

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0436S.04S
 Bill No.: CCS for HCS for SB 186
 Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Department of Corrections; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Political Subdivisions; Roads and Highways; Probation and Parole; Victims of Crime; Firearms; Fire Protection; Counties; County Officials; Highway Patrol
 Type: Original
 Date: May 8, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to public safety.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
General Revenue	More or less than (\$2,694,217)	More or less than (\$4,437,588)	More or less than (\$5,894,794)	More or less than (\$8,760,114)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	More or less than (\$2,694,217)	More or less than (\$4,437,588)	More or less than (\$5,894,794)	More or less than (\$8,760,114)

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Highway Patrol Traffic Records Fund (0758)	\$0 to \$250	\$0 to \$25,250	\$0 to \$30,250	\$0 to \$120,250
Criminal Record System Fund (0671)	Less than \$165,000	Less than \$198,000	Less than \$198,000	Less than \$198,000
Joint Contingent Fund	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)
Other State Funds	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	Less than \$100,250	Less than \$158,250	Less than \$163,250	Less than \$253,250

*Transfers In and disbursements net to zero.
 Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Federal*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Workers' Compensation Fund (0652)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Income and costs are estimated at \$1.5 million annually and net to \$0.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
General Revenue	31 FTE	32 FTE	32 FTE	34 FTE
Federal	17 FTE	17 FTE	17 FTE	17 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	48 FTE	49 FTE	49 FTE	51 FTE

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Local Government	Unknown to (Unknown)	More or Less than \$5,115,987 to (Unknown)	More or Less than \$7,730,757 to (Unknown)	More or Less than \$10,257,957 to (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Oversight was unable to receive some of the agency responses in a timely manner due to the short fiscal note request time. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best current information that we have or on prior year information regarding a similar bill. Upon the receipt of agency responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval to publish a new fiscal note.

§37.725 – Disclosures by the Office of Child Advocate

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HB 677), the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, and the **St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for this section.

§43.253 – Fees paid to the Missouri State Highway Patrol

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** assume this legislation would add language to §43.253, RSMo, to allow the MHP to charge a minimum fee of \$6 to disseminate records requests. The proposal does not mandate a minimum \$6 fee be imposed; it simply allows for such. Allowing a minimum \$6 fee for duplication of records disseminated upon request would authorize the Patrol to raise the crash report fee from the current price of \$5.99 to \$6.00. The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol would be allowed to increase the minimum fee described in this section by not more than one dollar every other year following this section's effective date, up to a maximum of ten dollars. The Patrol Records Division disseminates approximately 30,000 crash reports per year. Fees for this service are collected and deposited into the Traffic Records Fund (0758).

Any funding increase realized by the Traffic Records Fund will be reinvested in an electronic report dissemination software. This enhancement will allow individuals to request, purchase, and receive records requests through an electronic portal.

Oversight notes the increased revenue could be realized if fees are increased to their maximum allowable amount (every other year):

FY24 Based on 10/12 rule
Traffic Crash Reports
(30,000 x .08333 =) 25,000 traffic crash reports x \$.01 fee increase (**fee at \$6**) = \$250

FY25 Based on 10/12 rule
Traffic Crash Reports
(30,000 x .08333 =) 25,000 traffic crash reports x \$1 increase (**fee at \$7**) = \$25,000

FY26 Traffic Crash Reports
30,000 x \$1 increase (**fee at \$7**) = \$5,000 [Full year (\$30,000 - \$25,000)]

FY27 Traffic Crash Reports
30,000 x \$1 increase (**fee at \$8**) = \$30,000

FY29 Traffic Crash Reports
30,000 x \$1 increase (**fee at \$9**) = \$30,000

FY31 Traffic Crash Reports
30,000 x \$1 increase (**fee at \$10**) = \$30,000

Oversight notes the increase in fees will result in the revenue from these fees compounding over the years from FY24 through FY31 as shown below:

\$250 (FY24) + \$25,000 (FY25) + \$5,000 (FY26) + 30,000 (FY27) + \$30,000 (FY29)
+ \$30,000 (FY31) = \$120,250 (Traffic Fund)

Oversight also notes the revenue presented for FY31 was determined under the assumption that the MHP will increase the minimum fee as outlined in this proposal (additional \$1 every other year).

However, because this proposal is permissive, Oversight will range the revenue from \$0 (no increase in fees) to the estimate of \$120,250 (fee not to exceed \$10) to the Highway Patrol Traffic Records Fund for fiscal note purposes.

§§43.400, 43.401 and 210.795 – Protection of children

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** state Section 43.400(1) would require an additional 500 entries per year to be made into the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) database. The Patrol, with this additional workload, anticipates the need to add one (1) additional Criminal Intelligence Analyst FTE. Funding for this FTE would come from General Revenue (0101).

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by MHP. Therefore, Oversight will reflect MHP's estimated impact for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS), Children's Division (CD)** state §210.795 states that a child in the custody of CD whose whereabouts are unknown to the Division, the child's physical custodian, or contracted service providers, shall be considered missing and the case manager or placement provider shall immediately inform a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) within two hours of discovery that the child is missing.

DSS shall contact law enforcement every seven days and document the information provided and any information received. CD shall not petition the court for a release of jurisdiction for the child or stop searching for the child while the child is missing until the child reaches the age of twenty one.

In SFY 2022, 780 run occurrences were reported for children in the care of the Children's Division. With the new requirements outlined in §210.795, CD estimates an additional 20 hours per run occurrence resulting in 15,600 additional hours (780 * 20 hours) per year. **Therefore, eight (8) Associate Social Services Specialists (SSS) (15,600 hours/2,080 hours) and one (1) Social Services Unit Supervisor will be required.**

Additionally, proposed section 210.795.1(5) would prohibit the Children's Division from petitioning the court for a release of jurisdiction for all youth involved run occurrences until they reach the age of 21, resulting in an additional 36 months of search and documentation efforts. In SFY 2022, 116 run occurrences were youth over the age of 18. CD estimates an additional 10 hours per occurrence per month resulting in 13,920 additional hours (116 youth * 10 hours * 12 months) per year to complete additional requirements. **Therefore, seven (7) Associate Social Services Specialists (13,920 hours/2,080 hours) and one (1) Social Services Unit Supervisor will be needed to cover the additional 36 months of search and documentation efforts.**

Therefore, CD will require a total of 15 Associate Social Services Specialists (SSS) and 2 Social Services Unit Supervisors for a total of 17 FTE to fulfill the provisions of this section.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by DSS, CD.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HB 1034), officials from the **Missouri State Senate (SEN)** anticipated a negative potential fiscal impact should an audit be conducted. The draft bill (§210.795.7) says, "The legislature may require an annual independent audit of the department's compliance with this section." It is unclear who is responsible for conducting and paying for the audit, should the legislature require an audit.

A fiscal impact should be noted on this bill. The Senate estimates an audit to cost approximately \$65,000. This estimate is based on the last audit the legislature conducted for the audit of the state auditor.

Oversight notes during FY 2018, the winning vendor bid presented the report in April/May 2018. Payment for these services made in 2018 totaling \$56,780. Because the language in this proposal is permissive and the legislature may not require an audit, Oversight will reflect the SEN's estimate of \$65,000 as \$0 (no audit) or \$65,000 (an audit is required).

Oversight notes §29.351 requires the independent audit costs to be paid from the joint contingent fund of the General Assembly.

§§43.539 and 43.540 – Missouri Rap Back Program

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 264), officials from the **St. Joseph Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 70), the **Missouri Highway Patrol** stated, upon further inquiry, the impact to the Criminal Record System fund is unknown.

Oversight will show a range of impact to the Criminal Record System fund of \$0 to an unknown loss from foregone fees for criminal record reviews. Oversight is uncertain how many criminal record reviews are completed due to the six year requirement; however, Oversight does not anticipate the impact to exceed the \$250,000 threshold.

§§57.280 and 488.435 – Collection of court costs

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 77), officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties, circuit clerks, county treasurers and sheriff offices were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System (MOLIS) database is available upon request.

