

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0564-01
Bill No.: SB 21
Subject: Appropriations; State Attorney General; Civil Rights; County Officials; Courts; Crimes and Punishment; Emergencies; Governor; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies
Type: Original
Date: January 20, 2015

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies and enacts provisions relating to law enforcement.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
General Revenue	(\$1,062,928 to \$6,062,928)	(\$797,786 to \$5,797,786)	(\$804,606 to \$5,804,606)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$1,062,928 to \$6,062,928)	(\$797,786 to \$5,797,786)	(\$804,606 to \$5,804,606)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Conservation Commission	(More than \$100,000)	(More than \$100,000)	(More than \$100,000)
Highway	(\$2,108,193)	(\$395,348)	(\$396,900)
Gaming	(\$243,385)	(\$29,885)	(\$29,885)
Water Patrol	(\$48,260)	(\$5,560)	(\$5,560)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	(More than \$2,499,838)	(More than \$530,793)	(More than \$532,345)

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses. This fiscal note contains 18 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Federal	(\$13,032)	(\$4,471)	(\$7,394)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	(\$13,032)	(\$4,471)	(\$7,394)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
General Revenue	4 FTE	4 FTE	4 FTE
Highway	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	6 FTE	6 FTE	6 FTE

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Local Government	(More than \$30,926,000)	(More than \$6,300,000)	(More than \$6,300,000)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office (AGO)** state the proposal increases the role of the their office. Section 563.046.5 grants the AGO the power to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate incidents when a law enforcement officer uses deadly force upon another person or shoots and injures a person. While the exact number of incidents and the precise fiscal impact is unknown, the AGO estimates that the proposal would require at least 1 FTE Assistant Attorney General I. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the workload created by this proposal necessitates additional resources. The AGO assumes a cost of approximately \$80,000 for this additional FTE.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state the following sections would have a fiscal impact on their agency:

- 590.709 - requires that DPS shall investigate all complaints that a peace officer or law enforcement agency is not in compliance with the provisions of this section. If there is a violation, the law enforcement agency, or any of the agency's commissioned officers, is not in compliance with the requirements of this section, the agency shall be ineligible to receive state appropriations from general revenue, federal funds, or other funds until the department determines the agency has achieved compliance; and
- 590.711 - requires that DPS shall investigate all complaints that a peace officer or law enforcement agency has violated any provision of this section, which contains a list of possible violations for peace officers. If the department determines that a law enforcement agency, or any of the agency's commissioned officers, has violated any provision of this section, the agency shall be ineligible to receive state appropriations from general revenue, federal funds, or other funds for a period of one calendar year following the date of the violation.

The proposed legislation includes changes to the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) program. These changes will require development hours to modify their existing system to track investigations against an agency. Currently, their processes only investigate charges against individual officers.

DPS states that Section 590.709 and 590.711 will require the hiring of an Investigator II in order to investigate the law enforcement or peace officers who violate these two sections as this requirement, and thus the additional work required, exceeds the current staffing. DPS assumes a cost of approximately \$58,000 per year.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** state this legislation would require the MHP to outfit 1,263 officers (1,039 officers, 120 CVO/CVI officers, and 104 command staff) with the following technology along with 147 servers and supporting software. Twenty-three of the 147 servers and supporting software will be needed at the CVE scale houses, and the remaining 124 (23+124 = 147) will be installed in zone offices and troop headquarters. Cost estimates are as follows:

FirstVu HD Advanced Body Camera Video Systems (1,263 x \$695)	\$877,785
147 VuVault Server Software Licenses (147 x \$995)	\$146,265
147 Servers (147 x \$5,000)	\$735,000
147 Windows Servers Licenses (147 x \$2,300)	\$338,100
147 Sequel Server License (147 x \$2,000)	<u>\$294,000</u>
	\$2,391,150

The total cost for the initial equipment would be \$2,391,150. This cost would be proportionately divided between the General Revenue Fund (4.9%), Highway Funds (82.9%), Gaming Funds (10.2%) and the Water Patrol Fund (2%).

