

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0436S.04T  
 Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed 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: June 8, 2023

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

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
General Revenue	More or less than (\$2,711,135)	More or less than (\$4,449,190)	More or less than (\$5,905,589)	More or less than (\$8,734,716)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>More or less than (\$2,711,135)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$4,449,190)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$5,905,589)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$8,734,716)</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2031)</b>
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
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
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>Less than \$165,250</b>	<b>Less than \$223,250</b>	<b>Less than \$228,250</b>	<b>Less than \$318,250</b>

\*The MHP is allowed to increase certain fees by \$1 every other year up to a maximum fee of ten dollars. The proposal is permissive (may); therefore, Oversight reflects the impact as "\$0 to".

\*\*Transfers In and disbursements net to zero.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2031)</b>
Federal*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Workers' Compensation Fund (0652)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>

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

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2031)</b>
General Revenue	30.63 FTE	31.63 FTE	31.63 FTE	32.63 FTE
Federal	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>48 FTE</b>	<b>49 FTE</b>	<b>49 FTE</b>	<b>50 FTE</b>

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.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2031)</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>More or less than \$5,089,666 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>More or less than \$7,730,648 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>More or less than \$10,257,848 to (Unknown)</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### §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

**MHP** states §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.

**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 any agency, placement provider, including the Children's Division (CD), parent, or guardian, with the care and custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency within 2 hours of determining the child to be missing. The law enforcement agency shall immediately submit information on the missing child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the complaint. The missing child's entry shall not be removed from any database or system until the child is found or the case is closed.

In the case of a child in the custody of the state who is determined to be missing, the child's case manager shall maintain information on the report and continue making contact with the child's family, juvenile officer, and guardian ad litem, among others. The case manager shall continue to contact law enforcement, as described in the act, and make quarterly reports to the court as to the child's status and efforts to locate the child. The Division 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 21.

The Division shall develop protocols for conducting ongoing searches for children missing from care, as well as implement preventative measures to identify and mitigate risks to children who

are at increased risk of running away, disappearing, or experiencing trafficking. The Division shall ensure that each child in the care and custody of the Division has an updated photograph in the child's record.

Any employee or contractor with the Division, service providers contracted by the Division, child welfare agencies, other state agencies, or schools shall, upon becoming aware that an emancipated minor or homeless youth is missing, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and NCMEC within 24 hours.

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, 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.

**Oversight** notes provisions of this section state that the legislature may require an annual independent audit of the department's compliance with this section. However, it is not clear who is responsible for conducting and paying for the audit, should an audit be required.

In response to a previous version, the **Senate** estimated 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 totaled \$56,780. Because the language in this proposal is permissive and the legislature may not require an audit, Oversight will reflect the impact as \$0 (no audit) or \$65,000 (an audit is required) to the General Revenue Fund.

§§43.539 and 43.540 – Missouri Rap Back Program

**MHP** assumes the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

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

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

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

<u>CIRCUIT COURT WARRANTS ISSUED, SERVED &amp; 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).

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

§§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 for these sections.

**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)** assume 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:

<b>CY</b>	<b>Jan-Mar</b>	<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
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 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 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	
Fiscal Year	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		
	Fiscal Year	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		
	Fiscal Year	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 2025 and reflect a full year of sales tax revenue for FY 2026.

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

**DOR** notes 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:

<b>CY</b>	<b>Jan-Mar</b>	<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
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	1/4 of 1% Tax		1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee	Local Collection	DOR 1% Fee
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	1/2 of 1% Tax	
	Fiscal Year	DOR 1% Fee
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:

<b>CY</b>	<b>Jan-Mar</b>	<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
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:

<b>CY</b>	<b>Jan-Mar</b>	<b>Apr-Jun</b>	<b>Jul-Sep</b>	<b>Oct-Dec</b>	<b>Total</b>
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.

For the cities impacted by §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 2025 and reflect a full year of sales tax revenue for FY 2026 in this proposal.

