

**COPY OF THIS NOTICE SHOULD BE SERVED BY CERTIFIED MAIL. RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED  
ATTENTION - Demand for Payment of Dishonored Check**

To: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

You are hereby notified that a check drawn by you in the sum of

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

dated \_\_\_\_\_ drawn on \_\_\_\_\_ Bank,

and payable to \_\_\_\_\_ has been returned by the bank unpaid with the statement that payment was refused because of \_\_\_\_\_

**For your information, a portion of the Iowa's law concerning checks is set forth below.**

**Demand is hereby made upon you for the immediate payment of the above mentioned check.**

HOLDER	Check \$ _____
Name _____	Check Expense \$ _____
Address _____	Sheriff's Fees \$ _____
City _____	Certification \$ _____
	Total \$ _____

**Chapter 714 Iowa Code - Supp.77**

714.1 THEFT - A person commits theft when the person does any of the following:...6. Makes, utters, draws, delivers or gives any check, draft, or written order on any bank, person or corporation, and obtains property in exchange therefor, if the person knows that such check draft, or written order will not be paid when presented. Whenever the drawee of such instrument has refused payment because of insufficient funds, and the maker has not paid the holder of the instrument of the amount due thereon within ten days of the maker's receipt of notice from the holder that payment has been refused by the drawee, the court or jury may infer from such facts that the maker knew that the instrument would not be paid on presentation. Notice of refusal of payment shall be by certified mail, or by personal service in the manner prescribed for serving original notices.

Whenever the drawee of such instrument has refused payment because the maker has no account with the drawee, the court or jury may infer from such fact that the maker knew that the instrument would not be paid on presentation.

714-2 DEGREES OF THEFT-1. (1.) The theft of property exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, or the theft of property from the person of another, or from a building which has been destroyed or left unoccupied because of physical disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle, or the theft of property which has been removed from a building because of a physical disaster, riot, bombing, or the proximity of battle, is theft in the first degree.

Theft in the first degree is a class "C" felony. (2) The theft of property exceeding one thousand dollars but not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value or theft of motor vehicle as defined in chapter 321 not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, is theft in the second degree. Theft in the second degree is a class "D" felony. However, for purposes of this subsection, "motor vehicle" does not include a motorized bicycle as defined in section 321.1, subsection 40, paragraph "b". (3) The theft of property exceeding five hundred dollars but not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, or the theft of any property not exceeding five hundred dollars in value by one who has before been twice convicted of theft, is theft in the third degree. Theft in the third degree is an aggravated misdemeanor. (4) The theft of property exceeding two hundred dollars in value but not exceeding five hundred dollars in value is theft in the fourth degree. Theft in the fourth degree is a serious misdemeanor. (5) The theft of property not exceeding two hundred dollars in value is theft in the fifth degree. Theft in the fifth degree is a simple misdemeanor

715.6 FALSE USE OF A FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT. The use of a financial instrument with the intent to obtain fraudulently anything of value by one who knows that the instrument is not what it purports to be, or who knows that he or she is not the person nor the authorized agent of the person who, as shown on the instrument, has the right to so use the instrument, shall constitute the false use of a financial instrument. False use of a financial instrument is a class C felony.

**This form is provided by the Osage Police Department**