, 321J.9, or 321J.12 conviction
- 20 for violating section 321J.21>

By B. MEYER of Polk

H-8015 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2485

H-8009

- 1 Amend House File 2485 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 1, line 18, by striking <specifications, upon the
3 public lake by> and inserting <specifications.>
- 4 2. Page 1, line 19, before <unit owners> by inserting <The
5 authority granted to a common interest community under this
6 subsection shall only apply to>
- 7 3. Page 2, by striking lines 3 through 12 and inserting:
8 <c. "Member" means a person who is a record lot owner of the
9 association.>
- 10 4. Page 2, line 19, by striking <portion of an association>
11 and inserting <dwelling unit>
- 12 5. Page 2, line 25, by striking <specifications, upon a
13 public lake> and inserting <specifications.>
- 14 6. Page 2, line 26, by striking <by> and inserting <The
15 authority granted to an association under this subsection shall
16 only apply to>

By NORDMAN of Guthrie

H-8009 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024

HOUSE FILE 2488

H-8010

- 1 Amend House File 2488 as follows:
- 2 1. Page 2, line 5, after <2025,> by inserting <and that
- 3 require prior authorizations,>

By LOHSE of Polk

H-8010 FILED FEBRUARY 15, 2024



HF 2311 – Constitutional Convention Commissioners (LSB1065HZ)
 Staff Contact: Xavier Leonard (515.725.0509) xavier.leonard@legis.iowa.gov
 Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2311](#) relates to persons appointed to a convention called by the United States Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Bill prohibits a commissioner from acting beyond the authority granted by the commission, creates penalties for violations and for interference with a commissioner’s duties, and provides definitions.

The Bill creates a Class D felony under new Iowa Code chapter [38](#) for violating provisions related to acting beyond the scope of the authority of the commissioner’s commission or subsequent instruction at a convention called by the United States Congress pursuant to [Article V](#) of the Constitution of the United States.

Background

Article V of the Constitution of the United States allows for states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States with the approval of two-thirds of the states.

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not 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 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 \$50 per day.

Correctional Impact

House File 2311 creates a new criminal offense, and the correctional impact cannot be estimated for the Bill 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, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), 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	FY23 Avg LOS in Prison (All Releases)	Marginal Cost Per Day Prison	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day on Probation	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	Marginal Cost Per Day CBC	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
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

Minority Impact

House File 2311 establishes a new offense. As a result, 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

House File 2311 establishes a new criminal offense, and the fiscal impact cannot be estimated due to a lack of existing conviction data. The average State cost per offense for a Class D felony ranges from \$12,600 to \$18,200. 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.

Sources

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

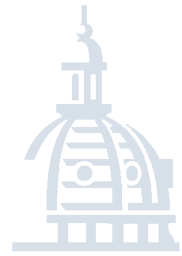
/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 15, 2024

Doc ID 1446143

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.

www.legis.iowa.gov



[HF 2318](#) – Bestiality, Definition and Penalties (LSB5424HV)
Staff Contact: Molly Kilker (515.725.1286) molly.kilker@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2318](#) increases penalties, expands the definition, and creates exceptions related to the crime of bestiality. The Bill increases the penalty for bestiality from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony for subsequent offenses. The Bill also creates a Class D felony for a person who commits bestiality and has been previously convicted of a violation of Iowa Code section [717B.2](#) (animal abuse), [717B.3](#) (animal neglect), [717B.3A](#) (animal torture), or [717B.3B](#) (animal mistreatment).

Background

Iowa Code section [717C.1](#) defines a “sex act” as it relates to bestiality. Current law also requires a person convicted of bestiality to submit to a psychological evaluation and treatment at the person’s expense, in addition to any sentence authorized by law.

In FY 2023, three individuals were convicted of a bestiality offense. Of these, there were no prison admissions, and one individual was admitted to probation.

A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not more than \$10,245. An aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for up to two years and a fine of at least \$855 but not more than \$8,540.