§190.327 – Jefferson County 911 Board Tax

**DOR** states on July 9, 2019, SB 291 signed into law, which prohibited Jefferson County 911 Board from having a sales tax greater than one quarter of one percent for 911 services. SB 291 delineated only Jefferson County as prohibited from having a sales tax greater than one-quarter of one percent.

When SB 291 was signed into law, Jefferson County had already been collecting the one-half of one percent sales tax. In April 2009, the citizens of Jefferson County had adopted a one-half of one percent sales tax to fund 911 services and the sales tax contained a 10-year sunset provision. Then again, on April 2, 2019, the citizens of Jefferson County voted to renew the one-half of one percent sales tax for 911 services and removed the 10-year sunset from the tax, making the tax permanent. A lawsuit was filed and Jefferson County was allowed to continue collecting the one-half of one percent tax pending the decision in the lawsuit.

This proposal would remove this prohibited language from statutes and allow the voted on sales tax in Jefferson County to continue. It should be noted that Jefferson County brought in approximately \$11 million from the one-half of one percent sales tax in 2022. No additional fiscal impact is expected since they are already collecting the tax. This will not have any administrative impact on 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

**DOR** states as of January 1, 2019, the laws allow for the collection of a prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge on each retail transaction. However, if a county or city chose to adopt an ordinance they could stop the collection of this wireless emergency charge in their political subdivision. If a county or city had prohibited the collection of the fee and then wanted to change their mind, they had to have reinstated the change by November 15, 2019. This proposal, allows any city or county to pass the ordinance at any time as long as notice is provided to DOR within 60 days of passage. Therefore, a city or county would now be allowed to change their mind about the tax in the future. DOR notes that records indicate this would pertain to Platte County only.

**Oversight** notes according to DOR's website, <https://dor.mo.gov/taxation/business/pwetsc.html>, §190.460.2 (1), RSMo applies the 3% Prepaid Wireless Emergency Telecommunications Service Charge (PWETSC) to each retail transaction services over \$15. If a political subdivision has imposed a sales tax under 190.292 or 190.335 and has not opted out of the 3% fee, the sales tax imposed under 190.335 or 190.292 is exempt on the purchase of a prepaid wireless telecommunication card.

**Oversight** does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOR. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (no change) or Unknown (collection of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge) impact for Platte County.

§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. 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 at 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

**DSS** states §210.305 modifies current law regarding diligent searches for grandparents or relatives when a child is removed from a home and in need of placement. This section further defines what a diligent search for relatives shall entail and what notice should be provided to any relatives of their rights to become a foster parent for the child. Relatives shall have 30 days to respond to a notice in order to have preferential placement in accordance with current law. All diligent search efforts and placements shall be completed within 6 months of the child entering the custody of the state, unless the court determines otherwise by clear and convincing evidence. There shall be a preference of placement for a child to remain in a supportive foster family placement if the child has remained in that placement for a period of 6 months for a child under 3 years of age and 9 months for a child 3 years of age or older.

Section 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.**

Officials from the **DSS, Division of Legal Services (DLS)** state 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.

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

Officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR)** assume the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes in response to similar legislation from 2021, HB 1249, 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)** state this legislation creates a provision that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is recognized as an occupational disease for first responders, as defined in 67.145. This change may affect the proof requirements to establish a compensable injury for first responders with workers' compensation claims based on PTSD. The costs to the state are unknown. The amount of cost increase, if any, cannot be estimated, as it would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and judicial interpretation of the changes.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary to that provided by OA. 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.

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](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](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](http://gencourt.state.nh.us/SofS_Archives/2018/house/SB553H.pdf)).

### **\$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 a minimal expense of \$105,560 (91 \* \$1,160 – lower estimate for treatment) to \$429,884 (91 \* \$4,724).

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

**MHP** defers to the **Missouri Department of Transportation** for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** assume this legislation has a negative fiscal impact.

Officials from the **City of Springfield** anticipate a negative fiscal impact of approximately \$500,000 annually due to increased claims related to PTSD being defined as an occupational disease.

**Oversight** notes “first responders” are 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** also 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 the 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
=	<b>Mental health services cost only</b>	<b>\$ 3,051</b>

For purposes of this fiscal note, **Oversight** will estimate the cost using the RAND study.

