Iowa Sex Offender Research Council 2018 Annual Report

An Analysis of Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence Charge Dispositions, and Mandatory Terms

January, 2018

Primary Author:

Sarah Fineran, M.A.

Contributors:

Brianne Potts, Intern

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

Statistical Analysis Center

Steve Michael, Administrator

321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5823
https://humanrights.iowa.gov

This report was made possible in part through funding from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics and its program for State Statistical Analysis Centers. Points of view or opinions expressed in this report are those of the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Completion of this report fulfills the Iowa Sex Offender Research Council's (SORC) legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code section 216A.139(4)(e) providing that this council study "the efforts of Iowa and other states to prevent sex abuse-related crimes, including sex abuse."

On October 25, 2017 Iowa's Sex Offender Research Council endorsed the following report.

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Executive Summary

As directed by Iowa's Sex Offender Research Council (SORC), CJJP has prepared the following 2018 SORC report for the General Assembly which examines the following:

1. Disposition of sexual abuse charges,
2. Disposition of domestic abuse assault charges,
3. The ways in which cases involving both sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault charges are disposed and program delivery to co-occurring offenders, and
4. The public safety effect of mandatory minimum sentencing for domestic abuse 3rd and subsequent offenders, as passed in House File 263.

The data utilized for these analyses were derived from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). To examine the ways in which FY2015 sex abuse (709) or domestic abuse assault (708.2A) charges are disposed, the final review included 9,940 disposed charges for sexual abuse, domestic abuse assault, or both. Of these 9,940 disposed charges, there were a total of 8,528 unique cases.

Table A. Conviction Rates by Charge Description

Charge Description	# of Charges	% of Charges Resulting in Conviction		% Convicted as Charged*	
	N	N	%	N	%
Sex Abuse Assault	1,489	569	38.2%	363	63.8%
Domestic Abuse Assault	8,404	4,165	49.6%	1,791	43.0%
Co-Occurring Charges	47	25	53.2%	17	68.0%
Domestic Abuse	23	18	78.3%	15	83.3%
Sexual Abuse	24	7	29.2%	2	28.6%
Domestic Abuse 3rd or Subsequent	420	246	58.6%	36	14.6%

*of those convicted

The analysis of disposed charges for sexual abuse revealed that 38.2% of charges[1] in FY2015 resulted in a conviction. Of those convicted, approximately 85.8% received sex convictions while 14.2% received non-sex convictions. The majority of sex convictions were convicted as charged (63.8%).

The analysis of domestic abuse assault charges indicated that of FY2015 charges, 49.6% received convictions and of those convicted 59.5% were amended to non-domestic offense types. Of domestic abuse assault charges, 38.4% resulting in a conviction were amended to lower-level offense classes, 0.9% were enhanced, and 17.6% were convicted within the same class as the original charge.

[1] Sexual abuse crimes can include a variety of relationship and victim types spanning beyond domestic relationships and domestic victims.

In a review of 22 cases involving both sexual and domestic abuse, there were 47 charges for which disposition data were examined. Examining dispositions for each of the 47 charges, slightly more than half of all charges received convictions compared to other dispositions (n=25 vs. 22). These charges were either convicted as charged (68.0%) or reduced (32.0%). The domestic assault charges were more likely to result in a conviction, while sex abuse charges were more likely to receive other dispositions regardless of the original crime class of their charge. Examining program delivery for these 22 offenders, while the nature of their crime involved both a sex and domestic abuse charge, offenders more frequently received programing for solely domestic violence (77%) compared to those who received domestic violence and sex offender treatment (23%).

The final review included two analyses which help to inform one another; a review of charge disposition data for domestic abuse assault 3rd and an examination of crime avoidance amongst domestic abuse 3rd prison releases through the establishment of mandatory terms under HF263. Studying both charge disposition and mandatory minimum terms is interrelated in that studying charge disposition helps indicate the proportion of domestic abuse assault 3rd offenders charged whose convictions are amended to non-domestic crimes. The extent to which these offenses are amended may influence the proportion of offenders who are subject to mandatory terms enacted under HF263.

Domestic abuse assault 3rd charges result in convictions at higher rates compared to other domestic abuse assault convictions (58.6% vs. 49.6%). Of domestic abuse assault 3rd charges which result in a conviction, 79.7% of these convictions had a domestic crime type, however 14.6% were convicted as charged, and thus would be subject to mandatory terms under HF263. The Legislative Services Agency (LSA), through data provided by CJJP, reported that this legislation is expected to increase the prison population, with an added cost of $189,091 by FY2019.[2] Mandatory terms for domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offenders will keep these offenders in prison for longer periods. Analysis indicates that this may potentially prevent 69 charges and 25 convictions annually. However, it is important to note that a large proportion of avoided charges and convictions would involve misdemeanor and public order offenses.
The findings from this report suggest that legislation involving sentencing for repeat domestic abuse assault 3rd offenders should be sensitive to the fact that domestic abuse assault charges, at any level, are amended to non-domestic convictions approximately 40.5% of the time. The extent to which domestic abuse assault crimes are amended to non-domestic abuse related convictions will influence the number of offenders subject to mandatory minimum terms imposed under HF263.

[2] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FN/856466.pdf;

I. Background

The impetus for this report originated from various research, activities, as well as discussions occurring during 2017 by the SORC. In 2017, members examined the intersection between sex and domestic violence crimes for a randomized sample of new prison admissions entering prison during SFY2015 on a most serious sexual abuse conviction or domestic abuse assault conviction.[3] [4] This report was unique in that co-occurrence was defined as the presence of a sex and domestic abuse assault conviction at any point within an offender's life course, as identified through Iowa's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Interstate Identification Index (III). The analysis found co-occurrence to be low.[5] Since the previous analysis reviewed only convictions, it was thought there might be greater intersection found at the charge-level, although additional analysis would be necessary. In response to these findings, the SORC supported a study of co-occurrence of sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault using *charge*-level data[6]. Additionally, CJJP would examine sentence disposition data for sexual abuse charges, domestic abuse charges, and cases of co-occurrence with both sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault charges.

Interest in examining the effects of mandatory terms for certain crimes involving a domestic relationship was the result of several pieces of proposed legislation. In 2016, the legislature introduced House File 2399, which expanded the definition of domestic abuse assault to include dating relationships and proposed mandatory terms for domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offenders, as well as some harassment 1st, stalking 3rd or subsequent offense, or stalking offenses involving the violation of a protective order where the crime involved parties of a domestic relationship. This bill received a senate amendment however was not enrolled during the 2016 legislative session.[7]

In FY2017, House File 263 was introduced containing language similar to HF2399, but was amended, enrolled, and signed by the Governor to impose mandatory terms for domestic abuse 3rd or subsequent offenders only. Imposition of mandatory terms would deny parole or work release until the person convicted has served a minimum term of confinement of 1/5 (or one year) of the maximum term, which

[3] Fineran, S. & Barry, T. (2017) Iowa Sex Offender Research Council 2017 Annual Report: An Analysis of Domestic Abuse and Sex Offense in Iowa. (p.28) https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/2017%20SORC%20Report_An%20Analysis%20Domestic%20Abuse%20and%20Sex%20Offense%20in%20Iowa_0.pdf

[4] Domestic violence charges and convictions analyzed involve criminal rather than civil domestic violence cases.

