

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0593-04
Bill No.: Perfected HCS for HB 111
Subject: Courts; Domestic Relations
Type: Original
Date: April 12, 2011

Bill Summary: This proposal makes various changes relating to courts.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
General Revenue	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.
This fiscal note contains 17 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

Estimated Total Net Effect on All funds expected to exceed \$100,000 savings or (cost).

Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund expected to exceed \$100,000 (cost).

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Local Government	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assume the proposal would not fiscally impact the courts.

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office** assume that any potential costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services, Office of the State Auditor** and the **Department of Public Safety - Highway Patrol** each assume the proposal would not fiscally impact their respective agencies.

§32.056 & 301.146

In response to a similar proposal from 2010 (HB 1811), officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assumed this proposed legislation will require an update of the restriction of information form and updates of procedures for acceptance and processing of restriction of information forms.

2 Management Analysis Specialist 1	80 hrs @ \$21.00	\$1,680
1 Revenue Band Manager	10 hrs @ \$30.00/hr	\$ 300
1 Revenue Section Supervisor	10 hrs @ \$20.00/hr	\$ 200
1 Administrative Office Support Assistant	10 hrs @ \$22.50 (1 ½)	\$ 225
	Total	\$2,405

Forms Cost

Estimated Cost to print updated forms: 500 forms x .025 = \$12.50

Through conversation with the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA), Missouri has 7 Supreme Court judges, 32 Appellate Court judges, and 335 Circuit/Associate Court judges. OSCA also advises that municipal court judges are empowered through the Circuit Court system and should be considered a qualifying judge. There are 540 Municipal court judges and 35 Federal judges that would fall into this proposal.

DOR currently has a process in place for designated persons to include their information in the confidential records system. This proposal expands the parameters of who may be included in the confidential records system which would increase the DOR work load to record this

ASSUMPTION (continued)

information. DOR made the following assumptions:

- There are 949 total judges that would be available for this process.
- It is assumed that only 10% (95) of those judges will participate in FY 11.
- As knowledge and awareness increases it is assumed that 50% (475) will participate in FY 12, and 75% (712) in FY 13.
- A Revenue Processing Tech can process 5 confidential transactions per hour resulting in 19 hours of overtime in FY 11 at a cost of \$288; 98 hours of overtime in FY 12 at a cost of \$1,481; and 147 hours of overtime in FY 13 at a cost of \$2,221.

DOR also states the potential impact is unknown. DOR does not know how many eligible persons 'with the judicial power of the state' would have 'legitimate law enforcement or public safety purpose' to obtain a 'special' license or license plates under this section. Currently there are no fees allowed under this section for the documents themselves, therefore, the fiscal impact is unknown. DOR would have to pay the vendor cost of \$2.16 per card for the additional 'special' driver license and \$3.26 for each set of plates issued under this section.

Oversight assumes DOR is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. **Oversight** assumes DOR could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DOR could request funding through the appropriation process.

§56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, & 311.325 (Similar to HB 253)

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 253), officials from the **County of Platte** stated this proposal would have a positive impact for the State of Missouri and county governments. While the precise amount of the impact is difficult to estimate, a portion of the funds generated will fund statewide court automation. The remaining funds would offset the costs for diverting cases from criminal prosecution, which will also decrease state-funded public defender caseloads and state-funded criminal court caseloads.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 253), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (MSPD)** stated the SPD provided representation in 5,941 cases in the designated categories during fiscal year 2010. That number includes all cases, not just the first

ASSUMPTION (continued)

offenses. The MSPD does not track first offenses separately from subsequent cases.

The creation of an inclusion of defender clients in any new diversion programs authorized by the other part of the legislation is at the discretion of the prosecutor. As a result, MSPD has no way of knowing how many cases this might save us, but it will undoubtedly save MSPD some.