**Oversight** notes 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 and the City of Springfield 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

**DOR** assumes 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.

#### §362.034 – Financial institutions

**DOR** states this section would authorize state and local licensing authorities and agencies, including the MO Department of Revenue (DOR), 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 §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, DOR will not incur significant cost related to this proposal; therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact as result of this proposal.

#### §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.

§§569.100 and 570.030 – Teller machines and stealing

**DOC** states §569.100 makes the offense of property damage in the first degree a class D felony, unless the purpose is to defraud or obtain any property with a value exceeding \$750, or the damage to the teller machine exceeds \$750, in which case is a class C felony. The offense of obtaining personal financial credentials of another person or a second and subsequent violation is a class B felony.

Section 570.030 makes the offense of stealing a teller machine (or the contents of including cash, regardless of the amount) is a class C felony. It also establishes the offense of mail theft as a class E felony.

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 DOC 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 2028.

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

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

For one new nonviolent class D felony, the DOC 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 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-Two Class D Felonies (nonviolent)**

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

For two new class C felonies, the DOC estimates 8 people could be sentenced to prison and 12 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-Three Class C Felonies**

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

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the DOC 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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parole	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state the creation of new offenses under sections 569.100 and 570.030 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.

#### §575.095 – Disclosure of personal information

**DOC** states §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 DOC 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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>



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 DOC 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-Class B Felony**

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

**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.

**SPD** states the creation of new offenses under section 575.095 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.

§578.156 – Transportation of livestock

DOC states §578.156 establishes the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock.

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

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the DOC 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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

For each new class C felony, the DOC 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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Field Population	6	12	18	19	23	27	31	31	31	31
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

**Cumulative impact for all sections for the DOC**

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & 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)	2	(\$185,116)	148	(\$966,027)
Year 8	73	(\$9,499)	(\$796,530)	2	(\$187,088)	150	(\$983,618)
Year 9	73	(\$9,499)	(\$812,460)	2	(\$189,082)	152	(\$1,001,543)
Year 10	73	(\$9,499)	(\$828,709)	2	(\$191,102)	152	(\$1,019,811)

If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it could be due to an increase/decrease in the number of offenders, a change in the cost per day for institutional offenders, and/or an increase in staff salaries.

If the projected impact of legislation is less than 1,500 offenders added to or subtracted from the department’s institutional caseload, the marginal cost of incarceration will be utilized. This cost of incarceration is \$26.024 per day or an annual cost of \$9,499 per offender and includes such costs as medical, food, and operational E&E. However, if the projected impact of legislation is 1,500 or more offenders added or removed to the department’s institutional caseload, the full

cost of incarceration will be used, which includes fixed costs. This cost is \$87.46 per day or an annual cost of \$31,921 per offender and includes personal services, all institutional E&E, medical and mental health, fringe, and miscellaneous expenses. None of these costs include construction to increase institutional capacity.

DOC's cost of probation or parole is determined by the number of P&P Officer II positions that are needed to cover its caseload. The DOC average district caseload across the state is 51 offender cases per officer. An increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a cost/cost avoidance equal to the salary, fringe, and equipment and expenses of one P&P Officer II. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offender cases are assumed to be absorbable.

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

**SPD** states the proposed legislation creates new offenses 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.

#### §579.041 – Drug-masking product

**SPD** states 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.

#### §§590.1070 and 590.1075 – Peace officer tuition reimbursement program

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** state sections 590.1070 and 590.1075 reimburse officers for basic training costs. This 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.

Sections 590.1070 and 590.1075 create 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. To the extent appropriations are made to the fund, General Revenue may be impacted.

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 February 8, 2023, \$1,000,000 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 Officer 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 <sup>st</sup> year licensees	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
2 <sup>nd</sup> year licensees	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
3 <sup>rd</sup> year licensees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,263,600	\$1,263,600
4 <sup>th</sup> 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.

### Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume 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.

### Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any additional litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing personnel and resources. However, the AGO may seek additional appropriations if there is a significant increase in litigation.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes the AGO will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the AGO for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission**, the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Economic Development**, the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Public Safety – (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Capitol Police, Fire Safety, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Veterans Commission, and State Emergency Management Agency)**, the **Missouri Department of Agriculture**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, **Legislative Research**, the **Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan**, the **Missouri Department of**

**Transportation, the Missouri Ethics Commission, the Missouri House of Representatives, the Missouri Lottery Commission, the Missouri National Guard, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, the Missouri Senate, the Missouri State Employee's Retirement System, the MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, the Office of the Governor, the Oversight Division, the Joint Committee on Education, the State Tax Commission, the City of Urich, the Phelps County Sheriff's Department, the St. Louis County Police Department, the County Employees Retirement Fund, the Local Government Employees Retirement System, and Missouri State University** 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 in the fiscal note for these agencies.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, circuit clerks, county prosecutors, county treasurers, local law enforcement, fire departments, EMS/ambulance, schools, and colleges 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.



<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Revenue - DOR</u> (\$94.900) 1% DOR Collection fee p. 9-15	\$0	\$0 to \$25,354	\$0 to \$34,481	\$0 to \$34,481
<u>Revenue - DOR</u> (\$94.902) 1% DOR Collection fee p. 15-20	\$0	\$0 to \$13,295	\$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. 20-21	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Savings – DOC</u> (\$558.031) Jail-time credit p. 29	\$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> (\$43.400) p. 5				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$43,780)	(\$53,587)	(\$54,658)	(\$54,658)
Fringe benefits	(\$38,986)	(\$47,719)	(\$48,673)	(\$48,673)
Equipment and expense	(\$8,500)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total cost – MHP</u>	<u>(\$91,266)</u>	<u>(\$101,306)</u>	<u>(\$103,331)</u>	<u>(\$103,331)</u>
FTE Change - MHP	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – (\$57.952)</u> Any potential appropriation to the Sheriffs’ Retirement Fund p. 8-9	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b> (continued)				
<u>Costs – DSS/CD</u> (\$210.305) p. 22-23				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)
<u>Total cost - DSS/CD</u>	<u>(\$1,440,826)</u>	<u>(\$1,563,796)</u>	<u>(\$1,579,654)</u>	<u>(\$1,579,654)</u>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE	18.3 FTE
<u>Costs – DSS/DLS</u> (\$210.305) p. 22-23				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$34,340)	(\$41,620)	(\$42,037)	(\$42,037)
Fringe benefits	(\$20,710)	(\$25,002)	(\$25,154)	(\$25,154)
Equipment and expense	(\$7,767)	(\$7,053)	(\$7,229)	(\$7,229)
<u>Total cost - DSS/DLS</u>	<u>(\$62,817)</u>	<u>(\$73,676)</u>	<u>(\$74,420)</u>	<u>(\$74,420)</u>
FTE Change – DSS/DLS	.63 FTE	.63 FTE	.63 FTE	.63 FTE
<u>Costs – DSS/CD</u> (\$210.795) p. 5-6				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)
<u>Total cost - DSS/CD</u>	<u>(\$844,465)</u>	<u>(\$917,548)</u>	<u>(\$926,854)</u>	<u>(\$926,854)</u>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE
<u>Costs - (\$210.795)</u> Potential annual independent audit p. 5-6	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)	\$0 or (\$65,000)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b> (continued)				
<u>Costs – (\$287.067)</u> Payments to treat PTSD cases p. 23-26	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs – DOC p. 23-26</u> (\$287.067) Potential increase in worker compensation claims	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs – DOR p. 26-28</u> (\$301.3175) OA/ITSD services	(\$40,528)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs – DOC p. 29-36</u> (§§569.100, 570.030, 575.095, 578.156)	Less than...	Less than...	Less than...	Less than...
Personal service	\$0	(\$49,847)	(\$50,345)	(\$105,826)
Fringe benefits	\$0	(\$34,391)	(\$34,734)	(\$73,012)
Equipment and expense	\$0	(\$11,738)	(\$3,646)	(\$8,250)