According to DPS's website, there were 77 county sheriff offices who were subrecipients for the DSSSF fund in FY 2020:

Andrew County	Daviess County	Maries County	Ray County
Audrain County	DeKalb County	McDonald County	Reynolds County
Barry County	Douglas County	Mercer County	Ripley County
Barton County	Dunklin County	Miller County	Schuyler County
Benton County	Gasconade County	Moniteau County	Scott County
Bollinger County	Greene County	Monroe County	Shannon County

Buchanan County	Grundy County	Montgomery County	Shelby County
Butler County	Henry County	Morgan County	Stoddard County
Caldwell County	Hickory County	New Madrid County	Sullivan County
Callaway County	Holt County	Newton County	Taney County
Camden County	Howard County	Oregon County	Texas County
Cape Girardeau County	Howell County	Osage County	Vernon County
Carter County	Iron County	Ozark County	Washington County
Cedar County	Jasper County	Pemiscot County	Wayne County
Chariton County	Johnson County	Perry County	Webster County
Christian County	Laclede County	Pettis County	Worth County
Clinton County	Lawrence County	Pike County	Wright County
Cole County	Linn County	Polk County	
Dade County	Livingston County	Putnam County	
Dallas County	Madison County	Randolph County	

Oversight notes the following number of warrants issued, served and recalled over the last 5 years:

<u>CIRCUIT COURT WARRANTS ISSUED, SERVED & RECALLED</u>						
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>5yr. Avg.</u>
Issued	88,578	13,086	175,125	202,684	211,642	138,223
Served	103,120	127,917	126,122	151,834	155,641	132,927
Recalled/Withdrawn	28,029	48,137	48,342	60,977	49,475	46,992
Source: Table 77 of OSCA's Annual Judicial & Statistical Report Supplement						

Oversight notes §57.280.5 and §488.435.4 of the proposal is clarifying that the \$10 fee on summons, writs, subpoenas and other court orders shall be collected by the court clerk, paid into the county treasury, sent to the State Treasurer and then deposited into the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund (DSSSF) under §57.278. Additionally, when a person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve process in a county, he or she must deliver a check, along with confirmation of service and a notarized affidavit of confirmation, to the circuit clerk to prove that payment was made to the sheriff for the DSSSF. Therefore, Oversight assumes no net fiscal impact for this proposal.

§§57.952, 57.961, and 57.967 – Sheriff’s Retirement System

Officials from **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER)** state this proposal has no fiscal impact to the JCPER. The JCPER's review of this proposal indicates that its provisions shall constitute a "substantial proposed change" in future plan benefits as defined in section 105.660(10). It is impossible to accurately determine the fiscal impact of this legislation without an actuarial cost statement prepared in accordance with section 105.665.

Pursuant to section 105.670, an actuarial cost statement must be filed with the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement as public information for at least five legislative days prior to final passage.

Officials from the **Sheriffs' Retirement System** state the general assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit to the retirement fund. It also allows the board to accept gift, donations, grants and bequests from public or private sources. These are not mandates; therefore, the net increase for the Missouri Sheriffs' Retirement System is estimating this as \$0 to unknown.

The 5% member contribution from all active Sheriffs will generate revenue annually. The current year estimate is approximately \$425,000. The increase in annuity to \$1,000 monthly as the minimum would cost the system approximately \$17,000 per month or approximately \$204,000 annually in 2023. Therefore, the net increase for Missouri Sheriffs' Retirement Fund would be \$221,000 to unknown.

Oversight notes the costs and gains assumed by the retirement system may or may not impact the employer contribution rate of local sheriffs. Oversight will show a range of impact to local sheriffs of \$0 (no change in contribution rates) to an unknown savings (reduction in contribution rates) to an unknown cost (increase in contribution rates).

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 934), officials from the **County Employees Retirement Fund (CERF)** stated they are unsure as to how the language in section 57.991 subsection 2 would be interpreted and administered, in part due to a lack of definitions for some of the terms.

In order to provide a response to Fiscal Oversight, CERF will assume that subsection 2 might be interpreted to require another retirement system that an individual has been a member of to pay for a share of the member's disability retirement, death benefits and refund of contributions. However, CERF notes that subsection 2 does not specify the timing of the individual's membership in another retirement system as it relates to the individual's membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System. CERF assumes that the use of the phrase "member of another state or local retirement or pension system" would apply to individuals who are active employee members of another retirement system concurrently with their membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund as well as individuals who are no longer active employee members of another retirement system but have earned a vested pension benefit in the past.

Under current law, section 50.1000(8), county sheriffs covered by the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund do not participate in CERF. However, some county sheriffs have earned a vested pension benefit with CERF from having previously worked for a county as a deputy sheriff. CERF assumes that the language on page 4 lines 13 -18, in which eligibility for and calculation of disability retirement, death benefits, and refund of contributions is governed by the provisions of the retirement system to which the member last made contributions, might be interpreted to require CERF to pay a share of a member's disability retirement, death benefit, or refund of contributions because some sheriffs previously served as deputy sheriffs and made contributions to CERF.

Accordingly, if this language were interpreted and administered in this manner, CERF assumes that it would have an unknown but negative impact. It is difficult to quantify such impact in terms of dollars.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 934), officials from the **Local Government Employees Retirement System** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Oversight is uncertain if section 57.991 subsection 2 of this proposal would impact other local retirement systems. For purposes of this fiscal note, Oversight assumes any impact to other retirement systems would be immaterial. If this assumption is incorrect, this could potentially change the fiscal impact as presented in this fiscal note.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight assumes the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds to the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

§§67.145, 70.631, 170.310, 190.091, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340 – Telecommunicator first responders

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SCS SB 46), officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Branson Police Department**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, and the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 567), officials from the **Local Government Employees Retirement System (LAGERS)** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these sections.

§§67.145, 105.500, 190.100 – 190.147, 192.2405, 208.1032, 285.040, 321.225, 321.620 and 537.037

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 625), officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **Branson Police Department** and the **St. Louis County Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§§84.344 and 285.040 – Residency requirements

Oversight notes this proposal removes the residency requirement for certain public safety employees in St. Louis City.

§§84.480 and 84.510 – Kansas City Police Department

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HCS HB Nos. 640 & 729), officials from the **Kansas City Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Oversight assumes removing the salary ceiling for the police chief and several officers (see current annual compensation maximum by rank below) will allow KCPD more flexibility in hiring/retaining officers.

Police Chief (\$189,726)
Lieutenant Colonels (\$146,124)
Majors (\$133,320)
Captains (\$121,608)
Sergeants (\$106,560)
Master Patrol Officers (\$94,332)
Master Detectives (\$94,332)
Detectives, Investigators and Police Officers (\$87,636)

§94.900 - Public safety sales tax

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note this proposal would allow any city with more than ten thousand but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants and partially located in a

county with more than two hundred thirty thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants to have a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this would be the Cities of Smithville, Kearney and Excelsior Springs.

This proposal would allow any city with more than four thousand nine hundred but fewer than five thousand six hundred inhabitants and located in a county with more than thirty thousand but fewer than thirty-five thousand inhabitants to have a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this would be the City of Odessa.

This proposal would allow any city with more than twelve thousand five hundred but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants and that is the county seat of a county with more than twenty-two thousand but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants to have a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this would be the City of Marshall.

These sales taxes may be imposed in an amount up to one-half of one percent. The tax shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving public safety. When the Department collects these public safety sales taxes DOR is allowed to retain 1% to reimburse the Department for their collection costs.

CITY OF SMITHVILLE

DOR shows that the **City of Smithville** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$18,671,654	\$22,070,560	\$21,628,460	\$19,691,818	\$82,062,492
2018	\$19,056,529	\$22,849,004	\$22,213,205	\$20,463,774	\$84,582,512
2019	\$19,126,749	\$24,175,713	\$23,189,729	\$22,835,526	\$89,327,717
2020	\$20,837,703	\$27,382,249	\$27,849,623	\$25,989,624	\$102,059,199
2021	\$26,491,251	\$32,417,017	\$31,599,459	\$29,336,717	\$119,844,444
2022	\$24,313,219	\$33,123,490			

Sales Tax only

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR is will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Smithville would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Smithville	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$2,550	\$252,485	\$5,101	\$504,970
2025	\$2,601	\$257,534	\$5,203	\$515,069
2026	\$2,653	\$262,685	\$5,307	\$525,370

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore, the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Smithville	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$3,902	\$386,302
2026	\$5,307	\$525,370

This is not anticipated to have an administrative impact on the Department.

CITY OF KEARNEY

DOR shows that the **City of Kearney** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$30,965,917	\$33,837,063	\$33,228,851	\$31,556,051	\$129,587,881
2018	\$31,091,023	\$34,389,327	\$33,602,628	\$32,563,846	\$131,646,825
2019	\$30,976,066	\$35,044,505	\$34,102,828	\$34,057,453	\$134,180,852
2020	\$30,907,456	\$35,718,614	\$35,319,113	\$35,342,990	\$137,288,173
2021	\$31,173,262	\$37,716,432	\$37,463,196	\$39,355,323	\$145,708,213
2022	\$35,539,998	\$41,156,739			

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Kearney would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Kearney	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$3,647	\$361,095	\$7,295	\$722,191
2025	\$3,720	\$368,317	\$7,441	\$736,634
2026	\$3,795	\$375,684	\$7,590	\$751,367

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Kearney	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$5,581	\$552,476
2026	\$7,590	\$751,367

This is not anticipated to have an administrative impact on the Department.