[5] Ibid.

[6] The 2017 analysis defined co-occurrence as an offender having both a prior sexual abuse assault conviction as well as a domestic violence conviction, at any point in their life as identified through local and national databases. The 2018 report defines co-occurrence as the presence of a sexual abuse charge as well as a domestic abuse assault charge within a single case occurring during FY2015, as identified by the JDW.

[7] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=87&ba=HF263

is up to five years. The bill also expanded the definition of stalking and eliminated a former element requiring an offender's course of conduct to induce fear in the victim of bodily injury to, or death of, the victim or the victim's family members. Lastly, this bill made placing a global positioning device with intent to intimidate, annoy, or alarm another person a criminal offense.[8]

A fiscal note for HF263, prepared by LSA, indicated that the *original* version of this bill was expected to result in an additional 21 convictions, 19 prison admissions, 11 jail admissions, and one residential treatment admission, annually. Data also found that by year-four of implementation, this bill was expected to increase the prison population by 84 inmates annually[9] and was expected to have a minority impact as "21.0% of the persons convicted of domestic abuse and stalking were African-American."[10] The total cost of these legislative changes are projected to be $189,091 by FY2019.[11] The *enrolled* version of HF263 (including only domestic abuse 3rd offenders) was estimated to increase the number of individuals in prison by 74 offenders annually, by year-four of implementation.

As of 2016, four states including Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, and Ohio had mandatory minimum prison sentences for domestic violence and/or abuse crimes. The mandatory minimum penalties for domestic violence, abuse, and/or battery offenses range from a mandatory five days to three years in prison. Mandatory minimum penalties for these states also varied by the number of prior offenses an offender possessed, if the victim was pregnant, and/or if a child was present during the assault.[12]

This information will help provide additional insight to the General Assembly regarding sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault disposition data, as well as additional information regarding the effects of mandatory minimum enactment for some repeat domestic abuse assault offenses. This report intends to provide insight into the proportion of offenders who are charged, convicted, and thus subject to receiving mandatory terms under HF263.

[8] A copy of the enrolled versions of HF263 can be found in Attachment 1 of this report.
[9] This information reflects data provided in the fiscal note for HF263.
[10] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FN/856466.pdf; P.2
[11] Ibid
[12] Information regarding the mandatory terms for domestic violence and/or abuse crimes in other states can be found in Attachment 3 of this report.

II. Methodology

As directed by Iowa's Sex Offender Research Council (SORC), CJJP has prepared the following report to the General Assembly which examines:

1. Disposition of sexual abuse charges,
2. Disposition of domestic abuse assault charges,
3. The ways in which cases involving both sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault charges are disposed and program delivery to co-occurring offenders, and
4. The public safety effect of mandatory minimum sentencing for domestic abuse 3rd and subsequent offenders, as passed in HF263.

The data utilized within these analyses were derived from the Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The JDW is "a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system".[13] To examine the ways in which a domestic or sex abuse crime is disposed, all domestic abuse assault (708.2A) and sex abuse (709) charges filed in FY2015 were extracted from the JDW for analysis. The final data set included 9,940 disposed charges for domestic abuse assault (n=8,404), sexual abuse (n=1,489), or both (N=47). Of these 9,940 disposed charges, there were a total of 8,528 unique cases.

There are several ways in which a charge can be disposed. For the purposes of these analyses, disposition types were dichotomized as *Convictions* and *Other Dispositions*. The categorization of disposition types were reported within the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) for which a complete list can be found as Attachment 4 of this report.

Analysis 1: Disposition of Sexual Abuse Charges: Examination of sexual abuse assault charges and disposition data resulted in the review of 1,489 charges, and distinguished those charged by conviction and other disposition types. Charges resulting in convictions were further analyzed to examine the proportion which received sex vs non-sex convictions, as well as the proportion that were either convicted of the same crime class as the original charge, or were reduced or enhanced.

Analysis 2: Disposition of Domestic Abuse Assault Charges: Examination of domestic abuse assault charges and disposition data included review of 8,404 charges. Similar to the data analysis process for sexual abuse assault charges, the domestic charges were examined to observe the proportions receiving convictions versus other dispositions, as well as the proportion of convictions identified as domestic versus non-

[13] https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp/justice-data-warehouse

domestic. Similarly, domestic abuse assault charges resulting in convictions were examined to observe the proportion of convictions within the same crime class as the original charge, as well as those reduced or enhanced.

Analysis 3: Disposition of Co-Occurring Sexual Abuse and Domestic Abuse Charges: This analysis examined the co-occurrence of criminal cases with both domestic abuse assault (Iowa Code 708.2A) and sexual abuse (Iowa Code 709) charges. Twenty-two of the 8,528 total cases examined involved a sexual abuse as well as a domestic abuse assault charge. Analysis was conducted to determine disposition for each of the intersecting charges. Program delivery was also reviewed for the 22 offenders with co-occurring charges.

Analysis 4: Public Safety Analysis of Mandatory Terms for Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd or Subsequent Offenders: This analysis was performed to examine disposition data for code section 708.2A(4) – domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offense in an effort to provide a public safety analysis for HF263. Specifically observing the disposition data for this particular code is important as this legislation provides for mandatory minimum terms for domestic abuse assault 3rd offenders. There were a total of 420 charges for domestic abuse assault 3rd offenses examined. Analysis was performed to determine the proportion resulting in conviction as well as an identification of whether convictions were within the same crime class as the original charge, or were reduced or enhanced.

The public safety portion of this analysis examined a cohort of offenders exiting prison in FY2013 or FY2014 on a most serious domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offense (n=70). Data used to establish the cohort of prison releases utilized administrative data collected by the Iowa Department of Correction's (DOC) ICON system which is available through the JDW. Data examining crime avoidance and convictions for this cohort utilized court information housed within the JDW. To examine the effects of mandatory minimum sentencing on public safety, this analysis reviewed disposed charges and convictions following an offender's prison release, specifically noting any offenses which otherwise may have been prevented through incarceration given mandatory term enactment. The average length-of-stay (LOS) for offenders exiting prison for this crime is currently 17.1 months. The LOS established under HF263 would be approximately 36.0 months. For correctional impact analysis, it is standard to assume that modifications to LOS for mandatory terms will fall at a mid-point between the earliest eligible parole date and sentence expiration. Public safety was measured through an analysis of charges and convictions which occurred between an offender's actual release and artificial release with the enactment of mandatory terms, with the assumption these new crimes would have been avoided.

III. Analysis

Analysis 1: Disposition of Sexual Abuse Charges: The following section examines sexual abuse charges[14] to determine the ways in which these charges are disposed. The data below demonstrate that compared to domestic abuse assault charges, sexual abuse charges are less likely to result in conviction, however those that do are much more likely to be convicted as charged. In FY2015 there were 1,489 charges for sexual abuse, with just over one-third resulting in a conviction.