The life expectancy of this type of unit is two to three years. Therefore, the MHP suggests replacing one-third of these units annually (1,263/3 = 421). It is suggested to have a full replacement of these units due to continual upgrades to cameras and hard drives.

The Information and Communication Technology Division (ICTD) of the Highway Patrol will be required to hire two additional FTE (one Computer Information Technologist I (at \$35,844 annually) and one Computer Information Technologist III (at \$44,712 annually)) to implement and maintain this mission critical application. These specialists will be responsible for working with the network and server group to install and configure the servers and other related hardware necessary for the smooth operation of this technology. In addition, they would be responsible for training officers on the usage, care, and maintenance of the video equipment and instructing officers on basic troubleshooting and repair of the video equipment. The cost for the FTE would be out of Highway Funds.

There will be recurring costs of \$650 per year per FTE for office supplies and phone charges and no standard equipment charges would be required.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Division of Fire Safety (DPS - FS)** state they are a law enforcement agency of the state and therefore would need to comply with section 590.707 and obtain accreditation by the commission on accreditation for law enforcement agencies (CALEA). It is impossible for this to be accomplished by the July 1, 2016 deadline specified in the legislation. After speaking with several entities familiar with the CALEA process, the Division will need a minimum of three years in order to achieve accreditation. Additionally, due to the work involved, the Division would need to hire a law enforcement accreditation manager to oversee this process.

The Division currently employs 20 uniformed law enforcement employees who would be impacted by this legislation. Seventeen of these staff work from their homes located throughout the state. Due to their locations, it is impossible for them to share equipment required by this legislation.

Section 590.709 requires law enforcement officers to make audio recordings in conjunction with a video recording in the ordinary course of the officer's duties. The Division's law enforcement personnel conduct fire scene investigations and related interviews, and would therefore be required to wear the cameras. According to 590.709, all Division of Fire Safety law enforcement personnel would be required to catalogue and preserve these recordings.

If each of these employees were required to be equipped with a camera, and have the software and storage capabilities required, the cost to the Division would be approximately \$47,100 in the first year, and \$14,090 and \$14,321 for 2017 and 2018 respectively for replacement and maintenance of this equipment. Also included in this cost is the replacement of very old laptops for these field staff. Current equipment is 5-10 years old and would be unreliable.

Additional costs would be associated with achieving CALEA accreditation. An FTE and related expense funding would be needed. Application, software and membership fees would also be requested.

Total cost to implement this legislation would be \$117,247 for the first year and \$87,578 and \$88,519 for 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Capitol Police (DPS-CP)** state they would incur expenses regarding the CALEA certification, body cameras, and storage of data. The DPS-CP assumes a total cost to the General Revenue Fund of \$45,132 in FY 2016, \$13,539 in FY 2017, and \$26,527 in FY 2018.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** state Section 44.100.3 would require the Governor to assign, in cases of civil unrest, "a sufficient number of state social workers, counselors, or psychologists to provide counseling and mental health services in the region affected by the unrest."

Whether a natural disaster or human-caused event such as civil unrest, DMH administrative agents provide behavioral health services to the impacted community. These front-line professionals respond to events on an ongoing basis ranging from car wrecks to devastating tornadoes. Such services are deployed regularly without the guidance of government or direction from the executive branch.

When the needs exceed the local level, the Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) contact the DMH Division of Behavioral Health and/or the Office of Disaster Services to access a trained & coordinated cadre of clinicians and crisis counselors from other CMHCs, organizations and agencies statewide. Resources and services are tracked and the agencies reimbursed through their DMH or other funding contract. If the state needs are stretched beyond capacity, a Presidential Disaster Declaration is sought by the executive branch and funds requested from FEMA and HHS to continue these crisis services.