Oversight assumes the MSPD could see a reduction in caseloads if the proposal passes; however, Oversight assumes the MSPD would not realize any fiscal impact from the proposal.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 253), officials from the **Office of Prosecution Services (OPS)** stated this proposal will have a positive fiscal impact on the agency. The revenue that would be generated under this proposal would be dependent on the number of cases that prosecutors place into diversion programs. OPS states because no such formal structure currently exists, there is no existing benchmark on which to base an estimate of a dollar amount.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 253), officials for the **County of St. Louis** assumed that the County would generate approximately \$30,000.00 of revenue if the County diverts 60 felony cases and 150 misdemeanors. The County assumes the Department of Corrections, Board of Probation and Parole will supervise these cases at their expense pursuant to Section 217.777, RSMo.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §56.089 will have a legal impact on the DOC. For offenders who are incarcerated it has the potential to increase the custody level, due to pending charges. It could also implicate the Uniform Mandatory Disposition of Detainers Law (UMDDL) (217.450) which permits a person confined in the DOC to request a final disposition of any untried indictment, information or complaint pending in this state on the basis of which the Department receives a certified warrant and request that a detainer be lodged against an offender. The language states that the statute of limitations will be tolled during the diversion period, but it does not specify its impact on the UMDDL time limits.

It will also impact employee disciplines. Section 36.370.1 RSMo and 1CSR 20-3.070 (3) provide that an employee may be suspended pending the investigation or trial of any charges against him. Employees who enter into a diversion agreement will be suspended during the time period the employee completes the program.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 253), officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated this bill authorizes prosecuting attorneys to utilize prosecution diversion programs and changes the penalties for various first offense misdemeanors. The Probation and Parole staff are frequently assigned to work with Diversion program clients and passage of this bill has the capability to increase caseloads for Probation and Parole staff. Additional FTE may be required to meet the demands of the diversion cases dependent on how the program is set up and utilized and the resulting impact on Probation and Parole. Therefore, any fiscal impact due to passage of this proposal is an Unknown cost per each year for the DOC.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HCS for HB Nos 253 & 398), officials from the **Department of Transportation (DHT)** stated section 56.089 allows for use of prosecution diversion programs that would authorize a criminal case to be diverted from prosecution. Federal law does not allow for this. Possible impact to Federal-Aid Highway Funds. If this legislation is enacted, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) would sanction Missouri's federal-aid highway funds, which would significantly and negatively impact MoDOT. The Department would lose 5% (\$30 million) the first year, then 10% (\$60 million) each year after. (See House Amendment 1 below).

Oversight assumes this bill authorizes prosecuting attorneys to utilize prosecution diversion programs and changes the penalties for various first offense misdemeanors. Oversight assumes it is unknown how many cases prosecutors would place into diversion programs; therefore, the impact to the DOC is an unknown cost.

Oversight assumes the administrative handling costs would be deposited into the county Administrative Handling Cost Fund and then distributed to the county prosecuting attorney. Oversight assumes the administrative handling cost would not be collected on all cases. Therefore, Oversight assumes the deposits in this fund to be equal to the costs of the county prosecuting attorney.

Oversight assumes the additional cost of five dollars per case paid by persons paying restitution would be deposited into the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services Fund. Oversight assumes the additional five dollars would not be collected on all cases. Oversight assumes the deposits into this would be used by the Office of Prosecution Services, as specified in Sections 56.750, 56.755, and 56.760, RSMo. Oversight assumes the deposits to be equal to the costs of the Office of Prosecution Services.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

§221.025, 221.105, 544.455, 544.470, & 557.011 (Similar to HB 159)

In response to a similar proposal from 2010 (HB 2442), officials from **St. Louis County** stated the overall fiscal impact to Justice Services would be favorable. The cost benefit would be the potential for persons to be on Electronic Home Detention (EHD) as opposed to being in jail and the associated cost. However, a need would exist to hire an additional case manager to monitor persons on EHD as the number of persons on EHD increases. Reimbursement by the person on EHD and by the state would be critical to keeping the fiscal impact more manageable.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §221.025 and 544.455.9 – the language for §221.025 now applies only to defendants charged with a nonviolent crime, and it has language stating that any period of electronic monitoring under that statute shall be considered custody for the purposes of granting jail credit. There is no language indicating whether a defendant who cannot make bail prior to appearing before a judge and who is placed on electronic monitoring by the sheriff under §544.455.9 should receive jail credit for the time spent on electronic monitoring.

§221.025 and §221.105.4 and §557.011.1 – all three of these sections authorize a judge to charge the costs of electronic monitoring to the offender. The bill does not address what happens if the individual does not pay. Obviously, if payment is a condition of probation, then the probation could be revoked. However, is the DOC then responsible for paying the county the cost of electronic monitoring? Can the DOC then pursue reimbursement from the offender? The department's legal responsibility with regard to payment in such instances is unclear.