Increased incarceration costs	<u>(\$166,233)</u>	<u>(\$406,937)</u>	<u>(\$592,966)</u>	<u>(\$796,530)</u>
<b>Total cost - DOC</b>	<b><u>(\$166,233)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$502,913)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$681,691)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$983,618)</u></b>
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	2 FTE
<u>Transfer Out –</u> (§§590.1070 and 590.1075) To POST Reimbursement Fund p. 36-39	\$0	<u>Up to</u> (\$1,263,600)	<u>Up to</u> (\$2,527,200)	<u>Up to</u> (\$5,054,400)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>More or less than</u></b> <b><u>(\$2,711,135)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than</u></b> <b><u>(\$4,449,190)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than</u></b> <b><u>(\$5,905,589)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than</u></b> <b><u>(\$8,734,716)</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
Estimated Net FTE Change for the General Revenue Fund	30.63 FTE	31.63 FTE	31.63 FTE	32.63 FTE
<b>HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND (0758)</b>				
<u>Revenue – MHP (\$43.253) Fees from records request p. 4-5</u>	<u>\$0 to \$250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$25,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$30,250</u>	<u>\$0 to \$120,250</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$250</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$25,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$30,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$120,250</u></b>
<b>CRIMINAL RECORD SYSTEM FUND (0671)</b>				
<u>Income – MHP (\$195.817) Increase in background checks p. 22</u>	Up to \$165,000	Up to \$198,000	Up to \$198,000	Up to \$198,000
<u>Loss – MHP  (§§43.539 and 43.540) From foregone fees for criminal reviews p. 7</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL RECORD SYSTEM FUND</b>	<b><u>Less than \$165,000</u></b>	<b><u>Less than \$198,000</u></b>	<b><u>Less than \$198,000</u></b>	<b><u>Less than \$198,000</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>WORKERS’ COMPENSATION FUND (0652)</b>				
Costs – (\$287.067) Claims being expanded to include PTSD p. 23-26	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE WORKERS’ COMPENSATION FUND</b>	<u><b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b></u>
<b>OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
Costs - Colleges & Universities (\$287.067) p. 23-26	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>	<u><b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b></u>	<u><b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b></u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING REIMBURSEMENT FUND</b>				
<u>Transfer In – From General Revenue (§590.1070 and 590.1075) p. 36-39</u>	\$0	Up to \$1,263,600	Up to \$2,527,200	Up to \$5,054,400
<u>Costs - (§§590.1070 and 590.1075) Reimbursement to individuals or departments for basic law enforcement training p. 36-39</u>	\$0	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Transfer Out – (§§590.1070 and 590.1075) Local Political Subdivisions (Police and Sheriff’s Departments) p. 36-39</u>	\$0	(Less than \$1,263,600)	(Less than \$2,527,200)	(Less than \$5,054,400)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING TUITION REIMBURSEMENT FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<u>Income</u> – DSS/CD (§210.305) Program reimbursements for ICPC packet compilation p. 22-23	\$846,198	\$918,420	\$927,734	\$927,734
<u>Income</u> – DSS/DLS (§210.305) Program reimbursement for emergency placements p. 22-23	\$36,893	\$43,270	\$43,707	\$43,707
<u>Income</u> – DSS/CD (§210.795) Program reimbursement for tracking/reporting run occurrences p. 5-6	\$495,955	\$538,878	\$544,343	\$544,343
<u>Costs</u> – DSS/CD (§210.305) p. 22-23				
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)
<b>Total cost - DSS/CD</b>	<b>(\$846,198)</b>	<b>(\$918,420)</b>	<b>(\$927,734)</b>	<b>(\$927,734)</b>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE	10.7 FTE
<u>Costs</u> – DSS/DLS (§210.305) p. 22-23				Could exceed...
Personal service	(\$20,168)	(\$24,444)	(\$24,688)	(\$24,688)
Fringe benefits	(\$12,163)	(\$14,684)	(\$14,773)	(\$14,773)
Equipment and expense	(\$4,562)	(\$4,142)	(\$4,246)	(\$4,246)
<b>Total cost - DSS/DLS</b>	<b>(\$36,893)</b>	<b>(\$43,270)</b>	<b>(\$43,707)</b>	<b>(\$43,707)</b>
FTE Change – DSS/DLS	.37 FTE	.37 FTE	.37 FTE	.37 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS (continued)</b>				
<u>Costs – DSS/CD (\$210.795) p. 5-6</u>				
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)
<b>Total cost - DSS/CD</b>	<b>(\$495,955)</b>	<b>(\$538,878)</b>	<b>(\$544,343)</b>	<b>(\$544,343)</b>
FTE Change – DSS/CD	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE	6.3 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the Federal Funds	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE	17.37 FTE