CITY OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS

DOR shows that the **City of Excelsior Springs** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	38,075,134	41,127,657	40,475,258	40,078,203	159,756,252
2018	41,168,245	45,207,396	45,136,160	46,761,901	178,273,702
2019	39,989,534	44,270,654	43,065,626	44,611,387	171,937,201
2020	40,957,066	45,513,740	46,318,186	46,770,225	179,559,217
2021	43,766,411	47,433,341	48,526,824	50,187,939	189,914,515
2022	45,097,658	53,794,298			

Sales Tax Only

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Excelsior Springs would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Excelsior Springs	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee
2024	\$4,713	\$466,545	\$9,425	\$933,091
2025	\$4,807	\$475,876	\$9,614	\$951,753
2026	\$4,903	\$485,394	\$9,806	\$970,788

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Excelsior Springs	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$7,211	\$713,815
2026	\$9,806	\$970,788

CITY OF ODESSA

DOR shows that the **City of Odessa** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$12,358,315	\$11,844,772	\$11,566,572	\$11,110,913	\$46,880,572
2018	\$11,224,904	\$10,757,700	\$11,851,202	\$13,256,529	\$47,090,335
2019	\$12,109,606	\$12,334,369	\$11,790,871	\$13,249,004	\$49,483,850
2020	\$11,974,919	\$13,349,127	\$13,905,828	\$12,792,668	\$52,022,542
2021	\$12,126,162	\$13,589,582	\$13,022,087	\$13,192,855	\$51,930,685
2022	\$11,879,553	\$13,412,369			

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Odessa would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Odessa Fiscal Year	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$1,363	\$134,926	\$2,726	\$269,852
2025	\$1,390	\$137,624	\$2,780	\$275,249
2026	\$1,418	\$140,377	\$2,836	\$280,754

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore, the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Odessa Fiscal Year	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$2,085	\$206,437
2026	\$2,836	\$280,754

CITY OF MARSHALL

DOR shows that the **City of Marshall** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$36,660,520	\$39,254,507	\$37,847,176	\$37,648,613	\$151,410,816
2018	\$36,431,475	\$39,467,674	\$38,902,649	\$39,867,667	\$154,669,465
2019	\$36,048,383	\$39,481,685	\$39,223,501	\$42,644,235	\$157,397,804
2020	\$36,941,416	\$40,003,479	\$40,598,001	\$42,222,222	\$159,765,118
2021	\$41,790,484	\$46,322,527	\$42,520,878	\$46,917,603	\$177,551,491
2022	\$42,490,730	\$46,186,577			

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Marshall would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Marshall	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee
2024	\$4,298	\$425,462	\$8,595	\$850,924
2025	\$4,384	\$433,971	\$8,767	\$867,943
2026	\$4,471	\$442,651	\$8,942	\$885,302

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Marshall	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$6,575	\$650,957
2026	\$8,942	\$885,302

These public safety sales taxes are not anticipated to have an administrative impact on the Department.

Oversight assumes the first election this proposal could be presented to voters is the April 2024 General election. Oversight assumes this sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax. Therefore, Oversight will show the impact of this proposal beginning in October 2024 (FY 2025).

Oversight will range the fiscal impact from \$0 (not approved by voters) to the estimates calculated by DOR for 9 months in FY 25 and reflect a full year of sales tax revenue for FY 26.

§94.902 – Clinton, Lincoln and Cole Camp public safety sales tax

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** note this proposal would allow any city with more than one thousand sixty but fewer than one thousand one hundred seventy inhabitants and located in a county with more than nineteen thousand but fewer than twenty-two thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than one thousand but fewer than two thousand two hundred twenty inhabitants to have a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this would be the City of Cole Camp and the City of Lincoln.

Additionally, it would allow a city with more than four hundred eighty but fewer than five hundred forty inhabitants and located in a county with more than thirty thousand but fewer than thirty-five thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than two hundred but fewer than nine hundred inhabitants to adopt a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this to be the City of Branson West.

Additionally, it would allow any city with more than nine thousand but fewer than ten thousand inhabitants and that is the county seat of a county with more than nineteen thousand but fewer than twenty-two thousand inhabitants to adopt a public safety sales tax. DOR believes this to be the City of Clinton.

The sales tax may be imposed in an amount up to one-half of one percent. The tax shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving the public safety.

When the Department collects these public safety sales taxes DOR is allowed to retain 1% to reimburse the Department for their collection costs.

CITY OF COLE CAMP

DOR shows that the **City of Cole Camp** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$3,081,084	\$2,956,959	\$3,249,944	\$3,336,067	\$12,624,054
2018	\$3,278,248	\$3,220,758	\$3,474,064	\$4,684,461	\$14,657,531
2019	\$3,402,802	\$3,687,581	\$3,745,639	\$3,618,415	\$14,454,437
2020	\$3,331,101	\$3,451,596	\$3,915,171	\$3,748,845	\$14,446,713
2021	\$3,601,159	\$3,884,537	\$4,173,028	\$4,255,922	\$15,914,646
2022	\$3,074,242	\$3,849,935			

Source: <http://dor.mo.gov/publicreports/>

Sales Tax only (no
use tax)

DOR reports are generated by calendar year not fiscal
year

City of Cole Camp Taxable Sales Report Data

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Cole Camp would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Cole Camp Fiscal Year	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$383	\$37,899	\$766	\$75,799
2025	\$390	\$38,657	\$781	\$77,315
2026	\$398	\$39,431	\$797	\$78,861

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Cole Camp Fiscal Year	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$586	\$57,986
2026	\$797	\$78,861

CITY OF LINCOLN

DOR shows that the **City of Lincoln** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$2,177,513	\$2,602,875	\$2,547,296	\$2,120,049	\$9,447,734
2018	\$2,444,106	\$2,542,249	\$2,617,362	\$2,318,717	\$9,922,434
2019	\$2,031,857	\$2,243,606	\$2,706,418	\$2,367,247	\$9,349,128
2020	\$2,210,290	\$2,737,197	\$2,871,955	\$2,513,477	\$10,332,919
2021	\$2,579,066	\$2,987,493	\$3,161,798	\$2,625,409	\$11,353,766
2022	\$2,345,952	\$3,146,216			

Source: <http://dor.mo.gov/publicreports/>
 Sales Tax only (no use tax)
 DOR reports are generated by calendar year not fiscal year

City of Lincoln Taxable Sales Report Data

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one half of one percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Lincoln would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Lincoln Fiscal Year	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$271	\$26,847	\$542	\$53,694
2025	\$277	\$27,384	\$553	\$54,768
2026	\$282	\$27,931	\$564	\$55,863

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore, the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Lincoln Fiscal Year	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$415	\$41,076
2026	\$564	\$55,863

CITY OF BRANSON WEST

DOR shows that the **City of Branson West** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$18,850,783	\$25,742,289	\$26,723,871	\$22,779,379	\$94,096,322
2018	\$19,229,746	\$26,277,102	\$27,300,134	\$24,081,341	\$96,888,323
2019	\$19,672,156	\$27,420,436	\$29,729,276	\$27,350,166	\$104,172,034
2020	\$22,651,716	\$29,242,763	\$29,792,719	\$26,205,570	\$107,892,768
2021	\$28,380,778	\$36,188,981	\$34,472,066	\$32,759,586	\$131,801,411
2022	\$29,605,301	\$39,031,409			\$68,636,710

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half of one percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Branson West would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Branson West	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$2,949	\$291,943	\$5,782	\$572,438
2025	\$3,008	\$297,782	\$5,898	\$583,887
2026	\$3,068	\$303,738	\$6,016	\$595,564

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Branson West	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$4,424	\$437,915
2026	\$6,016	\$595,564

CITY OF CLINTON

DOR shows that the **City of Clinton** has taxable sales of:

CY	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Total
2017	\$40,038,915	\$47,066,194	\$45,477,582	\$43,884,475	\$176,467,167
2018	\$40,961,939	\$47,940,212	\$46,462,280	\$46,505,858	\$181,870,288
2019	\$41,412,692	\$48,554,205	\$48,146,261	\$47,602,031	\$185,715,189
2020	\$42,901,586	\$51,426,027	\$50,786,586	\$49,145,326	\$194,259,525
2021	\$49,010,609	\$56,090,839	\$53,966,363	\$54,513,783	\$213,581,594
2022	\$47,880,699	\$57,433,067			

Source: <http://dor.mo.gov/publicreports/>

Sales Tax only (no use tax)
 DOR reports are generated by calendar year not fiscal year
 City of Clinton Taxable Sales Report Data

The Department notes this proposal allows up to a one-half of one percent sales tax. For the fiscal impact DOR will assume the one-half of one percent sales tax is adopted. However, for informational purposes DOR is showing how much would be collected if they just chose a lesser amount than the full one-half of one percent sales tax. Using the taxable sales and a 2% inflation rate in the future, DOR calculated the amount the City of Clinton would collect and the fee retained by DOR as:

Clinton Fiscal Year	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$5,144	\$509,217	\$10,287	\$1,018,434
2025	\$5,246	\$519,401	\$10,493	\$1,038,803
2026	\$5,351	\$529,789	\$10,703	\$1,059,579

DOR notes that this proposal would become effective on August 28, 2023 and the first election this issue could be presented to the voters would be the April 2024 general election. This sales tax would become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax, which is estimated to be October 1, 2024 (FY 2025) if adopted by the voters. Therefore the impact in FY 2025 would be for 9 months.

