

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0524S.03C  
 Bill No.: SCS for SB 72  
 Subject: Courts; Crimes and Punishment; Identity Theft and Protection; Internet and E-Mail; Judges; Public Records, Public Meetings; Sunshine Law  
 Type: Original  
 Date: February 21, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal establishes the Judicial Privacy Act, which provides restrictions on the use of a judicial officer's personal information.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
General Revenue*	(Unknown, could exceed \$117,338)	(Unknown, could exceed \$131,185)	(Unknown, could exceed \$153,262)	(Unknown, could exceed \$158,814)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue*</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$117,338)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$131,185)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$153,262)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$158,814)</b>

\*Oversight is unclear on how many claims could occur against a state employee for violating this proposal. Oversight assumes the cost would not reach the \$250,000 threshold.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
Legal Expense Fund**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds**</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

\*\*Indicates numbers that net to zero.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
General Revenue	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE</b>	<b>1 FTE</b>	<b>1 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>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**FISCAL ANALYSIS**

**ASSUMPTION**

**§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310 & 565.240 - Judicial Privacy Act**

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume this proposal establishes the Judicial Privacy Act, which provides restrictions on the use of a judicial officer’s personal information. It creates a new class D felony for the offense of publicly posting the personal information of a judicial officer (or immediate family) on the internet. These actions are considered a nonviolent class D felony offense; therefore, the intent of the bill is to create a new class D 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 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 DOC is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 22 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2028.

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

	<b>FY2024</b>	<b>FY2025</b>	<b>FY2026</b>	<b>FY2027</b>	<b>FY2028</b>	<b>FY2029</b>	<b>FY2030</b>	<b>FY2031</b>	<b>FY2032</b>	<b>FY2033</b>
<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>

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for <b>probation and parole</b>	Change to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	3	(\$9,499)	(\$23,748)	0	\$0	5	(\$23,748)
Year 2	6	(\$9,499)	(\$58,134)	0	\$0	10	(\$58,134)
Year 3	8	(\$9,499)	(\$79,062)	0	\$0	16	(\$79,062)
Year 4	8	(\$9,499)	(\$80,643)	0	\$0	19	(\$80,643)
Year 5	8	(\$9,499)	(\$82,256)	0	\$0	22	(\$82,256)
Year 6	8	(\$9,499)	(\$83,901)	0	\$0	22	(\$83,901)
Year 7	8	(\$9,499)	(\$85,579)	0	\$0	22	(\$85,579)
Year 8	8	(\$9,499)	(\$87,291)	0	\$0	22	(\$87,291)
Year 9	8	(\$9,499)	(\$89,037)	0	\$0	22	(\$89,037)
Year 10	8	(\$9,499)	(\$90,817)	0	\$0	22	(\$90,817)

\* 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.

In instances where the proposed legislation would only affect a specific caseload, such as sex offenders, the DOC will use the average caseload figure for that specific type of offender to calculate cost increases/decreases.

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

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

**Administrative Impact**

To implement the proposed change, the DOR would be required to:

- Project development and oversight tasks;
- Coordinate with the Missouri Supreme Court to develop requirements for the data file specifications for electronic transfer of data;
- OA-ITSD to develop a secure process that is a format compatible with the Missouri Supreme Court system for the court to send the request with personal information attached;
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing of MODL to verify file transfer from Missouri Supreme Court and update confidential record indicators as required to restrict release of information;
- OA-ITSD Test the file generation and secure transfer process to ensure all required data elements are received as required;
- Obtain format and procedure approvals from Missouri Supreme Court as applicable;
- Test file transfer process, record updates, record sales and law enforcement inquiries to ensure accurate handling of these newly restricted record types;
- Update policies and procedures;
- Update forms, manuals, and the DOR website;
- Complete training as required.

FY2024-Driver License Bureau

Research/Data Analyst 80 hrs. @ \$25.63 =\$2,050

Administrative Manager 60 hrs. @ \$27.82 =\$1,669

Total \$3,719

FY 2024-Public Service Bureau

Associate Research/Data Analyst 20 hrs. @ \$17.20 =\$344

**Total \$4,063**

MVB:

Chapters in 476

- This bill creates the “Judicial Privacy Act,” which functions as a way for judges to request that their personal information not be posted or released. Judicial officers have to make a written request either directly to each agency, person, business, or association; or file through a clerk of the Supreme Court, asking them to refrain from disclosing the judicial officer’s personal information. The bill also requires that no one uses a judicial officer’s personal information in any way for the purposes of tampering with a judicial officer; being guilty of which would result in a class D felony.