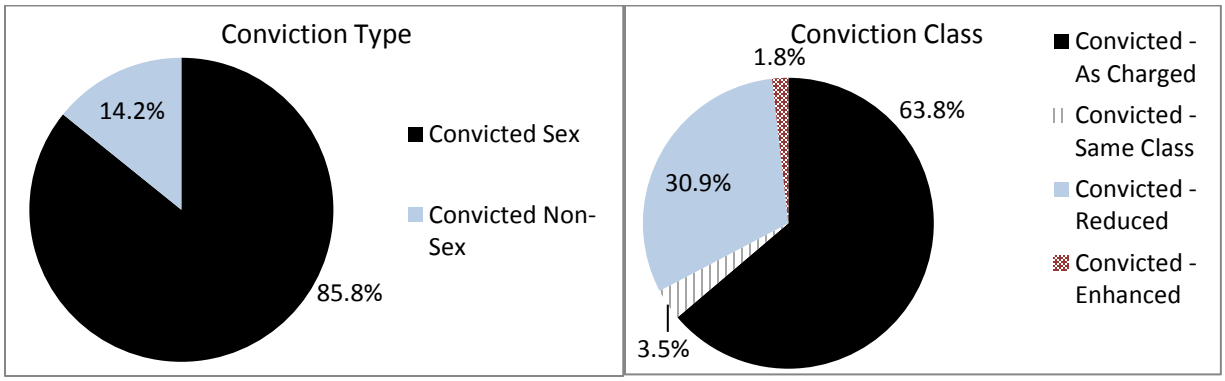
Table 1: Sexual Abuse Assault Charges and Disposition Type

	Conviction		Other Disposition		Total Charges	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELA	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	100.0%
FELB	100	24.8%	303	72.2%	403	100.0%
FELC	283	42.7%	379	57.3%	662	100.0%
FELD	30	41.7%	42	58.3%	72	100.0%
AGMS	89	44.3%	112	55.7%	201	100.0%
SRMS	64	44.1%	81	55.9%	145	100.0%
Total Charge Count	569	38.2%	920	61.8%	1,489	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Of the guilty dispositions, nearly 86% were convicted as charged. Similarly, of charges with guilty dispositions, the majority (67%) were convicted as charged or within the same charge class, while the remainder received an amended conviction, mostly reduced.

Chart 1: Sexual Abuse Assault Guilty Convictions by Amended Type and Class[15]



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

[14] Sexual abuse crimes can include a variety of relationship and victim types spanning beyond domestic relationships and domestic victims.
[15] Additional data specific to this chart can be found in Attachment 1, Tables 1A and 1B of this report.

Analysis 2: Disposition of Domestic Abuse Assault Charges: The following section examines domestic abuse assault charges to determine the ways in which these charges are disposed. An examination of dispositions for domestic abuse assault charges revealed that a large proportion are either reduced and/or amended to non-domestic convictions. In FY2015 there were 8,404, charges for domestic abuse assault and, of these, half of the charges resulted in a conviction.

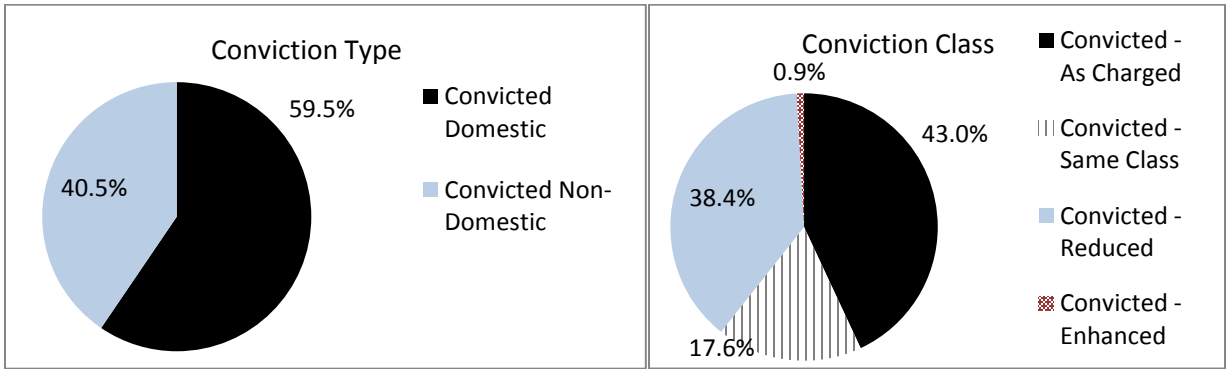
Table 2: Domestic Abuse Assault Charges by Disposition Type

	Conviction		Other Disposition		Total Charges	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELD	591	61.1%	376	38.9%	967	100.0%
AGMS	851	52.9%	756	47.0%	1,607	100.0%
SRMS	1,616	47.8%	1,761	52.1%	3,377	100.0%
SMMS	1,107	45.1%	1,346	54.9%	2,453	100.0%
Total Charge Count	4,165	49.6%	4,239	50.4%	8,404	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Of the guilty dispositions, nearly 60% resulted in a domestic abuse assault conviction, while the remainder were convicted of a non-domestic crime. Similarly, of charges with guilty dispositions, approximately 60% were convicted within the same class as their charge[16], while the remaining convictions were of a lower charge class.

Chart 2: Domestic Abuse Assault Convictions by Amended Type and Class[17]



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

[16] Figure includes 'convicted as charged' and 'convicted same class other' percentages.
[17] Additional data specific to this chart can be found in Attachment 1, Table 1C and 1D of this report.

Analysis 3: Disposition of Co-Occurring Domestic Abuse Assault and Sex Abuse Charges:

This analysis indicated that co-occurrence is observed less frequently at the conviction-level, due to the fact that few of these co-occurring cases result in conviction on both the domestic abuse assault and sexual abuse charges. Findings indicate it is more likely that the domestic abuse assault charge results in a conviction, while the sexual abuse charge tends to result in a disposition other than guilt.

In a review of 8,528 unique cases disposed in FY2015 with charges involving domestic abuse assault and/or sexual abuse offenses, only 22 cases were found to involve both, or 0.3%. These 22 cases involved a total of 47 charges. While the majority of these cases included just one domestic and one sexual abuse charge, there were three cases with more than two charges. The following information should be interpreted with caution due to the small count of cases involving both charges for domestic abuse assault and sexual abuse in FY2015.

The majority of cases with co-occurrence involved mixed dispositions (N = 13), meaning some charges resulted in convictions, while others resulted in dispositions other than guilt. Of these 13 cases, 84.6%[18] involved domestic charges receiving guilty dispositions, with the co-occurring sex charge being dismissed or acquitted.