Clinton Fiscal Year	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection
2024	\$0	\$0
2025	\$7,870	\$779,102
2026	\$10,703	\$1,059,579

This proposal is not expected to have an administrative impact on the Department.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** defer to the local governments for the fiscal impact. DOR’s retained collection fee will increase TSR because DOR will be able to collect its 1% administration fee for handling the collection of the tax.

For the cities impacted by Section 94.902, **Oversight** will range the fiscal impact from \$0 (not approved by voters) to the estimates calculated by DOR for 9 months in FY 25 and reflect a full year of sales tax revenue for FY 26 in this proposal.

Repeals §190.134 and implements §§190.100, 650.320, and 650.340 – Emergency medical dispatchers

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 449), officials from the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, and the **Webster Groves Fire Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§§190.255, 195.206, and 579.088- Controlled substances

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HCS HB Nos. 117, 343 & 1091), officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, and the **St. Louis County Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for a statement of fiscal impact.

§190.327 – Sales tax for emergency services

DOR states this provision repeals language regarding the Jefferson County EMG District. Jefferson County EMG District has a ½% sales tax for emergency services that brought in approximately \$11 M in 2022. However, they are allowed up to a 1% sales tax per section 190.335 which is what they are formed under. It appears that the language in this section doesn't really impact Jefferson County and being repealed would not have a fiscal impact. This provision will not fiscally impact DOR.

Oversight notes this section repeals the provision which provides that a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services shall not be greater than one-quarter of one percent in Jefferson County. Therefore, Oversight will present a \$0 (no change in sales tax) to Unknown (increase in sales tax) impact for Jefferson County and a \$0 (no change in sales tax) to Unknown (increase in 1% collection fee) impact for the General Revenue Fund.

§190.460 - Prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge

Oversight assumes these changes will have no fiscal impact on state or local government.

§§190.1010 and 320.400 – Provision of resources to first responders for mental health;
§287.245 – Voluntary critical illness benefit pools

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HSS SB 24), officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Public Safety – Office of the Director**, and the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

In response to the previous version of this proposal, officials from the **Kansas City Police Department** and the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Oversight notes creating or contributing to a pool is voluntary; therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact for the changes to Sections 287.245 and 320.400.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HSS SB 24), officials from the **Branson Police Department** responded but did not provide a statement of fiscal impact. Therefore, **Oversight** assumes no fiscal impact for this organization.

§195.817 – Background checks related to marijuana facilities

MHP states the estimated number of individuals required to have a criminal record check is not known to the Patrol. This would be dependent on the increase in number of criminal records checks based on the requirements in Section 195.817. For reference, fingerprint based criminal record checks are \$20.00. Deposits from these records checks are placed in the Criminal Records System Fund (0671).

Oversight obtained additional information from the MHP regarding background check fees. Current background check fees cost \$41.75 each, broken out as follows:

\$20.00	State fee
\$13.25	Federal Fee
<u>\$ 8.50</u>	Vendor fee
\$41.75	Total

In addition to the State fee of \$20, the state receives \$2 as a pass-through fee from federal government. Therefore, for each background check conducted, \$22 will be deposited into the Criminal Record System Fund (0671).

Oversight also obtained additional information from the DHSS projecting the number of ID applications they anticipate receiving as a result of the passage of Amendment 3. DHSS said they anticipate receiving 9,000 agent ID applications for each FY2024 and FY2025 and don't expect agent applications to increase significantly past the numbers projected for FY 2025. Currently, DHSS started issuing agent licenses in April 2020 and the licenses are valid for three years,

therefore, DHSS estimates renewals occurring starting in 2023. DHSS projects the same average beyond the period of the fiscal note and doesn't anticipate tapering off of applications.

Since the actual number of applications is unknown, Oversight assumes the impact to the Criminal Records System Fund could be up to \$198,000 annually (\$22 * 9,000 applications).

§210.305 - Grandparent or relative placement preferred in emergency placements

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state this proposal modifies provisions relating to the placement of a child with a grandparent or other relative.

§210.305.2 currently defines "Diligent search" as, an exhaustive effort to identify and locate the grandparents or relatives whose identity or location is unknown. This bill expands the definition of diligent search.

Proposed §210.305.5 will require additional tasks that need to be completed prior to the Interstate Compact Placement of Children (ICPC) packet and requires the coordination of several agencies that create additional barriers on receiving medical records, school records and additional social summary information that must all be accessed before the paperwork for the ICPC packet can be completed.

According to CD's Managed Reporting, there was an average of 6,593 children that entered foster care during SFY 2021 and SFY 2022. On average, ICPC packet takes four hours to complete depending on the information that is available to the worker. It is anticipated that there would be a minimum of two ICPC packets per child. That would result in an anticipated increase of 52,744 hours per year (6,593 children * 4 hours * 2 ICPC packets per child) to begin the ICPC process. **Therefore, CD estimates 25 Associate Social Services Specialists (SSS)** (52,744/2,080 hours) and **three (3) Social Service Unit Supervisors** (25 Associate SSS/10 Associate SSS per Supervisors) will be needed to meet the requirements of this section. In addition, **one (1) Social Services Specialist to complete the ICPC data entry process.**

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 1005), officials from the **DSS, Division of Legal Services (DLS)** stated it is anticipated that DLS will need one (1) FTE attorney to represent and prepare CD staff when there is an allegation that the requirements of the statute regarding diligent search have not been met.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the DSS, CD and DSS, DLS.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 1005), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator, the Kansas City Police Department, and the St. Louis County Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective

organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies for this section.

§287.067 – Establishes post-traumatic stress disorder as an occupational disease

In response to similar legislation from 2020 (SB 120), officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR)** assumed the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight notes that in response to the similar proposal, HB 1249 (2021), DOLIR elaborated on and determined that a change in coverage will not cost DOLIR/DWC more money to administer. Additionally, since the vast majority of “first responders” are public employees (not small business employees), this legislation should not have a significant impact on private businesses (regardless of whether the premiums for public employers may or may not rise).

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** assume this legislation states that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is recognized when diagnosed in a first responder, as defined in 67.145. This change will be subject to judicial construction; therefore, the cost impact to the state is unknown.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume this section allows PTSD to be considered an occupational disease for first responders. First responders is defined as emergency first responders, law enforcement officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, ambulance attendants and attendant drivers, and emergency medical technician-paramedics.

It is unclear whether DOC staff would be included in that definition. If the DOC is included in this interpretation it is unknown how many staff will claim worker’s compensation, and unknown how many affected staff would be on administrative leave for worker’s compensation appointments, and overtime when staff are not on post because of appointments, leave, or modified duty.

Passage of this legislation has the potential to create a substantial financial impact on the DOC. By including mental impairment as a potential occupationally-related disease, the occurrence of worker’s compensation claims will likely increase, as well as the number of days off and modified duty days requested by affected employees. While an increase in these areas is probable, if not certain, it is not quantifiable at this time. Therefore, DOC estimates the impact to be \$0 to (Unknown).

Oversight notes, for illustrative purposes of this note, but excluding any proposals with data including 2020 thru 2022 due to the COVID-19, South Carolina (SC) passed a similar bill, S429 (2016). The SC General Assembly noted the “this bill would have an expenditure impact on the general fund, but an estimate could not be determined as the costs will depend upon the number of workers' compensation claims filed in a given year.” This bill is not expected to impact federal funds or other funds.” (Source:

<https://www.masc.sc/Pages/programs/solutions/insurance/RiskLetter/Fall%202021/First-Responder-PTSD-Assistance.aspx>)

Additionally, “this bill would have a local expenditure impact on municipal and county governments of \$1,950,000 to \$5,475,000 in FY 2015-16 based on estimates from the Municipal Association and counties on increased premium costs and incurred claims expenses.” (Source: https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess121_2015-2016/prever/429_20150430.ht).

Oversight notes that the South Carolina General Assembly appropriated \$500,000 annually to the Workers Compensation Fund, since the passage of similar PTSD legislation S326 in 2016, to pay for PTSD claims for first responders. (Source: https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess123_2019-2020/appropriations2019/tap1b.htm)

Oversight notes that the Ohio General Assembly, while passing HB 308 concerning First Responder PTSD legislation, estimated that it is possible the bill might in future years affect the state and political subdivisions’ costs and liabilities related to PTSD compensation and benefits. The General Assembly also noted that it will need to transfer \$500,000 into a special fund maintained by OMB Office to take care of such a claims. (Source: <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=15338&format=pdf>;

Oversight also notes that Florida Department on Financial Services stated, in regards to fiscal analysis of a similar proposal (2018 House Bill 227 First Responders PTSD), that the proposal would likely have a significant negative impact to the state and local political subdivisions. However, the amount is indeterminate depending on variation of number of claims meeting the requirements of the proposal. (Source: http://gencourt.state.nh.us/SofS_Archives/2018/house/SB553H.pdf).