In summary, DOC may incur costs some costs in some areas while others may provide for a positive fiscal impact. The DOC cannot predict the actions of the courts and cannot estimate the potential fiscal impact for each year due to passage of this bill, but it is estimated to be Unknown Positive.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 1592), officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated the bill proposes to allow for house arrest with electronic monitoring (EMP) or shackling for certain nonviolent offenders and requires the reimbursement of the total cost of house arrest by the state in certain cases.

If this bill is passed as law, Sheriffs would be able to place nonviolent offenders on house arrest via EMP or shackling as an alternative to confinement in jail. In cases where the state is determined to be liable for cost, the state would be required to provide counties the reimbursement for total cost of the house arrest or shackling. The state currently reimburses

ASSUMPTION (continued)

counties for housing offenders in certain circumstances. It is unknown how many offenders to which this would apply and what the reimbursement expenditure would be.

There is a concern for bailable vs. non-bailable language in proposed §544.455.9 as it relates to DOC in calculating jail-time credit pursuant to §558.031., RSMo. It states that a "person shall receive credit toward the service of a sentence of imprisonment for all time in prison, jail, or custody after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence ..." yet precedence holds that when a defendant is under house arrest while out on bond, he is not "in prison, jail or custody" and therefore is not entitled to credit toward his sentence for that time.

In summary, the fiscal impact for the DOC is a negative unknown per each year.

According to the Section 221.105, the Department of Corrections must reimburse a county for the actual cost of housing a prisoner, up to \$37.50 per day. The appropriation for this reimbursement to the county level from the Department of Corrections totaled \$38,060,616 for the current budget year (Section 9.265 of HB 2009), \$43,060,616 for FY 2010 and \$43,060,616 again in FY 2009. Oversight assumes the proposal could result in a net savings to the state if reimbursement for the cost of house arrest with electronic monitoring would be lower than the reimbursement rate for jail confinement. The legislation does not state what the reimbursement rate will be for the electronic monitoring; however, Oversight assumes the rate will be lower than the rate for jail. Therefore, Oversight will assume the proposal could result in net unknown savings to the General Revenue Fund. Oversight is also unsure of how many such offenders would be sentenced to house arrest under the new program.

Oversight assumes the proposal would not have a fiscal impact to counties since they can receive reimbursement from the state for either jailed confinement under the current statutes or under the new option of house arrest with electronic monitoring under this new program.

House Amendment 1: Use of a prosecution diversion program:

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HCS for HB Nos 253 & 398), officials from the **Department of Transportation (DHT)** stated section 56.089 allows for use of prosecution diversion programs that would authorize a criminal case to be diverted from prosecution. Federal law does not allow for this. Possible impact to Federal-Aid Highway Funds. If this legislation is enacted, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) would sanction Missouri's federal-aid highway funds, which would significantly and negatively impact MoDOT. The Department would lose 5% (\$30 million) the first year, then 10% (\$60 million) each year after.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

MoDOT states that House Amendment 1 creates a fix to Section 56.089 that will alleviate the fiscal impact describe above, resulting in no fiscal impact to their agency.

House Amendment 2: Disqualification of purchasing firearms:

Oversight assumes this amendment will not create a fiscal impact to the state.

House Amendment 3: lowers the age limit for juvenile court jurisdiction for state or local traffic violations from 15 ½ to 15 years of age.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 164), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal would not fiscally impact the courts.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 164), officials from the **Department of Social Services (DOS)** stated the bill revises Section 211.031, which outlines the jurisdiction of the juvenile and family courts. Currently the juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over any child 15½ years of age or older who is alleged to have violated a non-felony state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation. This bill lowers the age from 15½ to 15 to be consistent with the age at which a driving permit can be issued by the Department of Revenue.

Based on DOS' Division of Youth Services' (DYS) response to identical legislation in 2009, there is no fiscal impact to DOS. This bill could result in fewer cases adjudicated in juvenile court; i.e., traffic violations by juveniles age 15 to 15½. However, since DYS does not take custody of youth for non-felony traffic violations, no change is expected in the number of children committed to DYS care.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 164), officials from the **Department of Revenue** stated the proposal would not have a fiscal impact on their department.