### **Administrative Impact**

To implement the proposed legislation the DOR will be required to:

- Update procedures, correspondence letters and the DOR website;
- Update the Missouri Titling Manual and Forms;
- Send Communications to License offices and other Contracted stakeholders; and
- Train Staff

#### FY 2024 – Motor Vehicle Bureau

Associate Research/Data Analyst 40 hrs. @ \$19.90/hr. = \$796.00

Lead Administrative Support Asst. 20 Hrs @ \$17.05 = \$341.00

Administrative Manager 5 Hrs @ \$26.96 = \$134.80

#### FY 2024 – Strategy and Communications Office

Associate Research/Data Analyst 20 hrs. @ \$19.90/hr. = \$ 398

**Total Cost = \$1,669.80**

DOR anticipates absorbing these costs and that there will be minimal impact. If multiple bills are passed that require DOR resources, FTE may be requested through the appropriations process.

Based on the assumption that the eligible record holders will be updated through a secure file process and not by processing of individual applications, the DOR does not expect to require additional FTE. The volume of potential individual requests for removal is unknown. If the volume of request increases beyond current staffing abilities, the DOR will be required to request appropriations for FTE.

The fiscal impact estimate in this response is based on changes in the current MO Driver License System environment. The DOR is pursuing an upgraded Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing system and to reduce duplicative development and reduce cost the sponsor may want to consider an delayed effective date that would allow the proposed changes be developed within the new proposed environment.

**Oversight** notes DOR anticipates having a one-time IT cost of \$33,653 for 354.24 hours of work at \$95 per hour in FY 2024.

**Oversight** is unclear on the timeframe for updating DOR's Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing software system and will, therefore, reflect costs estimates as provided by DOR as if the changes were implemented starting in FY24.

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** state this proposal provides restrictions on the use of a judicial officer's personal information and establishes civil remedies for violation, including costs and attorney fees. These provisions have the potential to increase costs to the Legal Expense Fund (LEF) if a claim were successfully brought against a state employee for violation of this legislation.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 to unknown cost to General Revenue (as reimbursement to the Legal Expense Fund) and the LEF as provided by the OA.

Officials from the **Missouri Ethics Commission (MEC)** state implementing the redaction of a judicial officer's personal information will require the following:

While Missouri Supreme Court Rule 2-4.1 prohibits political activity by some judges, this language includes judicial officers and individuals who may be designated that can and do provide campaign contributions. Campaign Finance (CF) reports filed with the MEC will require review of data entered prior to publishing of such reports. The campaign finance committee candidates, treasurers, and deputy treasurers are required to report, and data-enter the name, address, and employer of each contributor as well as the name and address of any recipient the candidate, treasurer or deputy treasurer may disburse funds to. The reports are currently displayed to the public in real time meaning as soon as the report is submitted it is made available on the MEC website. While the MEC will receive a list of individuals, it is possible that the receiving committee may report names and addresses in various ways. While systems may be developed to search for potential names and to delay publishing reports until the report is reviewed, the proposed legislation would require MEC team members to review the data entered for contributors and expenditures of each campaign finance report for the judicial officer's personal information in advance of a report being public. The average number of campaign finance committees registered with the MEC over the past 3 fiscal years was approximately 2,700 committees and each committee is required to file a minimum of 4 reports annually (additional reports required for certain committees prior to an election and after election as well as report within 48 hours receipt for large contributions). Utilizing those estimates the MEC team members will be required to review at minimum approximately 10,800 (2,700\*4) reports for the judicial officer's personal information.

Personal Financial Disclosure reports filed with the MEC will require review of data entered. While sitting state judges file with the Missouri Supreme Court, certain public officials and candidates are required to file a Personal Financial Disclosure. The disclosure requires the name, address, of the public official as well as information concerning the public official's spouse and dependent children. The MEC team members will be required to review the disclosures filed by the judicial officer's and redact the personal information.

Estimated costs are based on the necessity of an additional FTE Reporting Specialist. The salary necessary for this type of position is \$41,000.

In summary, MEC assumes a cost of \$59,937 in FY 2024, \$73,051 in FY 2025 and \$74,200 in FY 2026 to provide for the implementation of the changes in this proposal.