Oversight notes that the officials from OA stated there could be a potential direct impact on state agencies but the amount of cost increase, if any, cannot be estimated.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will range the impact from zero impact (no future claims of PTSD) to a negative Unknown (an unknown number of employees will be filing PTSD claims and meet the requirement of the proposal) in the fiscal note.

\$250,000 threshold of negative impact to the General Revenue

Oversight notes the Budget Request 2023 shows there are 1,393 State Troopers in Missouri. If only 6.5% (please see the explanation for the percentage below) of those request PTSD treatment, and each deemed as a valid case, the State of Missouri would have minimal expense of \$105,560 (91 * \$1,160 – lower estimate for treatment) to \$429,884 (91 * \$4,724).

Oversight notes that the above estimates are based on lowest possible percentage of such cases filed within the first responders sub-group, therefore, the expense could reach greater amount of expense in the future years.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol** defer to the **Missouri Department of Transportation** for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 120), officials from the **University of Missouri System** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact for UM in the fiscal note for this section.

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** assume this legislation this legislation could have a large negative fiscal impact on Kansas City in an indeterminate amount.

Officials from the **City of Springfield** assume the proposal would have a direct fiscal impact on their organization and the City of Springfield estimates a negative fiscal impact of \$500,000 per year from this bill based on estimated increased claims.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 120), officials from the **St. Joseph Police Department** assumed the proposal will have a potential negative fiscal impact to the City due to work comp claims regarding occupational-related PTSD, as well as loss of staffing which may require overtime.

Oversight notes that for purpose of this note “first responders” is defined in RSMo 67.145.2 as “emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, ambulance attendants and attendant drivers, emergency medical technicians, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics, registered nurses, or physicians.”

Oversight notes that according to the U.S National Library of Medicine – National Institute of Health, the rates of PTSD among firefighters appear elevated, with point prevalence estimates ranging from 6.5% to 30%. (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5825264/>)

Oversight estimates there to be around 25,000 fire fighters, police officers, EMTs and Paramedics in the State of Missouri according the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2020.

Oversight notes that if only 6.5 % of the above group are diagnosed with PTSD it would represent 1,625 first responders with PTSD.

A study by Rand Company found that the annual cost ranges from about \$1,160 to \$4,724 per person (though this data is from 2008, Tanielian says there is little reason to think that these numbers would have changed significantly). <https://www.marketwatch.com/story/what-ptsd-costs-families-2014-04-04>

Additionally, the total annual cost for health care for a veteran who had PTSD was estimated to be \$11,342, which was more than double the annual VA health care cost of a veteran without

PTSD; 73.1% of health care costs for veterans who had PTSD was for non-mental health services ([Watkins et al., 2011](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK224872/)). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK224872/>

Oversight notes that above estimated amount indicates the total price is a partially mental health and partially non-mental health services. The actual cost for only mental health service is as follows:

	Total PTSD expense per person	\$	11,342
-	Non-mental health services (73.1%)	\$	8,291
=	Mental health services cost only	\$	3,051

Oversight notes, that for purpose of this fiscal note, the Oversight will estimate the cost using the RAND study.

Oversight notes that using the lower spectrum of those affected with PTSD (6.5%), within the first responder sub group (firefighters) could potentially require additional cost ranging from \$1,885,000 (1,625*\$1,160) to \$7,676,500 (1,625*\$4,724) to the local political subdivisions.

Oversight notes the **City of Kansas City**, the **City of Springfield** and the **St. Joseph Police Department** each assume the proposal will have a direct fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a range the impact from \$0 (no cases of PTSD are diagnosed) to a potentially significant negative unknown (the employees are diagnosed with PTSD) to local governments in the fiscal note.

§301.3175 – Special license plate

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Administrative Impact

To implement the proposed legislation, the Department will be required to:

- Update procedures and the Department website;
- Update the Application for Missouri Personalized and Special License Plates (DOR-1716);
- Communicate with the Missouri Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation for any additional developments of the license plate; and
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing for identified systems.

FY 2024 – Motor Vehicle Bureau

Associate Research Data Analyst 161 hrs. @ \$19.91 per hr. = \$3,206

Research Data Analyst 40 hrs. @ \$24.84 per hr. = \$994

Administrative Manager 20 hrs. @ \$26.97 per hr. = \$539

FY 2024 – Strategy and Communications Office

Associate Research Data Analyst 40 hrs. @ \$19.91 per hr. = \$796

Total Costs = \$5,535

Oversight assumes DOR will use existing staff and will not hire additional FTE to conduct these activities; therefore, Oversight will not reflect the administrative costs DOR has indicated on the fiscal note.

Plate manufacturing cost:

DOR states they pay \$3.90 per plate for manufacturing flat plates through Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE).

It is unknown how many applicants would continue to apply for these license plates. The Department made 1,409 this year at a cost to the Department of \$10,990, on average DOR keys about 117 of these applications a month, currently.

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.

DOR notes OA-ITSD services will be required at a cost of **\$40,528** in FY 2024 (426.61 hours x \$95 per hour).

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary in regards to DOR's assumptions; therefore, Oversight will reflect DOR's OA-ITSD costs on the fiscal note.

Revenue Impact

DOR notes this legislation will result in an increase in the \$15 specialty plate reservation fees collected. It is unknown how significant of an increase this legislation will have on the issuance of Back the Blue plates, but the increase should be minimal. \$15 specialty plate reservation fees are split 75-15-10 to Highways, Cities, and Counties.

Oversight notes if DOR processes approximately 117 applications for the "Back the Blue" license plate per month, this would equate to approximately \$21,060 per year (117 x \$15 x 12 months). Oversight is not able to determine how many drivers that were not able to obtain the plates due to vehicle weight restrictions will now apply for these specialty plates. Oversight assumes the number of drivers with vehicles in this weight class that will now apply for the "Back the Blue" plates will not be material; therefore, Oversight assumes the increase in revenue from these specialty plates will be minimal.

§320.210 – Fire protection employees

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Fire Safety** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section of the proposal.

§321.246.1 – Clay County

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 648), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** noted this proposal updates this statute to reflect Clay County’s new standing as a charter county. The proposal corrects the reference to first class counties and counties with a charter form of government. The first two county changes identify Jackson County with the reference to the “county with a charter form of government” and removes “of the first classification”. The updated reference intended for Clay County now reads as “a county with a charter form of government” and removes “of the first classification”.

§321.246.4 – Fire protection districts

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 648), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** noted the language in this subsection removes the word “district” from the name of fire protection sales tax trust fund, which aligns the name with the statutory name in section 321.242.

B&P defers to the fire protection districts for the fiscal impact.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HCS HB 648), officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** noted this is updating a jurisdictions description in statute. This will not have a fiscal impact on DOR.

In response to a previous version (HB 648), officials from **Jackson County** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

§362.034 – Financial institutions

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfected SB 63), officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state this proposal would authorize state and local licensing authorities and agencies, including the MO Department of Revenue, to share the application, license, or other regulatory and financial information of a marijuana facility with a banking institution and the banking institution’s state and federal supervisory agencies. It would also require that, in making a request for such information to be shared, the marijuana facility must include a waiver giving authorization to transfer individualized data, information, or records.

The proposal would likely impact DOR by resulting in requests for, and potentially the sharing of, financial and other information by DOR concerning marijuana facilities. If this proposal is meant to have DOR disclose confidential tax information received by DOR and protected by Section 32.057 this could result in unknown fiscal impact to the Department. Section 32.057, is a criminal statute, and prohibits the disclosure of confidential tax information.

The proposal may result in employees of DOR being asked to share certain information with banking institutions to facilitate financial services for a business involved in marijuana distribution. Conspiracy to distribute marijuana remains a federal crime. This could increase the risk of criminal penalties for DOR employees. This proposal could result in an unknown fiscal impact to DOR.

Oversight assumes because the potential for litigation is speculative that DOR will not incur significant cost related to this proposal; therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact as result of this proposal.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfected SB 63), officials from **Kansas City** stated this legislation could have a small negative fiscal impact on the city in an indeterminate amount because of the administrative expenses.

Oversight assumes Kansas City is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes Kansas City could absorb the costs related to this proposal.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **City of O'Fallon** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight notes that the above mentioned agencies have stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note.

§544.453 – Release of a defendant

Oversight assumes this proposal establishes certain provisions specific to setting bail and the conditions of release in Missouri courts. Oversight is unclear on how the new provisions will be implemented and if this will result in a savings or cost to local jails from an increase or decrease in jail days. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a positive and negative unknown savings/costs to local jail funds for this proposal.