Every person and community reacts to crises based upon their personal resilience as well as their community resilience. Catastrophic natural disasters (such as Hurricane Katrina and the Joplin Tornado) receive immediate response with a behavioral health component from the American Red Cross and other voluntary agencies active in disaster. Events that are human-caused are often more difficult to address and often require long term services targeted to the unique circumstances that caused the crisis (LA Civil Unrest, Oklahoma City Bombing, 9/11, Columbine School Shooting, Sandy Hook School Shooting). Therefore, the cost of utilizing behavioral health professionals varies depending on:

1. the needs of the citizens and community;
2. the cause, duration and intensity of the event, and;
3. the collaborative resources deployed by government and private agencies.

Therefore, we estimate the cost to be from \$10,000 to \$500,000 if the state can handle the behavioral health needs. If the state needs funds from the federal government, the cost can be \$100,000 to \$5 million as a match and in-kind services must be catalogued in the grant application.

Also, the Federal government provides an omnipresent disaster distress hotline that can be accessed 24/7/365 nationwide. This call center will connect citizens with services in their area.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Oversight will range the fiscal impact to the DMH from \$0 (a state of emergency in response to civil unrest is not proclaimed) up to the \$5,000,000 potential cost estimated by the DMH.

Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** state Section 590.707 of this proposal would require each law enforcement agency to become accredited by the commission before July 1, 2016. According to Section 590.010, the commission refers to the POST Commission. The POST Commission does not currently have an accreditation program in place. DNR's Missouri State Parks (MSP) assumes that the POST Commission would defer to the industry benchmark for accreditation which is Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA). The CALEA process typically is a three year process, which means our anticipated accreditation timeframe is July 2018. The initial cost to start the accreditation process for an agency our size is \$10,100 with annual continuation fees of \$4,065 for years two and three each. In order to coordinate the undertaking required for an accreditation, MSP assumes they would request a dedicated position to manage the data collections, policy revisions, and implementation required by CALEA. Due to security and management clearances needed for this project, MSP requests a Captain ranked position (merit title of Law Enforcement Officer Band 1 at \$52,669 annually). Due to the FTE request process, a new FTE would not be available until fiscal year 2017. Until that time, the department assumes a consultant would need to be hired to initiate the program. Once the FTE is hired and exposed to the status of the project, the consultant services would be phased out.

Section 590.709 of this proposal would require all peace officers to wear a video camera while on duty to record any interaction between a law enforcement officer and a member of the public and to preserve the recording for 30 days.

Missouri State Parks employs 44 State Park Rangers throughout the State Park System. To ensure continual compliance, we assume our initial order of equipment would need a 10% contingency to ensure sufficient equipment is on hand for breakage. Additionally, we anticipate a replacement cycle of 33% per year. The current model of body camera is on a state agency contract for \$795. We also need to purchase back up batteries for each camera to ensure that our Rangers do not run out of battery during their shift. We assume the same replacement cycle for the back-up batteries.

In addition, DNR assumes the need for a remote server for video capture in 35 DNR locations. These 35 servers (plus associated hardware and operating system licenses) is expected to cost \$192,500 in FY 2016. Also in addition, DNR assumes the need for 35 backup appliances for video storage based on the need to backup the 30 day volume of video in case of remote server failure with a cost of \$291,667 in FY 2016, \$358,750 in FY 2017 and \$367,719 in FY 2018.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

In summary, DNR assumes a cost of \$634,090 in FY 2016, \$535,550 in FY 2017 and \$521,444 in FY 2018 to the General Revenue Fund.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)** state they would incur costs of more than \$100,000 due to increased training certification requirements.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services - State Technical Assistance Team (DOSS - STAT)** state Section 590.707, RSMo is new legislation that shall require each law enforcement agency or any political subdivision of the state to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CLEA) by July 1, 2016. STAT anticipates this to be a lengthy process and it may be difficult to meet a July 1st, 2016 deadline. The process for accreditation requires STAT to have in place Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) manuals for each process. For example, how to use your radio attached to your uniform. What codes are acceptable for each situation encountered? Who to call and alert of a situation? And, how each peace officer plans to protect his/her radio. Along with the SOP, updated policies on handling situations that will comply with Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certification, Federal and State regulations and Department of Social Services Administrative and Human Resource policies. The development and or adherence to any or all of these procedures, policies or orders may or may not be acceptable to CLEA.