House Amendment 4: printing and distribution of the 'Blue Book':

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 714), officials at the **Office of Secretary of State** assumed there is no fiscal impact from this proposed legislation.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

House Amendment 5: fraudulent purchase of a firearm:

In response to a similar part of HCS for HB 294 (et al), officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated this proposal makes various firearms changes. Penalty provisions, the component of the bill to have potential fiscal impact for DOC, is for up to a class D felony.

Currently, the DOC cannot predict the number of new commitments which may result from the creation of the offense(s) outlined in this proposal. An increase in commitments depends on the utilization by prosecutors and the actual sentences imposed by the court.

If additional persons are sentenced to the custody of the DOC due to the provisions of this legislation, the DOC will incur a corresponding increase of direct offender costs either through incarceration (FY10 average of \$16.397 per offender, per day, or an annual cost of \$5,985 per inmate) or through supervision provided by the Board of Probation and Parole (FY10 average of \$3.92 per offender, per day or an annual cost of \$1,431 per offender).

The following factors contribute to DOC's minimal assumption:

- DOC assumes the narrow scope of the crime will not encompass a large number of offenders;
- The low felony status of the crime enhances the possibility of plea-bargaining or imposition of a probation sentence;
- The probability exists that offenders would be charged with a similar but more serious offense or that sentences may run concurrent to one another .

In summary, supervision by the DOC through probation or incarceration would result in some additional costs, but it is assumed the impact would be \$0 or a minimal amount that could be absorbed within existing resources.

House Amendment 6: changes the laws regarding actions against a person for conduct or speech at a public hearing or meeting:

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 585), officials from the **Attorney General's Office** assumed that any potential costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 585), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator, Administrative Hearing Commission, Department of Conservation,** and the **Department of Transportation** each assumed the proposal would not fiscally impact their respective agencies.

In response to a similar proposal from 2010 (HB 1874), officials from the **City of Centralia, City of Kansas City** and **St. Louis County** each assumed the proposal would not create a fiscal impact.

House Amendment 7: stipulates that the state will reimburse counties not to exceed \$12 per day for electronic monitoring.

Oversight assumes the ceiling of \$12 per day for reimbursement for electronic monitoring will still result in a savings to the state compared to \$37.50 per day for incarceration. Therefore, this amendment will not change the unknown amount of savings reflected in the fiscal note for electronic monitoring.

House Amendment 8: changes the maximum age for municipal judges from 75 to 78 years of age.

Oversight assumes this amendment would not have a fiscal impact on the state or on municipalities.

House Amendment 9: revises the law regarding a \$2 surcharge on criminal cases by making it mandatory and allows the money collected to be used for information sharing as well as biometric verification systems:

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 663), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (CTS)** assumed the proposal would not fiscally impact the courts. Officials from CTS state 54 of the 114 counties in Missouri collect for this surcharge. In FY 2010, these 54 counties plus the City of St. Louis collected \$227,185 from this surcharge.

In response to a similar proposal from this year (HB 663), officials from the **Department of Corrections** assume the proposal would not fiscally impact their agency.

Oversight assumes this will not fiscally impact the state government. However, the amendment will create a fiscal impact to local political subdivisions (cities and counties) that currently are

ASSUMPTION (continued)

not assessing and collecting this \$2 surcharge and will be required to do so with passage of this proposal. Therefore, Oversight will assume an unknown amount of increased revenue into the local political subdivisions' Inmate Security Funds with passage of this proposal.