§558.031 – Credit for jail time

DOC states this proposal modifies provisions relating to jail-time credit. The department is unable to project a fiscal impact due to not knowing the amount of “additional” credit that may be awarded.

Oversight notes the provisions of this proposal allow the court to award additional credit toward the service of a sentence of imprisonment by changing the beginning of the credit accrual to after the offense occurred. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a range of \$0 (no additional credit awarded) to DOC's estimated unknown impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 1133), officials from the **St. Joseph Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies for this section.

§§569.100 and 570.030 – Teller machines and stealing

DOC states this bill modifies section 569.100 to include the offense of tampering with a teller machine and associated penalties and modifies section 570.030 to include the offense of stealing a property that is a teller machine or the content of a teller machine including cash regardless of the value or amount. It also establishes the offense of mail theft as a class E felony.

The offense of tampering with a teller machine is a class D felony unless the offense is committed for the purpose to defraud or obtain any property worth seven hundred fifty dollars or more or the damage of a machine of seven hundred and fifty dollars is a class C felony. Any second or subsequent offense is a class B felony. The offense of stealing a teller machine is a second class C felony.

The intent of the bill is to create a class D felony, two class C felonies, and a class B felony.

Operational Impact

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people will be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, of which 2.8 years will be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2026.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class D Felony (nonviolent)

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parole			1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
Population Change	8	16	24	27	30	30	30	30	30	30

For two new class C felonies, the department estimates eight people will be sentenced to prison and twelve to probation. The average sentence for a class C felony offense is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years will be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 30 additional offenders in prison and 54 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probations	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	8	16	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Parole	0	0	0	2	10	18	26	26	26	26
Probation	12	24	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Impact										
Prison Population	8	16	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Field Population	12	24	36	38	46	54	62	62	62	62
Population Change	20	40	60	68	76	84	92	92	92	92

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, had an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served, on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2027.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parole						1	2	3	4	4
Probation										
Impact										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Field Population						1	2	3	4	4
Population Change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9

§§575.095 – Disclosure of personal information

DOC states section 575.095 is modified to include posting personal information about judicial officers and their family members on the internet as activities considered tampering with a judicial officer. These actions are considered a class D felony offense, unless it results in death or bodily injury to an election official or their family, in which case it is a class B felony; therefore, the intent of the bill is to create a new class D felony offense and a new class B felony offense.

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people could be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, of which, 2.8 years could be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2026.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class D Felony (nonviolent)

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parole			1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
Population Change	8	16	24	27	30	30	30	30	30	30

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, had an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served, on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length could be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence could be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2028.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parole						1	2	3	4	4
Probation										
Impact										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Field Population						1	2	3	4	4
Population Change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9

Oversight assumes the crime has a relatively small victim pool and, therefore, will have a relatively small number of offenders. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a fiscal impact of “less than” DOC’s estimated impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 389), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated the creation of new offenses under section 575.095 and 578.710 would have an unknown fiscal impact on SPD. The creation of these new offenses would result in an unknown number of additional cases eligible for SPD representation.

Oversight notes in FY22 the SPD was appropriated moneys for 53 additional FTE. Oversight assumes this proposal will create a minimal number of new cases and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of a new crime (578.710) creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 389), officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 389), officials from the **Attorney General’s Office**, the **Office of the Governor**, and the **Office of the Lieutenant Governor** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§578.156 – Transportation of livestock

DOC states this proposal establishes the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock. The bill amends Chapter 578, RSMo, to add one new section, which will be known as 578.156. The bill intends to create a felony for the interference with the transportation of livestock; a class E felony for a first offense and a class C felony for any second or subsequent offenses.

As these are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class C and E felony.

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person could be sentenced to prison and two to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class E felony offense is 3.4 years, of which 2.1 years will be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2026.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class E Felony (nonviolent)

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parole			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Impact										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Population Change	3	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

For each new class C felony, the department estimates four people will be sentenced to prison and six to probation. The average sentence for a class C felony offense is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years will be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 15 additional offenders in prison and 19 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2027.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class C Felony

	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Parole				1	5	9	13	13	13	13
Probation	6	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Impact										
Prison Population	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Field Population	6	12	18	19	23	27	31	31	31	31
Population Change	10	20	30	34	38	42	46	46	46	46

Cumulative impact for all sections for the DOC

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	21	(\$9,499)	(\$166,233)	0	\$0	30	(\$166,233)
Year 2	42	(\$9,499)	(\$406,937)	1	(\$95,976)	60	(\$502,913)
Year 3	60	(\$9,499)	(\$592,966)	1	(\$88,725)	93	(\$681,691)
Year 4	71	(\$9,499)	(\$715,709)	2	(\$188,015)	102	(\$903,724)
Year 5	73	(\$9,499)	(\$750,588)	2	(\$181,240)	120	(\$931,828)
Year 6	73	(\$9,499)	(\$765,599)	2	(\$183,169)	134	(\$948,768)
Year 7	73	(\$9,499)	(\$780,911)	3	(\$185,116)	148	(\$966,027)
Year 8	73	(\$9,499)	(\$796,530)	3	(\$187,088)	150	(\$983,618)
Year 9	73	(\$9,499)	(\$812,460)	3	(\$189,082)	152	(\$1,001,543)
Year 10	73	(\$9,499)	(\$828,709)	3	(\$191,102)	152	(\$1,019,811)

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's estimated impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfected HCS HB 576), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated the proposed legislation creates a new offense under section 578.156 which could result in additional cases eligible for SPD representation. The number of additional cases is unknown and as a result, the fiscal impact is unknown.

Oversight notes in FY22 the SPD was appropriated moneys for 53 additional FTE. Oversight assumes this proposal will create a minimal number of new cases and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HCS HB 576), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of a new crime (578.156.2) creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Attorney General's Office** and **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§579.041 – Drug-masking product

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 468), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact to OSCA in this section of the fiscal note.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 468), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of a new crime creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 468), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated the proposed legislation creates a new offense under Section 579.041 which could result in additional cases eligible for SPD representation. The fiscal impact is unknown in that the number of additional cases is unknown.

Oversight notes in FY22 the SPD was appropriated moneys for 53 additional FTE. Oversight assumes this proposal will create a minimal number of new cases and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

§§590.033, 590.040, and 590.080 – Peace officer standards

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SCS SB 38), officials from the **St. Louis County Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a previous version (SB 38), officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, and the **St. Joseph Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these sections of the proposal.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SCS SB 38), officials from the **Oronogo Police Department** indicated this proposal would have a fiscal impact on their organization. However, **Oversight** notes they provided no information explaining the potential fiscal impact this proposal would have on their organization. Therefore, Oversight assumes any fiscal impact incurred by this police department would be absorbable within current funding levels.

§§590.1070 and 590.1075 – Peace officer tuition reimbursement program

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfected HCS HB 301), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** stated section 590.1070 and 590.1075 state that law enforcement officers who attend a certified basic training course or agencies who cover the costs for officers to such courses are eligible to receive a reimbursement for 25% of their tuition costs, up to \$6,000 per individual trainee. The Department of Public Safety has already received 305 applications for the Missouri Blue Scholarship in FY 2023. Assuming similar participation rates, costs could range from \$1 million - \$2 million. B&P has no data to estimate how many additional local law enforcement agencies may participate in such a program.

Section 590.1070 and 590.1075 creates the Peace Officer Basic Training Reimbursement Program and Peace Officer Basic Training Reimbursement Fund. To the extent that contributions or other revenues are deposited into the fund, total state revenues may increase.

The portion reimbursing officers for basic training costs appears to duplicate the Missouri Blue Scholarship program administered by the Department of Public Safety, with the primary difference being that this bill would also reimburse law enforcement agencies who foot the bill for basic training costs. It is also worth noting that this program would reimburse trainees up to \$6,000 (or 25%, whichever is less) per person rather than \$5,000 per person with the Missouri Blue Scholarship.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state the POST program will need one (1) Program Specialist to annually confirm the employment of a specific

peace officer to ensure they have stayed employed in Missouri. The Program Specialist will then need to reimburse the correct individual/entity the correct amount for that year's reimbursement.

DPS states on October 28, 2022, the Missouri Department of Public Safety launched the \$1 million "Missouri Blue Scholarship" fund to help attract more Missourians to law enforcement careers and address officer shortages in law enforcement agencies across Missouri. Governor Parson and the Missouri State Legislature approved funds for this scholarship. The Missouri Blue Scholarship pays **up to \$5,000** toward the cost of a Missouri resident attending a law enforcement academy. As of December 6, 2022, \$381,853 in scholarship funds have been paid to eligible applicants. This existing scholarship addresses the intent of the proposed legislation without any additional administrative costs. DPS states this appropriation is on-going.