As researched, unit procedure and policy writing is an upper level management function, Investigations Manager or higher. The additional increase in work volume needed specifically for accreditation and the statutory time deadline of July 1, 2016, would require an additional full time equivalent (FTE) at \$49,548 annually. Based on the current Investigations Manager (Level B1) position, which is a law enforcement-commissioned position, the monthly salary rate of \$4,129 for the 18 months that would be needed to obtain accreditation, would cost a total of \$74,322. Once accreditation is achieved, the position would also be required to continue maintaining, creating and/or modifying existing policies as needed, addressing periodic reporting requirements and reaccreditation efforts. Additionally, as a commissioned law enforcement officer with STAT, the Investigations Manager would be subject to being on call and responsive to law enforcement commissioned field and High Technology staff investigations. The accreditation process costs \$7,125 triennially; therefore this cost will be realized again in SFY19. Additionally, specialized accreditation software will be needed for policies maintenance and reporting requirements.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Based on information provided by currently accredited law enforcement agencies, cost of the specialized accreditation software is estimated at \$5,000 per annum for ongoing maintenance.

	SFY16	SFY17	SFY18
B1 Manager FTE	41,290.00	49,548.00	49,548.00
Accreditation triennially	7,125.00	-	-
Accreditation Software	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	53,415.00	54,548.00	54,548.00

The following amounts are based on one of the body cameras currently under review by the Missouri State Highway Patrol. One body camera, with durability of lasting two years, will cost \$695 per officer. STAT will have 11 commissioned peace officers on staff, \$695 X 11 = \$7,645 biennially. The cameras also require for the video component to be stored and kept for at least 30 days. The costs to STAT will be approximately \$17,462, for software license, a computer server and windows licenses, of this \$12,462 will be ongoing.

The impact for SFY16 is estimated at \$110,800 (GR 40,497; FF 70,303). SFY17 \$96,305 (GR 37,329; FF 58,976); SFY18 \$105,603 (GR 40,781; FF 64,822). Costs are split between General Revenue (65%) and Federal Funds (35%).

Oversight assumes DOSS - STAT would not require the additional FTE to work toward accreditation.

Officials from the **Boone County Sheriff's Department** provided the following cost estimate:

49 body cameras at \$500 each	\$24,500
server storage upgrade	\$ 8,000
extended warranty	\$ 2,450
Misc. hardware, software, remote installation:	<u>\$ 6,000</u>
Total initial equipment cost	\$40,905

This does not take into consideration maintenance or future replacement costs. Also, policy development and training would add an additional \$2,100 to the initial implementation costs.

Also, the costs associated with becoming CALEA accredited are unknown due to the unknown amount of personnel and time it would take to accomplish this task. It is anticipated costs would run into thousands of dollars. In contacting another agency that went through the CALEA process, they estimated actual expense of \$10,000 to \$15,000, and about 3 years to complete.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Springfield Police Department** estimate a \$250,000 initial expense, plus an additional \$250,000 per year for storage fees, as well as \$37,913 for an additional staff person to manage the sunshine law requests.

Officials from the **Office of the Governor**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Public Safety (Office of the Adjutant General & Alcohol and Tobacco Control)**, and the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** each assume the proposal would not fiscally impact their respective agencies.

Officials from Buchanan County Sheriff's Department, the Columbia Police Department, the Jackson County Sheriff's Department, the Jefferson City Police Department, the Platte County Sheriff's Department, the St. Charles Police Department, the St. Joseph Police Department, the St. Louis County Police Department, and the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact.