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

House File 2318 increases penalties and expands the definition of an existing criminal offense. The correctional impact cannot be determined due to a lack of existing conviction data, but is anticipated to be minimal. **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, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), 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 Prison Cost Per Day	Percent Ordered to Probation	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Probation	Avg Cost Per Day on Probation	Percent Sentenced to CBC Residential Facility	Marginal CBC Cost Per Day	Percent Ordered to County Jail	Marginal Cost Per Day Jail	FY23 Field Avg LOS on Parole	Marginal Cost Per Day Parole
D Felony (Sex)	91.5%	32.3	\$24.94	45.4%	40.1	\$ 7.67	2.8%	\$ 20.00	39.7%	\$ 50.00	8.7	\$ 7.67
Aggravated Misdemeanor (Sex)	80.1%	8.6	\$24.94	61.0%	25.6	\$ 7.67	7.7%	\$ 20.00	38.1%	\$ 50.00	N/A	\$ 7.67

Minority Impact

House File 2318 increases penalties and expands the definition of an existing criminal offense. As a result, Criminal Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Management (DOM) cannot use existing data to determine the minority impact. 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

House File 2318 increases penalties and expands the definition of an existing criminal offense. The fiscal impact cannot be determined due to a lack of data, but is anticipated to be minimal. **Figure 2** shows the average State cost per offense for a Class D felony and an aggravated misdemeanor. Potential impacts to the State General Fund include operating costs incurred by the Judicial Branch, the Indigent Defense Fund, and the Department of Corrections (DOC). Any costs would be incurred across multiple fiscal years for prison and parole supervision.

Figure 2 — Average State Cost Per Offense

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

Sources

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

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 15, 2024

Doc ID 1446155

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.



[HF 2422](#) – Murder, Accessory After the Fact (LSB5948HV)
Staff Contact: Molly Kilker (515.725.1286) molly.kilker@legis.iowa.gov
Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[House File 2422](#) increases the penalty for accessory after the fact from an aggravated misdemeanor to a Class D felony if the public offense committed was murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or solicitation to commit murder.

Background

Under Iowa Code section [703.3](#), any person with knowledge of a public offense and who committed it, and who is not married to the person who committed the offense, who harbors, aids, or conceals the person who committed the offense, with the intent to prevent the apprehension of the person who committed the offense, commits accessory after the fact. The penalty is as follows:

- An aggravated misdemeanor if the public offense committed was a felony.
- A simple misdemeanor if the public offense committed was a misdemeanor.

An aggravated misdemeanor is punishable by confinement for up to two years and a fine of at least \$855 but not more than \$8,540. A Class D felony is punishable by confinement for up to five years and a fine of at least \$1,025 but not 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 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.
- The marginal cost per day in prison is \$24.94.
- In FY 2023, there was one individual admitted to prison for accessory after the fact for which the public offense was murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, or solicitation to commit murder.
- Admissions include only individuals admitted to prison whose most serious offense is accessory after the fact.

Correctional Impact

House File 2422 increases the penalty for some individuals convicted of accessory after the fact and is estimated to increase the LOS in prison for those individuals. The average LOS in prison would increase from 10.6 months to 20.5 months. Refer to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) memo addressed to the General Assembly, [Cost Estimates Used for Correctional Impact Statements](#), dated January 16, 2024, for information related to the correctional system.

Minority Impact

The minority impact of House File 2422 cannot be estimated because of the low number of individuals admitted to prison in FY 2023 for this offense. 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

House File 2422 is estimated to increase costs to the Department of Corrections (DOC) by approximately \$8,000 per group of individuals admitted to prison each year for this offense, as shown in **Figure 1**. This cost is incurred across the entire LOS. **Figure 1** represents the cost of all individuals admitted to prison for this offense in one year. This cost would recur for each annual group of admissions.

Figure 1 — Increase in Costs to the DOC Under House File 2422

	Annual Prison Admissions	Cost Per Day	LOS (Days)	Total Cost
Current Law	1	\$ 24.94	322.2	\$ 8,037
Under HF 2422	1	24.94	623.2	15,543
Cost Increase				\$ 7,506

Sources

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

/s/ Jennifer Acton

February 14, 2024

Doc ID 1446156

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.