<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>- Local</u> <u>Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				
<b>CITY OF SMITHVILLE</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 10-11	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$386,302</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>	<u>\$0 to \$525,370</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF SMITHVILLE</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$386,302</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$525,370</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$525,370</u></b>
<b>CITY OF KEARNEY</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 11-12	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$552,476</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,367</u>	<u>\$0 to \$751,367</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF KEARNEY</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$552,476</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$751,367</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$751,367</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>- Local</u> <u>Government (cont)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>CITY OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 12-13	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$713,815</u>	<u>\$0 to \$970,788</u>	<u>\$0 to \$970,788</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF EXCELSIOR SPRINGS</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$713,815</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$970,788</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$970,788</u></b>
<b>CITY OF ODESSA</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 13-14	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$206,437</u>	<u>\$0 to \$280,754</u>	<u>\$0 to \$280,754</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF ODESSA</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$206,437</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$280,754</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$280,754</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>- Local</u> <u>Government (cont)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>CITY OF MARSHALL</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.900 p. 14-15	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$650,957</u>	<u>\$0 to \$885,302</u>	<u>\$0 to \$885,302</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF MARSHALL</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$650,957</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$885,302</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$885,302</u></b>
<b>CITY OF COLE CAMP</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 16-17	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$57,986</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>	<u>\$0 to \$78,861</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF COLE CAMP</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$57,986</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$78,861</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$78,861</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>- Local</u> <u>Government (cont)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>CITY OF LINCOLN</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 17-18	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$41,076</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>	<u>\$0 to \$55,863</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF LINCOLN</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$41,076</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$55,863</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$55,863</u></b>
<b>CITY OF BRANSON WEST</b>				
<u>Revenue -</u> additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 18-19	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 to \$437,915</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>	<u>\$0 to \$595,564</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF BRANSON WEST</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$437,915</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$595,564</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to \$595,564</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> – Local Government (cont)	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>CITY OF CLINTON</b>				
<u>Revenue</u> - additional sales tax for Public Safety - '94.902 p. 19-20	\$0	\$0 to \$779,102	\$0 to \$1,059,579	\$0 to \$1,059,579
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON CITY OF CLINTON</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0 to \$779,102</b>	<b>\$0 to \$1,059,579</b>	<b>\$0 to \$1,059,579</b>
<u>Revenue</u> – Jefferson County (§190.327) Potential sales tax increase p. 20-21	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Revenue</u> – Platte County (§190.460) Potential increase in emergency service surcharge p. 21	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Transfer In</u> – (§590.1070 and 590.1075) From Peace Officer Basic Training Reimbursement Fund p. 36-39	\$0	Less than \$1,263,600	Less than \$2,527,200	Less than \$5,054,400

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>- Local</u> <u>Government (cont)</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<u>Savings/Costs</u> – (§§57.952, 57.961, 57.967) From increased or reduced employer contributions p. 8-9	\$0	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)
<u>Savings/Costs</u> – (§544.453) Implementing new provisions relating to setting bail or conditions of release p. 28	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – (§57.952) An appropriation from the governing body of a county p. 8-9	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – (§287.067) Payments to treat PTSD cases p. 23-26	<u>\$0 to (Unknown</u> <u>- potentially</u> <u>significant)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown</u> <u>- potentially</u> <u>significant)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown</u> <u>- potentially</u> <u>significant)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown</u> <u>- potentially</u> <u>significant)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>Unknown to</u></b> <b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>More or</u></b> <b><u>less than</u></b> <b><u>\$5,089,666 to</u></b> <b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>More or</u></b> <b><u>less than</u></b> <b><u>\$7,730,648 to</u></b> <b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>More or</u></b> <b><u>less than</u></b> <b><u>\$10,257,848 to</u></b> <b><u>(Unknown)</u></b>

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

#### FEES TO HIGHWAY PATROL (Section 43.253)

This act provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for any request where there are allowable fees of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than \$6.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol may increase the minimum fee by not more than \$1 every other year following August 28, 2024. The minimum fee shall not exceed \$10.