Oversight notes that according to the Department of Public Safety, there are 14,780 active, full-time, commissioned peace officers along with 2,737 commissioned reserve peace officers (part-time, with power of arrest but working less than 30 hours per week) in Missouri. Taking away the approximately 1,400 peace officers working for the state (between the Missouri Highway Patrol, Fire Safety, Capitol Police, Department of Natural Resources, Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Department of Social Services - State Technical Assistance Team) would leave approximately 16,000 peace officers ($14,780 + 2,737 - 1,400$) in Missouri that are not employed by the state. **Oversight** will assume that 80 percent of these do not already have body cameras in use and therefore, local law enforcement agencies would need to purchase body cameras and necessary support equipment/software/licenses for 12,800 officers ($16,000 \times 80\%$).

Using the MHP's estimate of \$695 each for these cameras, **Oversight** assumes this would cost law enforcement agencies approximately \$8,896,000 to purchase ($12,800 \times \695). In addition, numerous servers, licenses, and applicable software would be needed to ensure the system functions correctly. Again, using MHP's estimate of an additional \$1,200 per officer for all the necessary support equipment, this would equate to an additional \$15,360,000 in initial expenditures ($12,800 \times \$1,200$). Also using MHP's assumption of the need to replace 1/3 of the cameras each year would result in an ongoing cost of \$2,965,000 ($12,800 / 3 \times \695) per year.

In addition, some of the law enforcement agencies would be required to hire additional staff to administer the body cameras and related systems. **Oversight** does not have an estimate regarding how many of the 667 law enforcement agencies in the state would need to hire an additional person to administer the program and how many are large enough to require hiring more than one

ASSUMPTION (continued)

person. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the cost of the additional FTE to be Unknown. If the amount of additional FTE needed by the local law enforcement averaged one per agency (some of the smaller agencies not needing an additional FTE and some of the larger agencies needing more than one) this could total over \$26 million (667 x \$40,000) plus fringe benefits per year.

In addition, Section 590.707 states that each law enforcement agency shall be accredited by July 1, 2016. **Oversight** will use the various agencies estimated costs of \$10,000 initial cost and \$5,000 ongoing costs per each law enforcement agency, or \$6.67 million in FY 2016 and \$3.335 million each year thereafter (\$10,000 x 667 = \$6,670,000).