Oversight notes to attract qualified candidates into the law enforcement profession, funds shall provide scholarships for individuals attending state of Missouri licensed training centers and who are willing to commit to a Missouri law enforcement agency for **three years** following their POST certification. According to DPS's website, the \$5,000 is available for each selected non-sponsored law enforcement academy recruit to help cover the cost of attending a Missouri basic training academy. A non-sponsored law enforcement academy recruit is defined as one whose tuition is not being paid by a law enforcement agency. Recruits who attend an academy affiliated with a law enforcement agency and do not pay tuition are not eligible for this scholarship.

Oversight notes to be eligible to receive tuition reimbursement for the Peace Officer Basic training Tuition Reimbursement Program, a person shall be initially employed as a peace officer on or after September 1, 2023, submit an initial application for tuition reimbursement needs, and meet the criteria outlined in provisions of this bill to include employer verification of the person's employment as a full-time peace officer in this state for at least one year and the person's current employment as a peace officer in this state as of the date of the application. Government entities can also receive tuition reimbursement under the provisions of this bill even if the individual is no longer employed by the government entity as long as the individual for whom tuition was paid is still continuously employed as a full-time peace officer.

The total amount of tuition reimbursement provided to an eligible person or government entity with respect to an employee, **shall not exceed \$6,000** per person or employee. In order to receive the full amount of tuition paid, reimbursements will be made over a **four-year period** of continuous employment.

Oversight assumes reimbursement will be equal to the amount appropriated and the net effect will be zero to all funds except General Revenue.

Oversight notes the Missouri Blue Scholarship and the Peace Office Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program appear to be very similar. Therefore, because DPS did not require any administrative costs to administer the scholarship, Oversight assumes DPS has sufficient staff and resources to handle any increase in workload required under the provisions of this proposal.

Oversight assumes individuals and/or state and local agencies could utilize the tuition reimbursement program or may use the Missouri Blue Scholarship; therefore, Oversight will present DPS' impact to the General Revenue Fund as \$0 or up to the reimbursement cost over a four-year period.

According to DPS's budget submission, POST issued the following number of licenses per year:

CY 2018	1,146
CY 2019	1,149
CY 2020	991
CY 2021	987

This averages to roughly 1,068 licenses issued per year. However, also in the budget submission, DPS later noted that the POST Program issues approximately 1,053 new peace officer licenses every calendar year. For purposes of the fiscal note, Oversight will assume 1,053 new peace officers each year will qualify for this program. Oversight will also assume all 1,053 of the new officers (or their hiring local political subdivision) paid \$6,000 or more for their training and 80% of the new licensees will remain full time peace officers after 1 year. Therefore, with these assumptions, Oversight calculates the annual payments out of the fund for each annual class would be 1,053 x 80% (still employed as full-time peace officers) x \$6,000 (max tuition reimbursement) x 25% (reimbursement spread over 4 years) = \$1,263,600.

Therefore, **Oversight** assumes a cumulative impact to General Revenue that will be fully implemented in FY 2028 with four classes impacting the program (25% per year).

	FY '24	FY '25	FY '26	FY '27	FY '28
1 st year licensees	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
2 nd year licensees	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
3 rd year licensees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
4 th year licensees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,600
TOTAL	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$2,527,200	\$3,790,800	\$5,054,400

Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** state Missouri State Parks (MSP) sends, on average, five (5) rangers per year for POST certification training. Cost of POST training certification is approximately \$4,500 per person per fiscal year. The reimbursement based on a maximum of five (5) rangers at 25% reimbursement would be \$5,625 per year at maximum dependent on amount of cost of Post Certification remaining the same. Therefore, there will be a cost avoidance of \$5,625 to the Parks Sales Tax Fund for law enforcement training. **Oversight** notes that the balance in the Parks Sales Tax Fund as of January 31, 2023 was \$33,571,909.38 and will consider the savings de minimus and not show them in the fiscal note.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfecting HCS HB 301), officials from the **St. Joseph Police Department** assumed there will be a positive fiscal impact as some trainees' expenses through the academy are paid for by the department.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfectd HCS HB 301), officials from the **Office of the Governor (GOV)** stated this bill adds to the Governor's current load of appointment duties. Individually, additional requirements should not fiscally impact the Office of the Governor. However, the cumulative impact of additional appointment duties across all enacted legislation may require additional resources for the Office of the Governor.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by GOV. Therefore, Oversight will reflect GOV's no impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assumed this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (Perfectd HCS HB 301), officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Department of Public Safety – Capitol Police**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Office of the State Public Defender**, and the **Kansas City Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Bill as a Whole

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Missouri House of Representatives**, the **Branson Police Department**, and the **St. Louis County Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§595.209 – Victim or witness notification

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HB 196), officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

§610.021 – Closure of certain public safety records

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (SB 630), officials from the **Office of the Lieutenant Governor** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for this section.

Section 1 – Services for exonerees

In response to similar legislation from 2023 (HS HCS HB Nos. 1108 & 1181), **DOC** stated Section 1 mandates the department develop procedures to assist exonerees in obtaining a birth certificate, Social Security card, and state identification prior to release from a correctional center. This involves a small population, and specialized circumstances. Therefore, it is expected to have no significant impact on the DOC.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance, the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development, the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Safety – (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Missouri Veterans Commission and State Emergency Management Agency), the Missouri Ethics Commission, the Oversight Division, Legislative Research, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Missouri Consolidated Healthcare Plan, the MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, the Missouri Lottery Commission, the Missouri National Guard, the Missouri Senate, the Office of the State Auditor, the State Tax Commission, the Joint Committee on Education, the Phelps County Sheriff's Department, the Kansas City Public School Retirement, the Rock Community Fpd Retirement Plan, Missouri State University, and the University of Central Missouri** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Revenue - DOR</u> (\$94.900) 1% DOR Collection fee p. 12-17	\$0	\$0 to \$25,354	\$0 to \$34,481	\$0 to \$34,481
<u>Revenue - DOR</u> (\$94.902) 1% DOR Collection fee p. 17-22	\$0	\$0 to \$13,560	\$0 to \$18,080	\$0 to \$18,080
<u>Revenue – DOR</u> (\$190.327) Potential 1% collection fee due to local sales tax increase p. 23	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Savings – DOC</u> (\$558.031) Jail-time credit p. 33	\$0 to Unknown, Could exceed \$250,000	\$0 to Unknown, Could exceed \$250,000	\$0 to Unknown, Could exceed \$250,000	\$0 to Unknown, Could exceed \$250,000
<u>Costs – MHP</u> (\$43.401) p. 5				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$43,760)	(\$53,562)	(\$54,633)	(\$54,633)
Fringe benefits	(\$38,968)	(\$47,697)	(\$48,651)	(\$48,651)
Equipment and expense	(\$8,500)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total cost – MHP</u>	<u>(\$91,228)</u>	<u>(\$101,259)</u>	<u>(\$103,284)</u>	<u>(\$103,284)</u>
FTE Change - MHP	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – (\$57.952) Any potential appropriation to the Sheriffs’ Retirement Fund p. 9-10</u>	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
GENERAL REVENUE (continued)				
<u>Costs – DSS/CD (\$210.305) p. 25</u>				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$649,587)	(\$787,299)	(\$795,172)	(\$795,172)
Fringe benefits	(\$474,266)	(\$571,963)	(\$574,835)	(\$574,835)
Equipment and expense	(\$316,973)	(\$204,533)	(\$209,647)	(\$209,647)
Total cost - DSS/CD	(\$1,440,826)	(\$1,563,796)	(\$1,579,654)	(\$1,579,654)
FTE Change – DSS/CD	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE
<u>Costs – DSS/DLS (\$210.305) p. 25</u>				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$60,820)	(\$73,714)	(\$74,451)	(\$74,451)
Fringe benefits	(\$35,176)	(\$42,477)	(\$42,746)	(\$42,746)
Equipment and expense	(\$14,941)	(\$11,195)	(\$11,475)	(\$11,475)
Total cost - DSS/DLS	(\$110,937)	(\$127,386)	(\$128,672)	(\$128,672)
FTE Change – DSS/DLS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – DSS/CD (\$210.795) p. 5-7</u>				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$381,301)	(\$462,137)	(\$466,759)	(\$466,759)
Fringe benefits	(\$278,204)	(\$335,513)	(\$337,199)	(\$337,199)
Equipment and expense	(\$184,960)	(\$119,898)	(\$122,896)	(\$122,896)
Total cost - DSS/CD	(\$844,465)	(\$917,548)	(\$926,854)	(\$926,854)
FTE Change – DSS/CD	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE
<u>Costs (\$287.067) Payments to treat PTSD cases p. 26-29</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
GENERAL REVENUE (continued)				
<u>Costs – DOC</u> (\$287.067) Potential increase in worker compensation claims p. 26-29	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs – DOR</u> (\$301.3175) OA-ITSD services p. 29-31	(\$40,528)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs – DOC</u> p. 33-39 (§§569.100, 570.030, 575.095, 578.156)	Less than...	Less than...	Less than...	Less than...
Personal service	\$0	(\$49,847)	(\$50,345)	(\$107,954)
Fringe benefits	\$0	(\$34,391)	(\$34,734)	(\$74,480)
Equipment and expense	\$0	(\$11,738)	(\$3,646)	(\$8,668)
Increased incarceration costs	(\$166,233)	(\$406,937)	(\$592,966)	(\$828,709)
Total cost - DOC	(\$166,233)	(\$502,913)	(\$681,691)	(\$1,019,811)
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	3 FTE
<u>Transfer Out –</u> (§§590.1070 and 590.1075) To POST Reimbursement Fund p. 41-44	\$0	Up to (\$1,263,600)	Up to (\$2,527,200)	Up to (\$5,054,400)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>More or less than</u> (\$2,694,217)	<u>More or less than</u> (\$4,437,588)	<u>More or less than</u> (\$5,894,794)	<u>More or less than</u> (\$8,760,114)