Table 3: Domestic and Sex Abuse Co-Occurring Cases by Charge Disposition

	N	%
No Charges with Guilty Disposition	4	18.2%
All Charges with Guilty Disposition	5	22.7%
Charges having guilty and other disposition types	13	59.1%
Total Cases with Co-Occurrence	22	100.0%

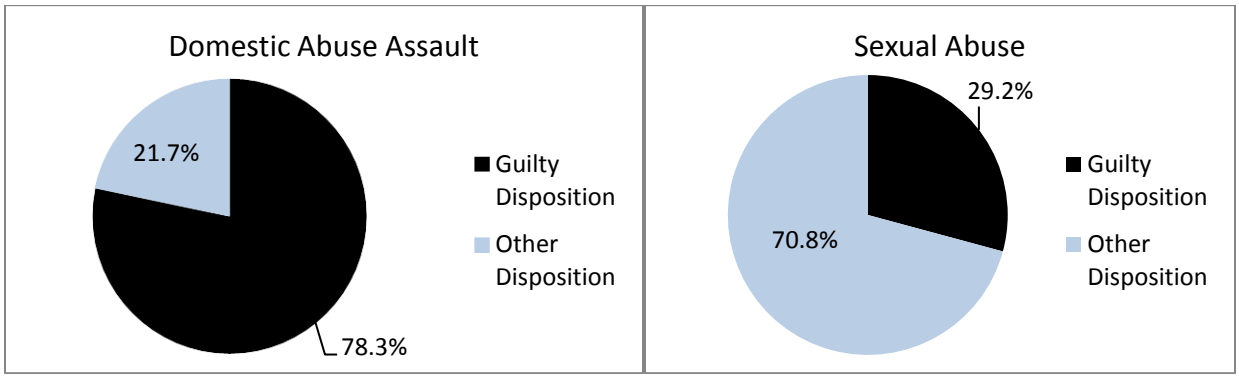
Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Examining dispositions for each of the 47 charges within the 22 co-occurring cases, slightly more than half of all charges received guilty dispositions (n=25 vs. 22). The domestic assault charges were more likely to result in a guilty disposition, while the sex abuse charges were more likely to receive a disposition other than guilt regardless of crime class. Of the 47 charges belonging to the co-occurring cases, 25 resulted in a guilty disposition. These charges were either convicted as charged (68.0%) or reduced (32.0%).[19]

[18] Additional data to support this figure can be found in Attachment 1, Table 1E.

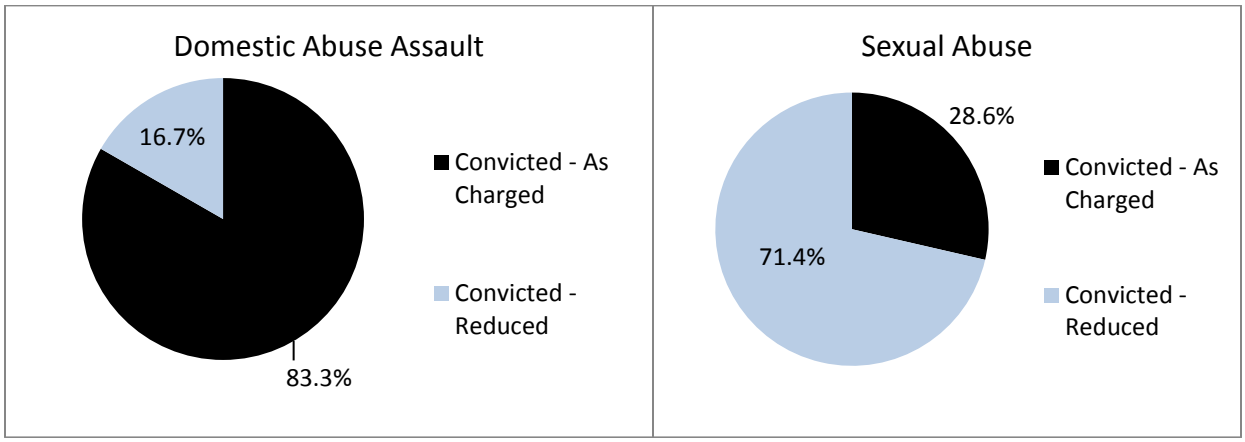
[19] Additional data for domestic abuse assault and sexual abuse charges by class and disposition type can be found in Attachment 1, Table 1F and 1G of this report.

Chart 3: Charge Dispositions for Cases with Co-Occurring Charges



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Chart 4: Amended Charges for Cases with Co-Occurring Charges



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Programming was also reviewed for this cohort to determine whether or not offenders charged with sex offenses in conjunction with domestic violence are receiving treatment/programming for both behaviors. Examining program delivery for these 22 offenders, while the nature of their crime involved both a sex and domestic abuse charge, offenders more frequently received programing for just domestic violence (77%) compared to those who received domestic violence and sex offender treatment (23%).

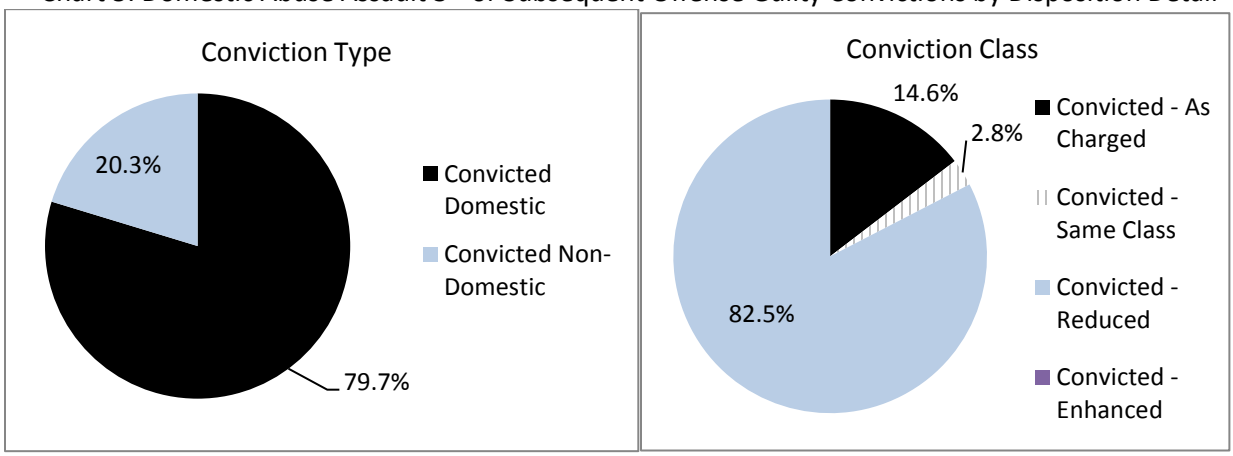
Analysis 4: Public Safety Analysis of Mandatory Terms for Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd or Subsequent Offenders: In FY2015, there were 420 charges for 708.2A(4) domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offense, a D felony, with a conviction rate of 58.6%. Of those with a guilty disposition, 79.7% were convicted of a domestic abuse assault crime, while 20.3% received convictions non-domestic related. Of the charges that received a disposition of guilt, 14.6% were convicted as charged, 2.8% were convicted of another D felony, and 82.5% were amended to a conviction below a D felony. Of charges amended to a lower penalty, the most common alternative conviction was an aggravated misdemeanor (63.1%) followed by a simple misdemeanor (19.7%), and serious misdemeanor (17.2%) conviction.[20]