#### MISSING CHILDREN (Sections 43.400, 43.401, & 210.795)

This act modifies the definition of a "missing child" in the context of law enforcement searches of missing children to include persons under 18 years of age, foster children regardless of age, emancipated minors, homeless youth, or unaccompanied minors. Any agency, placement provider, including the Children's Division, parent, or guardian, with the care and custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency within 2 hours of determining the child to be missing. The law enforcement agency shall immediately submit information on the missing child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the complaint. The missing child's entry shall not be removed from any database or system until the child is found or the case is closed.

In the case of a child in the custody of the state who is determined to be missing, the child's case manager shall maintain information on the report and continue making contact with the child's family, juvenile officer, and guardian ad litem, among others. The case manager shall continue to contact law enforcement, as described in the act, and make quarterly reports to the court as to the child's status and efforts to locate the child. The Division 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 21.

The Division shall develop protocols for conducting ongoing searches for children missing from care, as well as implement preventative measures to identify and mitigate risks to children who are at increased risk of running away, disappearing, or experiencing trafficking. The Division shall ensure that each child in the care and custody of the Division has an updated photograph in the child's record.

Any employee or contractor with the Division, service providers contracted by the Division, child welfare agencies, other state agencies, or schools shall, upon becoming aware that an emancipated minor or homeless youth is missing, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and NCMEC within 24 hours.

#### MISSOURI RAP BACK PROGRAM (Sections 43.539 & 43.540)

Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six-year requirement.

#### SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT FUND (Sections 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, & 57.991)

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023. Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.



#### PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Sections 94.900 and 94.902)

This act adds the cities of Smithville, Odessa, Marshall, Cole Camp, Branson West, and Clinton to the list of cities authorized to levy a sales tax upon voter approval for the purposes of improving public safety.

#### SALES TAX FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES (Section 190.327)

Currently, an emergency services board operating in Jefferson County shall not have a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. This act repeals this provision.

#### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE CHARGES (Section 190.460)

Under current law, cities and counties which prohibited emergency telephone service charges may adopt such charges and notify the Department of Revenue by November 15, 2019, and the Department shall notify the Missouri 911 Service Board by December 1, 2019.

This act repeals those dates and provides the Department shall notify the board within 60 days of receiving notice.

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR MARIJUANA FACILITIES (Section 195.817)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

#### CHILD PLACEMENT (Sections 210.305 & 210.565)

This act modifies current law regarding diligent searches for grandparents or relatives when a child is removed from a home and in need of placement. This act further defines what a diligent search for relatives shall entail and what notice should be provided to any relatives of their rights to become a foster parent for the child. Relatives shall have 30 days to respond to a notice in order to have preferential placement in accordance with current law. All diligent search efforts and placements shall be completed within 6 months of the child entering the custody of the state, unless the court determines otherwise by clear and convincing evidence. There shall be a preference of placement for a child to remain in a supportive foster family placement if the child has remained in that placement for a period of 6 months for a child under 3 years of age and 9 months for a child 3 years of age or older.

Finally, this act modifies preferential placement for relatives by removing the distinction between relatives in the third degree and other relatives and adding foster parents or kinship caregivers with whom a child has resided for 9 months or more in the definition of a relative.

#### WORKERS COMPENSATION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Section 287.067)

This act establishes post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, (DSM-5) as a compensable occupational disease under workers' compensation when diagnosed in first responders, as defined in by law. A first responder shall not require a physical injury in order to be eligible for benefits, but preexisting PTSD is not compensable. The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for an injury shall be properly noticed to the Division of Workers' Compensation within 52 weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

#### BACK THE BLUE LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3175)

This act provides that nonapportioned motor vehicles may be issued "Back the Blue" license plates by the Department of Revenue.