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2016 (10 Mo.)	FY 2017	FY 2018
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Costs - DMH - Subsection 44.100.3</u>			
to assign a sufficient number of state social workers, counselors, or psychologists to provide counseling and mental health services	\$0 up to (\$5,000,000)	\$0 up to (\$5,000,000)	\$0 up to (\$5,000,000)
<u>Costs - AGO</u>			
Personal Service (1 FTE)	(\$36,667)	(\$44,440)	(\$44,884)
Fringe Benefits	(\$19,069)	(\$23,111)	(\$23,342)
Expense and Equipment	(\$18,351)	(\$11,994)	(\$12,293)
<u>Total Costs - AGO</u>	(\$74,087)	(\$79,545)	(\$80,519)
FTE Change - AGO	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs - DPS Office of the Director</u>			
Personal Service (1 FTE)	(\$30,980)	(\$37,548)	(\$37,923)
Fringe Benefits	(\$16,111)	(\$19,527)	(\$19,722)
Expense and Equipment	(\$3,144)	(\$905)	(\$928)
<u>Total Costs - DPS - Office of the Director</u>	(\$50,235)	(\$57,980)	(\$58,573)
FTE Change - DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs - DPS - MHP</u>			
Costs associated with body cameras	(\$117,935)	(\$15,290)	(\$15,290)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2016 (10 Mo.)	FY 2017	FY 2018
GENERAL REVENUE (continued)			
<u>Costs - DPS - Fire Safety</u>			
Personal Service (1 FTE)	(\$38,010)	(\$46,068)	(\$46,529)
Fringe Benefits	(\$19,767)	(\$23,958)	(\$24,197)
Expense and Equipment	(\$34,875)	(\$9,687)	(\$9,928)
Accreditation Costs	(\$10,000)	(\$3,000)	(\$3,000)
First Vu Body Cameras	<u>(\$14,595)</u>	<u>(\$4,865)</u>	<u>(\$4,865)</u>
<u>Total Costs - DPS - Fire Safety</u>	(\$117,247)	(\$87,578)	(\$88,519)
FTE Changes - Fire Safety	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
 <u>Costs - DPS - Capitol Police</u>			
Costs associated with CALEA re- accreditation, body cameras, and data storage	(\$45,132)	(\$13,539)	(\$26,527)
 <u>Costs - DNR</u>			
Personal Service (1 FTE)	\$0	(\$53,196)	(\$53,728)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	(\$27,665)	(\$27,941)
Expense and Equipment	(\$4,860)	(\$5,977)	(\$6,127)
Consultant Fees	(\$41,667)	(\$25,625)	\$0
Accreditation Fees	(\$10,100)	(\$4,065)	(\$4,065)
Body Cameras & batteries	(\$50,160)	(\$17,222)	(\$17,739)
Remote Servers and other IT costs	<u>(\$527,303)</u>	<u>(\$401,800)</u>	<u>(\$411,845)</u>
<u>Total Costs - DNR</u>	(\$634,090)	(\$535,550)	(\$521,445)
FTE Changes - DNR	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
 <u>Costs - DOSS - STAT</u>			
Body Cameras, Accreditation, Computers, Software, etc.	<u>(\$24,202)</u>	<u>(\$8,304)</u>	<u>(\$13,733)</u>
 ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	 (\$1,062,928 to <u>\$6,062,928</u>)	 (\$797,786 to <u>\$5,797,786</u>)	 (\$804,606 to <u>\$5,804,606</u>)
 Estimated Net FTE Change for the General Revenue Fund	 4 FTE	 4 FTE	 4 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2016 (10 Mo.)	FY 2017	FY 2018
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CONSERVATION COMMISSION

<u>Costs</u> - Missouri Department of Conservation - Body cameras, additional server storage, accreditation, etc.	(More than <u>\$100,000</u>)	(More than <u>\$100,000</u>)	(More than <u>\$100,000</u>)
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ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION FUND	(<u>More than \$100,000</u>)	(<u>More than \$100,000</u>)	(<u>More than \$100,000</u>)
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HIGHWAY FUNDS

<u>Costs</u> - DPS - MHP			
Personal Services (2 FTE)	(\$67,130)	(\$81,362)	(\$82,175)
Fringe Benefits	(\$58,410)	(\$70,793)	(\$71,500)
Expense & Equipment	(\$1,083)	(\$1,333)	(\$1,365)
Costs associated with body cameras	<u>(\$1,981,570)</u>	<u>(\$241,860)</u>	<u>(\$241,860)</u>
<u>Total Costs</u> - MHP	<u>(\$2,108,193)</u>	<u>(\$395,348)</u>	<u>(\$396,900)</u>
FTE Changes - MHP	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO HIGHWAY FUNDS	(<u>\$2,108,193</u>)	(<u>\$395,348</u>)	(<u>\$396,900</u>)
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Estimated Net FTE Change for the Highway Funds	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
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GAMING FUND