Table 4: Domestic Abuse 3rd or Subsequent Offense Charge by Disposition Type

	Conviction		Other Disposition		N Charged	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
708.2A(4) FELD	246	58.6%	174	41.4%	420	100%
Total Charge Count	246	58.6%	174	41.4%	420	100%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Chart 5: Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd or Subsequent Offense Guilty Convictions by Disposition Detail



Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Findings regarding the disposition of domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent charges are important to inform a public safety analysis of HF263. An examination of 70 prison releases, released during FY2013 or FY2014, originally imprisoned on a most serious domestic abuse assault 3rd or subsequent offense,

[20] Additional data for domestic abuse assault and sexual abuse charges by class and disposition type can be found in Attachment 1, Table 1H, 1I, and 1J of this report.

revealed that imposition of mandatory terms enacted under HF263 may have potentially prevented 31 offenders from receiving new charges and 17 offenders from receiving new convictions.

There were a total of 69 charges and 25 convictions that may have been avoided under the proposed mandatory term. These charges were largely for misdemeanors (85.5%) and public order offenses (53.6%) as were the convictions (80.0% and 60.0%). It is noteworthy that of violent charges potentially prevented, only two were for D felony domestic abuse assault crimes. Of violent convictions, there were none for domestic abuse assault and were largely for harassment crimes (4).

Table 5: Crime Avoidance by Charge Class and Type

	N	% of Total
Offense Class		
C Felony	1	1.4%
D Felony	9	13.0%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	20	29.0%
Serious Misdemeanor	12	17.4%
Simple Misdemeanor	27	39.1%
Offense Type		
Violent	15	21.7%
Drug	4	5.8%
Property	13	18.8%
Public Order	37	53.6%
Total Charges	69	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Table 6: Crime Avoidance by Conviction Class and Type

	N	% of Total
Offense Class		
D Felony	5	20.0%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	12	48.0%
Serious Misdemeanor	8	32.0%
Offense Type		
Violent	5	20.0%
Drug	3	12.0%
Property	2	8.0%
Public Order	15	60.0%
Total Convictions	25	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

IV. Discussion

Mandatory minimums were introduced in the 1990's when the 'get tough on crime initiative' became popular. Proponents of mandatory minimums believe these sanctions deter crime by warning potential offenders that they will serve a set amount of time if convicted and argue these terms remove violent individuals from the general public during their incarceration, increasing crime control and public safety. Critics of mandatory terms argue that increasing the severity of punishments has little to no deterrent effect; either because offenders are not aware of the sanctions for crimes they commit, or because they do not believe they will be apprehended and ultimately punished.

"Since the enactment of mandatory sentences, research largely finds that mandatory sentencing is not associated with a general or specific deterrent effect, has not significantly improved public safety, and has become increasingly costly for corrections at the state and federal level."[21] Local analysis supports this argument. In 2013, Iowa's Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB), endorsed an "Analysis of the use of 70% Mandatory Minimum Sentences in Iowa." This analysis found that, in Iowa, mandatory terms are a contributing component to rises in prison populations and tend to disproportionately affect African-Americans.[22] Following review of the analysis, Iowa's PSAB indicated that "mandatory minimums are not an effective or efficient approach; while mandatory terms may assist in incapacitating some dangerous criminals, it does so at a [significant] cost and with little distinction between low- and high-risk offenders."[23]

Research finds that long sentences (such as those imposed under mandatory terms) are not shown to prevent future crime. Policies which enhance the severity of punishment, with hopes of curbing criminality are largely ineffective in part because criminals are unaware of the penalties for certain crimes.[24] Other research suggests that long prison sentences are not effective at curbing criminal behavior following prison release because long sentences sever prosocial ties to the community such as employment, housing, and positive family relationships; connections essential for successful reentry.[25] Some research even suggests that long prison terms may have an alternative effect, potentially providing a mildly

[21] Stageberg, Paul Ph.D. and Sarah Rabey, M.A. (2013) An Analysis of the use of 70% Mandatory Minimum Sentences in Iowa https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Violent_Offender_70Pct_Report%5B1%5D.pdf
[22] Ibid
[23] Ibid.
[24] Nagin, Daniel. (2013). Five Things about Deterrence. *National Institute of Justice*. https://nij.gov/five-things/pages/deterrence.aspx
[25] DeVeaux, Mika'il. (2013). The Trauma of the Incarceration Experience (Vol. 48). http://harvardcrcl.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/DeVeaux_257-277.pdf

criminogenic influence as offenders learn new and better criminal behaviors through associations with deviant peers. [26]

Mandatory minimums are also criticized for limiting judicial discretion by providing a 'one size fits all' approach during sentencing.[27] Some argue that these penalties may contribute to sentencing disparities by not allowing judges to consider factors surrounding a crime or an individual criminal during sentencing. A 2010 survey of U.S. District Judges revealed that, 52% believed mandatory minimums to be a strong factor contributing to sentencing disparities among offenders.[28] Others provide that mandatory terms shift the discretionary power in criminal sentencing to prosecutors through the use of plea bargains. Plea bargaining is an arrangement between a prosecutor and a defendant whereby the defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge in the expectation of leniency. In some situations, prosecutors may offer a plea bargain for a case believed to not warrant a mandatory penalty. In other cases, prosecutors may utilize the threat of a mandatory term to encourage an offender to enter into a plea bargain.[29]

Despite the criticisms surrounding mandatory minimum terms, House File 263 was passed during the 2017 Legislative Session which created mandatory terms for some repeat domestic violence offenders. Proponents of this bill argue the establishment of mandatory terms for repeat domestic violence offenders would keep domestic violence offenders in prison for longer periods, enhancing public safety. Karl Schilling, the president of the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance argued that domestic violence is a serious issue and real danger to society, and their group believes that the bill (HF263) can do some actual good.[30] Iowa Representative Zach Nunn also supported the bill providing that, "most importantly, there is clarity for the survivor to know [that] what the court says is actually going to be upheld. It affords them the breathing room to start their life over."[31]

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[26] Nagin, Daniel. (2013). Five Things about Deterrence. *National Institute of Justice*. https://nij.gov/five-things/pages/deterrence.aspx

[27] (n.d.) Mandatory sentencing was once America's law-and-order panacea. Here's why it's not working. *Families Against Mandatory Minimums*. (p.2) https://www.prisonpolicy.org/scans/famm/Primer.pdf

[28] Policy Views about Mandatory Minimum Penalties. (2011). *Report to Congress: Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System*. (p.91) http://www.ussc.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/news/congressional-testimony-and-reports/mandatory-minimum-penalties/20111031-rtc-pdf/Chapter_05.pdf

[29] Devers, L., Ph.D. (2011). *Plea and Charge Bargaining Research Summary Prepared* (Rep. No.2008-F_08151). Arlington, VA: Bureau of Justice Assistance U.S. Dept. of Justice. (pp.1-2) https://www.bja.gov/Publications/PleaBargainingResearchSummary.pdf