**Oversight** inquired MEC regarding their response. MEC did not include costs for expense and equipment for the new FTE in their response. MEC assumes their current budget can handle the

equipment and normal expense associated with a new FTE. Therefore, **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary and will reflect the estimates as provided by the MEC.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning**, the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Economic Development**, the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Natural Resources**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Public Safety (Office of the Director, Capitol Police, Alcohol & Tobacco Control, Fire Safety, Gaming Commission, Missouri Highway Patrol, Missouri National Guard, State Emergency Management Agency and Veterans Commission)**, the **Department of Social Services**, the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**, the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement**, the **Missouri Lottery Commission**, the **Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan**, the **Department of Agriculture**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Missouri House of Representatives**, the **Department of Transportation**, the **Office of Administration (Administrative Hearing Commission)**, the **Office of the State Auditor**, the **Missouri Senate**, the **Office of the State Public Defender**, the **Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund**, the **City of Springfield**, the **Jackson County Board of Elections**, the **Platte County Board of Elections**, the **St. Louis County Board of Elections**, the **Newton County Health Department**, the **Lincoln County Assessor's Office**, the **Christian County Auditor's Office**, the **Clay County Auditor's Office**, the **Phelps County Sheriff's Office**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, the **County Employees Retirement Fund**, the **Kansas City Public School Retirement System**, the **Public Education Employees' Retirement System**, the **Metro St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan**, the **Rock Community FPD Retirement Plan**, the **Sheriff's Retirement System**, the **South River Drainage District**, the **Wayne County PWS #2**, the **Missouri State University**, the **University of Central Missouri**, the **St. Charles Community College**, the **Joint Committee On Education**, **Legislative Research**, the **Missouri State Employees Retirement System**, the **Office of the Governor**, the **Office of the Lieutenant Governor**, the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** and the **State Tax Commission** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System**, the **City of Kansas City**, the **Kansas City Board of Elections**, the **St. Louis County Health Department**, the **Kansas City Employees' Retirement System**, the **Kansas City Firefighter's Pension System**, the **Kansas City Supplemental Retirement Plan**, the **Local Government Employees Retirement System**, the **Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District**, the **Blackwater Reorganized Common Sewer District**, the **Little Blue Valley Sewer District**, the **Morgan County PWS #2**, the **Oversight Division**, the **Missouri Higher Education Loan**



**Authority**, the **Hancock Street Light District**, the **Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan**, **St. Louis City** and the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

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

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, local election authorities, county health departments, recorder of deeds, nursing homes, county assessors, county auditors, circuit clerks, county collectors, county prosecutors, county treasurers, county public administrators, local law enforcement, fire protection districts, ambulance districts, school districts, hospitals 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 2028)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Cost – DOC - Increased incarceration costs p. 4</u>	(\$23,748)	(\$58,134)	(\$79,062)	(\$82,256)
<u>Cost – DOR – One-time IT Costs p. 6</u>	(\$33,653)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – OA – potential payout of claims to LEF against a state employee for violating this proposal p.7</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs – MEC p.7</u>				
Personnel Service	(\$34,167)	(\$41,820)	(\$42,656)	(\$44,380)
Fringe Benefits	(\$25,770)	(\$31,231)	(\$31,544)	(\$32,178)
Expense & Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Costs	<u>(\$59,937)</u>	<u>(\$73,051)</u>	<u>(\$74,200)</u>	<u>(\$76,558)</u>
FTE Change	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b><u>(Unknown, could exceed \$117,338)</u></b>	<b><u>(Unknown, could exceed \$131,185)</u></b>	<b><u>(Unknown, could exceed \$153,262)</u></b>	<b><u>(Unknown, could exceed \$158,814)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
<b>LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (0692)</b>				
<u>Transfer In</u> – increase in appropriations to cover additional payouts	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost</u> – OA – potential payout claims against a state employee for violating this proposal	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LEGAL EXPENSE 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 – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses which do not follow the provisions of the proposal could be fiscally affected and could be charged criminally.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act establishes the "Judicial Privacy Act", which provides restrictions on the use of a judicial officer's personal information.

Upon receiving a written request, a government agency, as defined in the act, shall not publicly post or display a judicial officer's personal information in publicly available content, which includes documents or records that may be obtained by any person or entity, from the internet, upon request to the government agency, or in response to a request pursuant to the Missouri Sunshine Law or the federal Freedom of Information Act. A written request is a written or electronic notice signed by the judicial officer and submitted to the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, or for a federal judicial to that judicial officer's clerk of the court, for transmittal to the government agency, person, business, or association.

After the government agency has removed the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content, the government agency shall not publicly post or display the information and such information shall be exempted from the Missouri Sunshine Law, unless the government agency has received consent from the judicial officer to make the information available to the public. If a government agency fails to comply with a written request, the judicial officer may bring an action for injunctive or declaratory relief in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the court may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the judicial officer.