House Amendment 10: revises the crime of money laundering:

Oversight assumes this amendment expands the crime of money laundering but would not create a fiscal impact upon the state.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2012 (10 Mo.)	FY 2013	FY 2014
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Savings</u> - Department of Corrections			
Nonviolent offenders sentenced to house arrest with electronic monitoring which is reimbursed at a less expensive rate (\$12) than jail confinement (\$37.50) (Sections 221.105, 544.455, 544.470, 557.011)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Costs</u> - Department of Corrections			
Cost for the state to reimburse counties for house arrest via EMP or shackling (Sections 221.105, 544.455, 544.470, 557.011)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> - Department of Corrections			
Increase in caseloads for Probation and Parole staff (Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, 311.325)	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2012 (10 Mo.)	FY 2013	FY 2014
MISSOURI OFFICE OF PROSECUTION SERVICES FUND			
<u>Revenues</u> - Office of Prosecution Services			
Additional cost from persons paying restitution (Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, 311.325)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Costs</u> - Office of Prosecution Services			
Administrative costs (Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, 311.325)	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON MISSOURI OFFICE OF PROSECUTION SERVICES FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2012 (10 Mo.)	FY 2013	FY 2014
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Revenues - Administrative Handling Cost Fund

Fees collected for each case that is diverted (Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, 311.325)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
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Costs - Administrative Handling Cost Fund

Administrative costs (Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 302.025, 311.325)	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
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ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
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LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

<u>Income</u> - Inmate Security Fund at cities and counties that currently do not collect the \$2 surcharge authorized in Section 488.5026 (Amendment 9)	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
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ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
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FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

Sections 56.089, 302.020, 302.321, 303.025, 311.325 (HB 253);

This bill authorizes a prosecuting attorney, upon agreement with an accused or a defendant, to divert a criminal case to a prosecution diversion program for a period of six months to two years allowing for any statute of limitations to be tolled for that period. The prosecution diversion plan must be in writing and for a specific period of time, and the prosecuting attorney may impose conditions on the behavior and conduct of the accused or defendant that assures the safety and well-being of the community and the accused or the defendant. Any person participating in the program has the right to insist on criminal prosecution for the accused offense at any time.

The bill also changes the specified class of certain misdemeanor violations to only be a misdemeanor violation and establishes fines and penalties for a violation of the provisions regarding:

- (1) Driver's licenses;
- (2) Motorcycle helmets;
- (3) Driving while revoked;
- (4) Financial responsibility; and
- (5) Purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a minor

Sections 221.025, 221.105, 544.455, 544.470, 557.011 (HB 159);

This bill changes the laws regarding house arrest for certain offenders with electronic monitoring or shackling. In its main provisions, the bill:

- (1) Allows a judge to place any offender ordered to be confined in the county jail for a nonviolent offense, whether before, during, or after trial, on house arrest as an alternative to jail confinement (Section 221.025, RSMo);

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

(2) Requires the governing body of any county and the City of St. Louis to establish the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of prisoners on house arrest; requires the sheriff or the facility superintendent to certify to the circuit clerk of the county or the chief executive officer of the city the number of days a prisoner accused of a nonviolent offense remained on house arrest; and requires the county commission or the facility superintendent to supply the cost per diem for prisons and for house arrest. If a court or judge places a person accused of a nonviolent offense on house arrest in any case, the judge may require the offender to pay the costs of the electronic monitoring. If the offender is unable to afford the costs, the state must provide reimbursement for the total cost of the house arrest program for that individual (Section 221.105);

(3) Specifies that any person charged with a bailable nonviolent offense who does not post bail prior to his or her appearance before a judge may be placed on house arrest (Section 544.455); and

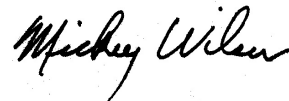
(4) Allows a court to order a defendant who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a nonviolent offense and sentenced to imprisonment or a period of detention in a county jail as a condition of probation to be placed on house arrest in lieu of any or all of the ordered period of confinement. The court may also order that in a particular case or with certain types of offenses a defendant cannot be placed on house arrest by the sheriff (Section 557.011).

Currently, upon the approval of the governing body of a city or county or St. Louis City, a \$2 surcharge must be assessed as costs in certain criminal cases to be deposited into the Inmate Security Fund to develop biometric verification systems for identifying and tracking inmates within the local jail system. This bill requires the surcharge to be assessed and collected and allows it to also be used to develop information sharing. (House Amendment 9)

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the State Courts Administrator
Department of Corrections
Office of the Attorney General
Department of Social Services
Office of the State Auditor
Department of Public Safety
Department of Revenue
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of Prosecution Services
Department of Transportation
Office of the Secretary of State
Administrative Hearing Commission
Department of Conservation
Platte County
St. Louis County
City of Centralia
City of Kansas City



Mickey Wilson, CPA
Director
April 12, 2011