[30] Sanders, Linley. (2017) Iowa Victims Group Opposing Bill on Domestic Abuse Sentences. https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/iowa/articles/2017-03-22/iowa-gop-considers-mandatory-minimums-for-domestic-abusers

[31] Ibid

However, the bill was not without critics. The Iowa Coalition against Domestic Violence did not support House File 263 saying they feared increasing penalties would result in perpetuating cycles of abuse and racial inequality.[32] They also believe longer prison sentences do not make abusers any less dangerous. The American Civil Liberties Union of Iowa supported these claims[33]. Additionally, Senator Steve Sodders criticized the bill offering that "we have worked very hard not to increase or do more with [mandatory minimum] sentences. There's a lot of feeling that they simply don't work and that it takes a lot of discretion away from the judge in all kinds of cases."[34]

While limited research exists on the effects of mandatory minimums specifically for domestic violence crimes, generally, "many states are repositioning their approaches toward mandatory sentencing and are choosing to invest taxpayer dollars in different types of more cost effective policies."[35] Since mandatory minimum enactment, several states, including Iowa, have enacted legislation either to eliminate or reduce mandatory terms for some offenses.[36]

V. Conclusion

This analysis included four components, all of which involved an examination of sentence disposition data for sexual abuse and/or domestic abuse assault crimes. The analyses found the following:

- Of sexual abuse charges, 38.2% resulted in a conviction.
- Of domestic abuse assault charges, 49.6% resulted in a conviction, and of these, 40.5% were convicted of a non-domestic related crime.
- The intersection of sexual assault and domestic abuse assault are infrequent at both the conviction (5.6%)[37] and the charge level (0.3%).[38]
- Of those charged with both domestic violence and sex abuse, programming tended to focus on domestic violence with few offenders receiving sex offender treatment.

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[32] Ibid
[33] Ibid
[34] Ibid
[35] Stageberg, P. and Rabey, S. (2013) An Analysis of the use of 70% Mandatory Minimum Sentences in Iowa. https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/Violent_Offender_70Pct_Report%5B1%5D.pdf
[36] *Recent State-Level Reforms to Mandatory Minimum Laws*. (2016). Families against Mandatory Minimums. (pp.1-4) http://famm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Recent-State-Reforms-June-2016.pdf
[37]Fineran, S. and Barry, T (2017) Iowa Sex Offender Research Council 2017 Annual Report. https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/2017%20SORC%20Report_An%20Analysis%20Domestic%20Abuse%20and%20Sex%20Offense%20in%20Iowa_0.pdf
[38] The 2017 analysis defined co-occurrence as an offender having both a prior sexual abuse assault conviction as well as a domestic violence conviction, at any point in their life as identified through local and national databases. The 2018 report defines co-occurrence as the presence of a sexual abuse charge as well as a domestic abuse assault charge within a single case occurring during FY2015, as identified by Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW).

- Domestic abuse assault 3rd charges had a 58.6% conviction rate, with 14.6% convicted as charged.
- Implementation of mandatory terms may have potentially prevented 69 charges and 25 convictions for a historical cohort of offenders examined. The charges and convictions avoided were largely misdemeanors and public order offenses.
- Mandatory terms for domestic abuse assault 3rd offenders are expected to increase the prison population by 74 inmates annually by year-four of implementation.[39]

The results from this analysis indicate that compared to sex charges, domestic violence charges receive convictions at higher rates, particularly domestic violence 3rd or subsequent offenses. However, sexual abuse charges are more likely to result in convictions for a sex crime, compared to domestic violence charges which are less likely to result in domestic violence convictions. This analysis revealed that about 41% of domestic abuse assault charges receiving convictions involve offenses which are non-domestic.

The crux of HF263 relies on individuals being charged and convicted on domestic abuse assault. This affords the court system the opportunity to clearly identify individuals who are repeat domestic abuse assault offenders. Results from this analysis indicate that it may be more difficult to identify offenders as repeat domestic violence offenders due to the fact that a high proportion of these crimes are amended to non-domestic offenses. Further, the imposition of mandatory terms for repeat domestic violence offenders may result in crime avoidance, however the crimes potentially prevented are found to be less severe (misdemeanor and public order offenses).

[39] The fiscal note provided by LSA for HF263 addressed the original version of this bill which included additional populations not addressed in the enrolled legislation. Therefore, counts in the fiscal note will not match more recent estimates.

Attachment 1: Supportive Data

Sexual Abuse Disposition Data

Table 1A: Sexual Abuse Assault Charges and Disposition

	Convicted Sex		Convicted Non-Sex		N Charges w/ Convictions	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELA	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
FELB	93	93.0%	7	7.0%	100	100.0%
FELC	250	88.3%	33	11.7%	283	100.0%
FELD	26	86.7%	4	13.3%	30	100.0%
AGMS	72	80.9%	17	19.1%	89	100.0%
SRMS	44	68.8%	20	31.2%	64	100.0%
Total Charge Count	488	85.8%	81	14.2%	569	100.0%

Table 1B: Sexual Abuse Assault Charges and Disposition

	Conv as Charged		Conv Same Class As Charged		Convicted Reduced Class		Convicted Enhanced Class		N Charges w/ Convictions	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELA	3	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
FELB	40	40.0%	0	0.0%	57	57.0%	3	3.0%	100	100.0%
FELC	189	66.8%	13	4.6%	79	27.9%	2	0.7%	283	100.0%
FELD	19	63.3%	2	6.7%	7	23.3%	2	6.7%	30	100.0%
AGMS	68	76.4%	5	5.6%	13	14.6%	3	3.4%	89	100.0%
SRMS	44	68.8%	0	0.0%	20	31.2%	0	0.0%	64	100.0%
Total Charge Count	363	63.8%	20	3.5%	176	30.9%	10	1.8%	569	100.0%

Domestic Abuse Assault and Disposition Data

Table 1C: Domestic Abuse Assault Convictions by Disposition

	Convicted Domestic		Convicted Non-Domestic		N Charges w/Convictions	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELD	481	81.4%	110	18.6%	591	100.0%
AGMS	614	72.2%	237	27.8%	851	100.0%
SRMS	875	54.1%	741	45.8%	1,616	100.0%
SMMS	507	45.8%	600	54.2%	1,107	100.0%
Total Charge Count	2,477	59.5%	1,688	40.5%	4,165	100.0%

Table 1D: Domestic Abuse Assault Convictions by Disposition Cont…

	Conv as Charged		Conv Same Class As Charged		Conviction Reduced		Conviction Enhanced		N Charges w/ Convictions	
Charge Class Code	N		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELD	154	26.1%	7	1.2%	430	72.8%	0	0.0%	591	100.0%
AGMS	318	37.4%	122	14.3%	409	48.1%	2	0.2%	851	100.0%
SRMS	823	50.9%	11	0.7%	761	47.1%	21	1.3%	1,616	100.0%
SMMS	496	44.8%	595	53.7%	0	0.0%	16	1.4%	1,107	100.0%
Total Charge Count	1,791	43.0%	735	17.6%	1,600	38.4%	39	0.9%	4,165	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Domestic Abuse Assault and Sex Abuse Intersection at the Charge Level and Disposition Data