#### BAIL (Section 544.453)

When a judge or judicial officer sets bail or conditions of release in all courts in Missouri for any offense charged, he or she shall consider whether:

- A defendant poses a danger to a victim of crime, the community, any witness to the crime, or to any other person;
- A defendant is a flight risk;
- A defendant has committed a violent misdemeanor offense, sexual offense, or felony offense in this state or any other state in the last 5 years; and
- A defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a violent misdemeanor or felony within the last 3 years.

#### CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED (Section 558.031)

Under current law, a person can receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after conviction and before the commencement of the sentence.

This act provides that a person shall receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after the offense occurred. The credit shall be based on the certificate of all applicable jail-time credit from the sheriff who delivered the person into confinement in a correctional center. Additionally, the court may award additional credit for time spent in prison

after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence when pronouncing the sentence.

#### OFFENSE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Sections 569.010 & 569.100)

This act adds to the offense of property damage in the first degree if such person knowingly damages, modifies, or destroys a teller machine or otherwise makes it inoperable.

This offense is a class D felony unless committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property, the value of which exceeds \$750 or the damage to the teller machine exceeds \$750, in which case it is a Class C felony. It shall be a Class B felony if committed for the purpose of obtaining the personal financial credentials of another person or if the person has committed a second or subsequent offense of damaging a teller machine.

#### OFFENSE OF STEALING (Section 570.010 & 570.030)

This act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class C felony if the property stolen is a teller machine or the contents of a teller machine including cash regardless of the value or amount stolen.

Additionally, this act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class E felony if the property stolen is a letter, post card, or package delivered by common carrier.

#### OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A JUDICIAL OFFICER (Section 575.095)

This act provides that a person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if the person disseminates through any means the judicial officer's personal information as provided in the act. Additionally, this act provides a judicial officer shall include a judge or commissioner of state or federal court. If a judicial officer or a member of his or her family is injured or dies, the offense is a class B felony.

#### OFFENSE OF INTERFERENCE WITH TRANSPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK (Section 578.156)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock if the person knowingly:

- (1) Stops or otherwise interferes with a motor vehicle transporting livestock;
- (2) Provokes or disturbs livestock when the livestock is confined in a motor vehicle; or
- (3) Puts or places a substance on the livestock that affects its health or use.

The offense of interference with the transportation of livestock is a class E felony for the first offense and a class C felony for any subsequent offense.

The defendant may assert an affirmative defense of consent by proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she had the consent of the owner of the livestock. Additionally, this act shall not apply to law enforcement officers enforcing the law.

#### PEACE OFFICER TUITION REIMBURSEMENT (Sections 590.1070 & 590.1075)

This act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program" within the Department of Public Safety.

This program shall provide reimbursement for qualifying Missouri residents or government entities who have paid tuition at a state licensed training center required for peace officer licensure. The POST Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of this program as provided in the act. Tuition reimbursement shall be subject to the availability of funds and shall be available to certain full-time peace officers as provided in the act.

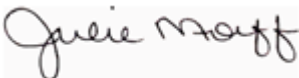
Finally, this act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund" which shall consist of money appropriated by the General Assembly and any gifts or donations.

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

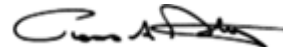
#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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  
Office of the Governor  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Joint Committee on Education  
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement  
Legislative Research  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Department of Transportation  
Missouri Ethics Commission  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Missouri Lottery Commission  
Missouri National Guard  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Missouri Senate  
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System  
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System  
Office of Administration  
Office of Administration –  
    Administrative Hearing Commission  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Oversight Division  
State Tax Commission  
City of Kansas City  
City of Springfield  
City of Urich  
Sheriffs' Retirement System  
Phelps County Sheriff's Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
County Employees Retirement Fund  
Local Government Employees Retirement System  
Missouri State University



Julie Morff  
Director  
June 8, 2023



Ross Strope  
Assistant Director  
June 8, 2023