

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0909S.02I
Bill No.: SB 97
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Motor Vehicles
Type: Original
Date: January 23, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
General Revenue	(\$7,916)	(\$19,378)	(\$19,766)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$7,916)	(\$19,378)	(\$19,766)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§569.175 – Unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle. It creates a new class A misdemeanor for the first offense of unlawful entry into a motor vehicle and new class E felony for second and subsequent offenses. As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of DOC, there is no impact to DOC on this part of the bill.

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

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

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

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

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

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Total cost			Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
				Change in for probation & parole officers	probation # to parole	probation & parole	
Year 1	1	(\$9,499)	(\$7,916)	0	\$0	2	(\$7,916)
Year 2	2	(\$9,499)	(\$19,378)	0	\$0	4	(\$19,378)
Year 3	2	(\$9,499)	(\$19,766)	0	\$0	7	(\$19,766)
Year 4	2	(\$9,499)	(\$20,161)	0	\$0	7	(\$20,161)
Year 5	2	(\$9,499)	(\$20,564)	0	\$0	7	(\$20,564)
Year 6	2	(\$9,499)	(\$20,975)	0	\$0	7	(\$20,975)
Year 7	2	(\$9,499)	(\$21,395)	0	\$0	7	(\$21,395)
Year 8	2	(\$9,499)	(\$21,823)	0	\$0	7	(\$21,823)
Year 9	2	(\$9,499)	(\$22,259)	0	\$0	7	(\$22,259)
Year 10	2	(\$9,499)	(\$22,704)	0	\$0	7	(\$22,704)

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 impact for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state the creation of new offense under section 569.175 would have an unknown fiscal impact on SPD. The creation of this new offense 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.

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

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, and the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to similar legislation from 2022 (HB 1582), officials from the **Attorney General's Office** 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
GENERAL REVENUE			
Cost – DOC (§569.175) Increased incarceration costs p. 3-4	<u>(\$7,916)</u>	<u>(\$19,378)</u>	<u>(\$19,766)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>(\$7,916)</u>	<u>(\$19,378)</u>	<u>(\$19,766)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into motor vehicles if a person lifts the door handles or otherwise tries the doors of successive motor vehicles to gain entry. This offense shall be a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense, unless the person is a prior felony offender than it shall be a Class E felony, and a Class E felony for any second or subsequent offenses.

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 Corrections

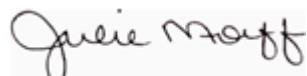
Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol

Missouri Department of Transportation

Missouri Office of Prosecution Services

Office of the State Courts Administrator

Office of the State Public Defender



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