Table 1E: Domestic and Sex Abuse Co-Occurring Cases with Guilty and Other Dispositions by Disposition and Convicting Crime Type

	Domestic = Guilty Disposition Sex = No Guilty Disposition		Domestic = No Guilty Disposition Sex = Guilty Disposition		More than Two Sex or Domestic Charges with More than Two Dispositions		Cases with Charges Having Different Disposition Types	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
N Cases	11	84.6%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Total Cases Count	11	84.6%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%

Table 1F: Domestic and Sex Abuse Co-occurring Cases by Charge Disposition and Convicting Class

	Conviction		Other Disposition		N Charges	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
Domestic Abuse Assault Charges Count						
FELD	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	100.0%
AGMS	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	8	100.0%
SRMS	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	100.0%
SMMS	1	100%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Subtotal Domestic Charge Count	18	78.3%	5	21.7%	23	100.0%
Sex Abuse Charge						
FELB	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	100.0%
FELC	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%
FELD	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	100.0%
AGMS	0	0.0%	4	100%	4	100.0%
Sub Total Sex Charge Count	7	29.2%	17	70.8%	24	100.0%
Grand Total Charge Count	25	53.2%	22	46.8%	47	100.0%

Table 1G: Domestic and Sex Abuse Co-occurring Cases by Disposition

	Conv as Charged		Conv Same Class Other		Reduced		Enhanced		N Guilty Dispositions	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Domestic Abuse Assault Charge	15	83.3%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	18	100%
Sex Abuse Charge	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	100%
Total Charge Count	17	68.0%	0	0.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	25	100%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Domestic Abuse Assault – 3rd or Subsequent Offense Charges

Table 1H: Domestic Abuse 3rd or Subsequent Conviction by Disposition

	Convicted Domestic		Convicted Non-Domestic		N Charges	
Charge Class Code	N	%	N	%	N	%
708.2A(4) FELD	196	79.7%	50	20.3%	246	100.0%
Total Charge Count	196	79.7%	50	20.3%	246	100.0%

Table 1I: Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd of Subsequent Conviction by Disposition…

	Conv as Charged		Conv FELD Other		Reduced		Guilty Disposition	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
708.2A(4) FELD	36	14.6%	7	2.8%	203	82.5%	246	100.0%
Total Charge Count	36	14.6%	7	2.8%	203	82.5%	246	100.0%

Table 1J: Reduced Domestic Abuse Assault 3rd or Subsequent Conviction by Conviction Class

	Reduced	
	N	%
708.2A(4) Charges Reduced		
Aggravated Misdemeanor	128	63.1%
Serious Misdemeanor	35	17.2%
Simple Misdemeanor	40	19.7%
Total Convictions Reduced Count	203	100.0%
708.2A(4) Charged Convicted of Other FELD		
Willful Injury – Causing Bodily Injury	2	28.6%
Domestic Abuse Assault Impeding Air/Blood Flow Causing Bodily Injury	5	71.4%
Total Convictions Other D Felony Count	7	100.0%

Source: Justice Data Warehouse

Attachment 2: HF263 Enrolled

House File 263 - Enrolled

House File 263

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE AND UNAUTHORIZED PLACEMENT OF A GLOBAL POSITIONING DEVICE, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Section 1. Section 708.2A, subsection 7, paragraph b, Code 2017, is amended by striking the paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

b. A person convicted of a violation referred to in subsection 4 shall be sentenced as provided under section 902.13.

Sec. 2. Section 708.11, subsection 1, paragraph b, Code 2017, is amended to read as follows:

b. *"Course of conduct"* means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person without legitimate purpose, repeatedly utilizing a technological device to locate, listen to, or watch a person without legitimate purpose, or repeatedly conveying oral or written threats, threats implied by conduct, or a combination thereof, directed at or toward a person.

Sec. 3. Section 708.11, subsection 2, Code 2017, is amended to read as follows:

2. A person commits stalking when all of the following occur:

a. The person purposefully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or

threatened or to fear that the person intends to cause bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family.

b. The person has knowledge or should have knowledge that ~~the specific person will be placed in reasonable fear of~~ a reasonable person would feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened or fear that the person intends to cause bodily injury to, or the death of, that specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family by the course of conduct.

~~*c.* The person's course of conduct induces fear in the specific person of bodily injury to, or the death of, the specific person or a member of the specific person's immediate family.~~

Sec. 4. NEW SECTION. **708.11A Unauthorized placement of global positioning device.**

1. A person commits unauthorized placement of a global positioning device when the person, without the consent of the other person, places a global positioning device on the other person or an object in order to track the movements of the other person without a legitimate purpose.

2. A person who commits a violation of this section commits a serious misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. NEW SECTION. **902.13 Minimum sentence for certain domestic abuse assault offenses.**

1. A person who has been convicted of a third or subsequent offense of domestic abuse assault under section 708.2A, subsection 4, shall be denied parole or work release until the person has served between one-fifth of the maximum term and the maximum term of the person's sentence as provided in subsection 2.

2. The sentencing court shall determine, after receiving and examining all pertinent information referred to in section 901.5, the minimum term of confinement, within the parameters set forth in subsection 1, required to be served before a person may be paroled or placed on work release.

Sec. 6. Section 903A.2, subsection 1, paragraph a, subparagraph (1), unnumbered paragraph 1, Code 2017, is amended to read as follows:

Category "A" sentences are those sentences which are not subject to a maximum accumulation of earned time of fifteen percent of the total sentence of confinement under section 902.12 or 902.13. To the extent provided in subsection 5, category "A" sentences also include life sentences imposed under section 902.1. An inmate of an institution under the control of the department of corrections who is serving a category "A" sentence is eligible for a reduction of sentence equal to one and two-tenths days for each day the inmate demonstrates good conduct and satisfactorily participates in any program or placement status identified by the director to earn the reduction. The programs include but are not limited to the following:

Sec. 7. Section 903A.2, subsection 1, paragraph b, Code 2017, is amended to read as follows:

b. (1) Category "B" sentences are those sentences which are subject to a maximum accumulation of earned time of fifteen percent of the total sentence of confinement under section 902.12 or 902.13. An inmate of an institution under the control of the department of corrections who is serving a category "B" sentence is eligible for a reduction of sentence equal to fifteen eighty-fifths of a day for each day of good conduct by the inmate.

(2) An inmate required to participate in a domestic abuse treatment program shall not be eligible for a reduction of sentence unless the inmate participates in and completes a domestic abuse treatment program established by the director.

Sec. 8. Section 904A.4, subsection 8, Code 2017, is amended to read as follows:

8. *a.* The board of parole shall implement a risk assessment program which shall provide risk assessment analysis for the board.

b. The board of parole shall also develop a risk assessment validated for domestic abuse-related offenses in consultation with the department of corrections. The board may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the use of the domestic abuse risk assessment.