Estimated Net FTE Change for the General Revenue Fund	31 FTE	32 FTE	32 FTE	34 FTE
HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND (0758)				
<u>Revenue</u> – MHP (\$43.253) Fees from records request p. 4-5	<u>\$0 to \$250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$25,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$30,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$120,250</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND	<u>\$0 to \$250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$25,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$30,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$120,250</u>
CRIMINAL RECORD SYSTEM FUND (0671)				
<u>Income</u> – MHP (\$195.817) Increase in background checks p. 24-25	Up to \$165,000	Up to \$198,000	Up to \$198,000	Up to \$198,000
<u>Loss</u> – (§§43.539 and 43.540) From foregone fees for criminal reviews p. 7	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL RECORD SYSTEM FUND	<u>Less than \$165,000</u>	<u>Less than \$198,000</u>	<u>Less than \$198,000</u>	<u>Less than \$198,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
JOINT CONTINGENT FUND				
<u>Costs – (\$210.795)</u> Potential annual independent audit pursuant to §29.351 p. 5-7	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE JOINT CONTINGENT FUND	<u>\$0 or (\$65,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$65,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$65,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$65,000)</u>
WORKERS’ COMPENSATION FUND (0652)				
<u>Costs – (\$287.067)</u> Claims being expanded to include PTSD p. 26-29	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE WORKERS’ COMPENSATION FUND	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
OTHER STATE FUNDS				
<u>Costs - Colleges & Universities (\$287.067) p. 26-29</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING REIMBURSEMENT FUND				
<u>Transfer In – p. 41-44 (\$590.1070 and 590.1075) From General Revenue</u>	\$0	Up to \$1,263,600	Up to \$2,527,200	Up to \$5,054,400
<u>Costs - (§§590.1070 and 590.1075) p. 41-44 Reimbursement to individuals or departments for basic law enforcement training p. 43-45</u>	\$0	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Transfer Out – (\$590.1070 and 590.1075) Local Political Subdivisions (Police and Sheriff’s Departments) p. 41-44</u>	\$0	(Less than \$1,263,600)	(Less than \$2,527,200)	(Less than \$5,054,400)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING TUITION REIMBURSEMENT FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS				
				Could exceed...
<u>Income</u> – DSS/CD (§210.305) Program reimbursements for ICPC packet compilation p. 25	\$846,198	\$918,420	\$927,734	\$927,734
<u>Income</u> – DSS/CD (§210.795) Program reimbursement for tracking/reporting run occurrences p. 5-7	\$495,955	\$538,878	\$544,343	\$544,343
<u>Costs</u> – DSS/CD (§210.305) p. 25				
Personal service	(\$381,503)	(\$462,382)	(\$467,006)	(\$467,006)
Fringe benefits	(\$278,537)	(\$335,915)	(\$337,602)	(\$337,602)
Equipment and expense	(\$186,158)	(\$120,123)	(\$123,126)	(\$123,126)
<u>Total cost - DSS/CD</u>	<u>(\$846,198)</u>	<u>(\$918,420)</u>	<u>(\$927,734)</u>	<u>(\$927,734)</u>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE
<u>Costs</u> – DSS/CD (§210.795) p. 5-7				
Personal service	(\$223,939)	(\$271,414)	(\$274,128)	(\$274,128)
Fringe benefits	(\$163,389)	(\$197,047)	(\$198,038)	(\$198,038)
Equipment and expense	(\$108,627)	(\$70,417)	(\$72,177)	(\$72,177)
<u>Total cost - DSS/CD</u>	<u>(\$495,955)</u>	<u>(\$538,878)</u>	<u>(\$544,343)</u>	<u>(\$544,343)</u>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the Federal Funds	17 FTE	17 FTE	17 FTE	17 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
CITY OF SMITHVILLE				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 12-13	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$386,302</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF SMITHVILLE	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$386,302</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>
CITY OF KEARNEY				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 13-14	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$552,476</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,476</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,476</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF KEARNEY	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$552,476</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,476</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,476</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
CITY OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 14-15	\$0	\$0 to \$713,815	\$0 to \$970,788	\$0 to \$970,788
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$713,815</u>	<u>\$0 to \$970,788</u>	<u>\$0 to \$970,788</u>
CITY OF ODESSA				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 15-16	\$0	\$0 to \$206,437	\$0 to \$280,754	\$0 to \$280,754
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF ODESSA	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$206,437</u>	<u>\$0 to \$280,754</u>	<u>\$0 to \$280,754</u>
CITY OF MARSHALL				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 16-17	\$0	\$0 to \$650,957	\$0 to \$885,302	\$0 to \$885,302
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF MARSHALL	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$650,957</u>	<u>\$0 to \$885,302</u>	<u>\$0 to \$885,302</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
CITY OF COLE CAMP				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 18-19	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$59,146</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF COLE CAMP	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$59,146</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>
CITY OF LINCOLN				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 19-20	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$41,897</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF LINCOLN	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$41,897</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>
CITY OF BRANSON WEST				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 20-21	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$446,673</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF BRANSON WEST	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$446,673</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
CITY OF CLINTON				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 21-22	\$0	\$0 to \$794,684	\$0 to \$1,059,579	\$0 to \$1,059,579
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF CLINTON	\$0	\$0 to \$794,684	\$0 to \$1,059,579	\$0 to \$1,059,579
<u>Revenue</u> – Jefferson County (§190.327) Potential sales tax increase p. 23	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Transfer In</u> – (§590.1070 and 590.1075) From Peace Officer Basic Training Reimbursement Fund p. 41-44	\$0	Less than \$1,263,600	Less than \$2,527,200	Less than \$5,054,400
<u>Savings/Costs</u> – (§544.453) p. 32 Implementing new provisions relating to setting bail or conditions of release	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)
<u>Savings/Costs</u> (§§57.952, 57.961, 57.967) From increased or reduced employer contributions p. 9-10	\$0	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
<u>Costs</u> – (\$57.952) An appropriation from the governing body of a county p. 9-10	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – (\$287.067) Payments to treat PTSD cases p. 26-29	\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant)	\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant)	\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant)	\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u>	<u>More or Less than \$5,115,987 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>More or Less than \$7,730,757 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>More or Less than \$10,257,957 to (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses in Smithville, Kearney, Excelsior Springs, Odessa, Marshall, Clinton, Lincoln, Cole Camp, and Branson West that either collect and/or pay sales taxes could be impacted by this proposal. (Sections 94.900 and 94.902)

Small businesses may be impacted by this proposal if they pay the background check fees of employees. (Section 195.817)

Small businesses operating a facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri could be impacted by this proposal. (Section 362.034)

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill modifies provisions relating to public safety.

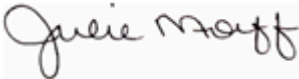
This legislation is not federally mandated, it would partly duplicate an existing program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

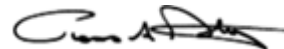
Attorney General's Office
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Corrections
Department of Economic Development
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Mental Health
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Revenue
Department of Social Services
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Joint Committee on Education
Missouri Consolidated Healthcare Plan
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Department of Transportation
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Missouri Ethics Commission
Missouri House of Representatives
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri National Guard
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Missouri Senate
Office of Administration
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
Office of the Governor
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Auditor
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
State Tax Commission
Oversight Division
Legislative Research
City of Kansas City
City of O'Fallon
City of Springfield
Jackson County
Branson Police Department

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Kansas City Police Department
St. Joseph Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
Phelps County Sheriff's Department
Cole Camp Ambulance District
Webster Groves Fire Department
Sheriffs' Retirement System
Local Government Employees Retirement System
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Kansas City Public School Retirement
Rock Community Fpd Retirement Plan
Missouri State University
University of Central Missouri



Julie Morff
Director
May 8, 2023



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
May 8, 2023