<u>Costs</u> - DPS - MHP			
Costs associated with body cameras	(<u>\$243,385</u>)	(<u>\$29,885</u>)	(<u>\$29,885</u>)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO GAMING FUND	(<u>\$243,385</u>)	(<u>\$29,885</u>)	(<u>\$29,885</u>)
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<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2016 (10 Mo.)	FY 2017	FY 2018
WATER PATROL FUND			
<u>Costs - DPS - MHP</u>			
Costs associated with body cameras	<u>(\$48,260)</u>	<u>(\$5,560)</u>	<u>(\$5,560)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO WATER PATROL FUND	<u>(\$48,260)</u>	<u>(\$5,560)</u>	<u>(\$5,560)</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS			
<u>Costs - DOSS - STAT</u>			
Body Cameras, Accreditation, Computers, Software, etc.	<u>(\$13,032)</u>	<u>(\$4,471)</u>	<u>(\$7,394)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>(\$13,032)</u>	<u>(\$4,471)</u>	<u>(\$7,394)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2016 (10 Mo.)	FY 2017	FY 2018
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Costs</u> - Body cameras and ongoing replacement	(\$8,896,000)	(\$2,965,000)	(\$2,965,000)
<u>Costs</u> - supporting equipment, servers, licenses, software, etc. for body cameras	(\$15,360,000)	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs</u> - Additional FTE may be needed to administer the body cameras	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Cost</u> - Police Departments and Sheriff's Departments - for additional training and other costs regarding new provisions on the use of deadly force (Section 563.046)	(Could exceed \$100,000)	(Could exceed \$100,000)	(Could exceed \$100,000)
<u>Cost</u> - local law enforcement agencies - accreditation costs	(\$6,670,000)	(\$3,335,000)	(\$3,335,000)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	(More than <u>\$30,926,000</u>)	(More than <u>\$6,300,000</u>)	(More than <u>\$6,300,000</u>)

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies and enacts provisions relating to law enforcement officers.

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY BASED ON CIVIL UNREST - 44.100

This act requires the Governor, upon declaring a state of emergency in response to civil unrest, to contract with a third party human rights organization to monitor the activities of law enforcement officers in response to the unrest and to report abuses of human, civil, or constitutional rights to the Attorney General's Office. In addition, the Governor must assign a sufficient number of state

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

social workers, counselors, or psychologists to provide counseling and mental health services in the region affected by the unrest.

USE OF FORCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS - 563.046

Under current law, a law enforcement officer may use deadly force when he or she reasonably believes the force is immediately necessary to effect an arrest and the suspect has committed or attempted to commit a felony, is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or may otherwise endanger life or seriously injure another person. This act provides that a law enforcement officer may use deadly force only when the officer reasonably believes the suspect poses a clear danger to the officer or any other person.

In addition, this act provides that, whenever a law enforcement officer uses deadly force or shoots and injures a person, the Attorney General must appoint a special prosecutor to investigate.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ACCREDITATION - 590.707

This act requires each law enforcement agency to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies by July 1, 2016. Any agency that is not accredited on or after July 1, 2016 is ineligible for state appropriations.

VIDEO CAMERAS - 590.709

This act requires law enforcement officers to wear video cameras on their uniforms while on duty. The camera must be capable of recording the audio and video of interactions between the officers and the public. Law enforcement agencies must preserve recordings from the cameras for at least 30 days.

Under this act, the Department of Public Safety must investigate all complaints that a law enforcement officer or agency is not in compliance with the above requirements. If the Department determines an agency or one of its officers is not complying, the agency is ineligible to receive state appropriations until the agency achieves compliance.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND PROTESTS - 590.711

This act requires law enforcement officers on duty at protests to wear visible, accurate identification tags. In addition, law enforcement officers are prohibited from hog tying and

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

verbally abusing protesters.

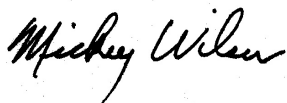
Under this act, tear gas may not be released at a protest unless the Governor has declared a state of emergency, contracted with an independent human rights organization to monitor police activity, and the organization certifies that the use of tear gas comports with human rights standards.

Under this act, the Department of Public Safety must investigate all complaints that a law enforcement officer or agency has violated any of the provisions of this section. If the Department determines an agency or one of its officers has violated any of the provisions, the agency is ineligible to receive state appropriations for one year from the date of the violation.

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 Governor
Department of Public Safety
Attorney General's Office
Department of Social Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Natural Resources
Missouri Department of Conservation
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Boone County Sheriff's Department
Springfield Police Department



Mickey Wilson, CPA
Director

Ross Strobe
Assistant Director

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