Sec. 9. NEW SECTION. **905.16 Electronic tracking and monitoring system — domestic abuse assault — felony.**

1. A person placed on probation, parole, work release, or any other type of conditional release for domestic abuse assault in violation of section 708.2A, subsection 4, may be supervised by an electronic tracking and monitoring system in addition to any other conditions of supervision.

2. When considering whether to order the use of an electronic tracking and monitoring system the court shall consider the safety of the victim and other legitimate factors that may impact all of the parties.

Sec. 10. Section 907.3, subsection 1, paragraph a, Code 2017, is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

NEW SUBPARAGRAPH. (013) The offense is a violation referred to in section 708.2A, subsection 4.

Sec. 11. Section 907.3, subsection 2, paragraph a, Code 2017, is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

NEW SUBPARAGRAPH. (8) The offense is a violation referred to in section 708.2A, subsection 4.

Sec. 12. Section 907.3, subsection 3, Code 2017, is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

NEW PARAGRAPH. *0a.* The sentence imposed under section 902.13 for a violation referred to in section 708.2A, subsection 4.

LINDA UPMEYER
Speaker of the House

JACK WHITVER
President of the Senate

I hereby certify that this bill originated in the House and is known as House File 263, Eighty-seventh General Assembly.

CARMINE BOAL
Chief Clerk of the House

Approved _____, 2017

TERRY E. BRANSTAD
Governor

Attachment 3: States with Mandatory Minimum Terms for Domestic Crimes

The following information includes states with mandatory minimum sentences for domestic violence and/or abuse crimes as of 2016 statute. Collaboration with state Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC) revealed that some staff were unsure as to when the following legislation was enacted. Review of legislative databases revealed these mandates to be active at particular times and it is possible that the legislation provided in this section was enacted prior to the 'active at' date.

Table 3A: States with Mandatory Minimum Terms for Domestic Crimes

State	Crime	Punishment as of 2016 Statue
Illinois (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2 et seq.)[40] Active at 2010	Domestic battery	● Class A misdemeanor: up to one year in prison, a fine of up to $2,500, or both ● If prior conviction of this crime, violating a protective order, or certain other crimes: Class 4 felony: one to 3 years in prison, a fine of up to $25,000, or both ● 2nd or subsequent convictions: mandatory 72 hours in prison **● mandatory minimum of 10 days in prison, or perform 300 hours of community service, or both if committed with a child present**
Iowa[41]	Domestic Abuse Assault	**● 3rd or subsequent conviction: mandatory minimum of 1/5th (or one year) of the maximum term which is up to 5 years.**
Kansas (KS St. 21-5414)[42] Active at 2010	Domestic battery	● 1st conviction: class B person misdemeanor, punishable by not less than 48 hours to six months in prison, a fine of $200 to $500, or both **● 2nd conviction: class A person misdemeanor, punishable by 90 days to one year in prison (five days mandatory minimum), a fine of $500 to $1,000, or both** ● Subsequent: person felony, punishable by mandatory minimum 90 days and completion of a domestic violence counseling program, and up to one year in prison, a fine of $1,000 to $7,500, or both ● If the sentence does not require domestic violence counseling, the defendant must serve a minimum of 180 days in jail
Louisiana (La. Rev. Stat. §§ 14:35.3, 14:37.7, 14:79)[43] Active at 2012	Domestic abuse battery	● 1st conviction: 30 days to 6 months in prison with a 48 hour mandatory minimum, a fine not less than $300 and not more than $1,000 **● 2nd conviction: 60 days to 6 months in prison with a 14 day mandatory minimum, fined not less than $750 nor more than a $1,000** ● 3rd conviction: mandatory one year with up to 5 years in prison and a $2,000 fine

[40] http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/documents/072000050K12-3.2.htm;
[41] https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=87&ba=HF%20263
[42] http://www.kslegislature.org/li_2016/b2015_16/statute/021_000_0000_chapter/021_054_0000_article/021_054_0014_section/021_054_0014_k/
[43] http://legis.la.gov/legis/Laws_Toc.aspx?folder=88&title=14

		● **Subsequent conviction: 3 year mandatory minimum with between 10 and 30 years in prison with hard labor and a $5,000 fine**
	Domestic abuse aggravated assault	● Not less than one year nor more than 5 years in prison at hard labor and a fine of up to $5,000 ● **Two year mandatory minimum if a child (13 years of age or younger) was present**
"Ohio (Ohio Rev. Code § 2919.25)[44] Active at 2010	Domestic violence	● When physical injury involved: ○ 1st conviction: 1st degree misdemeanor (up to 180 days in prison, a fine of up to $1,000, or both) ○ **2nd conviction: 4th degree felony (mandatory minimum of 6 months to 18 months in prison, a fine of up to $5,000, or both)** ○Subsequent convictions: 3rd degree felony (mandatory 6 months in prison) ○ **if the offender knew the victim was pregnant: 5th degree felony (mandatory minimum of 6 months to 12 months in prison, a fine of up to $2,500, or both)** ● When threats involved: ○ 1st conviction: 4th degree misdemeanor (up to 30 days in prison, a fine of up to $250, or both) ○ if prior conviction of this or certain other crimes: 2nd degree misdemeanor (up to 90 days in prison, a fine of up to $750, or both) ○ if the offender knew the victim was pregnant: 3rd degree misdemeanor (up to 60 days in prison, a fine of up to $500, or both) ● **Certain mandatory minimums apply when the victim is pregnant and harm came to the unborn child**

[44] http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2919.25

Attachment 4: ICIS Adjudication – Disposition Type Classifications

The following is a complete list of all disposition types, and their categorization defined by ICIS. The organization of information and the categories presented, are included to illustrate the various ways in which a charge may be disposed. Please note however, that the disposition types represented in this table, may or may not have been present within the data set for this analysis.

Table 4A: ICIS Adjudication and Disposition Type Classifications

ICIS Classifications	Disposition Type
Conviction	
	GUILTY BY JURY GUILTY BY COURT GUILTY - OTHER GUILTY - NEGOTIATED/VOLUN PLEA DNU-GUILTY DEFERRED
Other Disposition	
	ADJUDICATED JCS - CONTD BY CNTY ATTY/COURT CONSENT DECREE DNU-CONVERT TO SIMPLE MISDEM CHANGE OF VENUE JCS - CONTINUED WAIVER DISMISSED BY JURY ACQUITTAL DISMISSED BY COURT DISMISSED BY OTHER DNU-DEFERRED MISTRIAL JCS - DISM BY PLEA AGREEMENT DNU-DISMISSED EXPUNGED JUVENILE ADMISSION NOT FILED DNU-NOT GUILTY NEW TRIAL - CONVICT WITHDRAWN JCS - OTHER ADJ (OTHER COURT) DNU-SUSTAINED TRANSFERRED WAIVED TO ADULT COURT DNU-WITHDRAWN WAIVER STIPULATION

Iowa Court Information System Conviction Classifications (ICIS)