No person, business, or association shall publicly post or display on the internet content that includes a judicial officer's personal information, provided that the judicial officer has made a written request to the person, business, or association that it refrain from disclosing the personal information. Additionally, this act provides that no person, business, or association shall solicit, sell, or trade on the internet a judicial officer's personal information for purposes of harassing, intimidating, or influencing a judicial officer in violation of the offense of tampering with a judicial officer or with the intent to pose an imminent and serious threat to the health and safety of the judicial officer or the judicial officer's immediate family.

A person, business, or association shall have five business days to remove the judicial officer's personal information after receiving a written request. Additionally, after receiving a request, the person, business, or association shall continue to ensure that the judicial officer's personal information is not made available on any website controlled by the person, business, or association and shall not make public through any medium the judicial officer's personal information to any other person, business, or association.

If a judicial officer's personal information is made public in violation of this act, the judicial officer may bring an injunctive or declaratory action in any court of competent jurisdiction. If the court grants injunctive or declaratory relief, the person, business, or association responsible for the violation shall be required to pay the judicial officer's costs and reasonable attorney's fees. No government agency, person, business, or association shall have violated this act if the judicial officer fails to submit a written request calling for the protection of the officer's personal information. A written request shall be valid if the judicial officer sends a written request directly to a government agency, person, business, or association, or if the judicial officer complies with a Missouri Supreme Court rule for filing of a written request to the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court or the clerk's designee to notify government agencies.

Each calendar quarter, the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court shall provide a list of all state judicial officers who have submitted a request to the appropriate officer with ultimate supervisory authority for a government agency. The officer shall promptly provide a copy to all agencies under his or her supervision. Receipt of the clerk's written request list shall constitute a written request to the agency for purposes of this act.

Additionally, this act provides that the clerk of the court where the judicial officer serves may submit a written request on the judicial officer's behalf, provided that the judicial officer gives

written consent to the clerk and provided that the clerk agrees to furnish a copy of that consent with the written request.

A judicial officer's written request shall specify what personal information shall be maintained as private. If a judicial officer wishes to identify a secondary residence as a home address, the designation shall be made in the written request. A judicial officer shall disclose the identity of his or her immediate family and indicate that the personal information of the family shall be also be excluded to the extent that it could reasonably be expected to reveal the personal information of the judicial officer.

A judicial officer's written request is valid until the judicial officer provides written permission to release the personal information. A judicial officer's written request expires on such judicial officer's death.

Currently, the unlawful posting of certain information of any law enforcement officer, corrections officer, parole officer, judge, commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, or of any immediate family member of such person, that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death shall be a class E felony. This act provides that if such unlawful posting of certain information that intends to or threatens to cause great bodily harm or death actually results in bodily harm or death to such person or immediate family member, the offense shall be a class D felony.

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

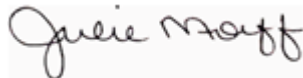
#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Department of Commerce and Insurance  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
Department of Public Safety  
Department of Social Services  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement  
Missouri Lottery Commission  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Ethics Commission  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Department of Transportation  
Office of Administration  
Office of the State Auditor  
Missouri Senate  
Office of the State Public Defender  
MODOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System  
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund  
City of Kansas City  
City of Springfield  
Jackson County Board of Elections  
Kansas City Board of Elections  
Platte County Board of Elections  
St. Louis County Board of Elections  
Newton County Health Department  
St. Louis County Health Department  
Lincoln County Assessor's Office  
Christian County Auditor's Office  
Clay County Auditor's Office  
Phelps County Sheriff's Office  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
County Employees Retirement Fund  
Kansas City Employees' Retirement System  
Kansas City Firefighter's Pension System  
Kansas City Public School Retirement System  
Kansas City Supplemental Retirement Plan  
Local Government Employees Retirement System  
Public Education Employees' Retirement System  
Sheriff's Retirement System  
Blackwater Reorganized Common Sewer District  
Little Blue Valley Sewer District  
Morgan County PWSD #2  
South River Drainage District  
Wayne County PWSD #2  
Missouri State University  
University of Central Missouri  
St. Charles Community College  
Joint Committee on Education  
Legislative Research  
Oversight Division  
Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority

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Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
St. Louis City  
Cole Camp Ambulance District  
Metro St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan  
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Julie Morff  
Director  
February 21, 2023



Ross Strobe  
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February 21, 2023