

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 1076H.07C  
Bill No.: HCS for SS for SCS for SB Nos. 119 & 120  
Subject: Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Kansas City; Salaries; Crimes and Punishment; Workers Compensation; Fire Protection; Highway Patrol; Saint Louis City  
Type: Original  
Date: May 1, 2023

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

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</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*	(Unknown, could exceed \$1,650,000)			
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$1,650,000)</b>			

\*Budget Requests for FY2023 reflects there are 1,398 FTE State Troopers in Missouri. If only 6.5% of those request PTSD treatment, and each deemed a valid case, the State of Missouri would have minimal expenses of \$105,560 (91\*\$1,160 – lower estimate for treatment) to \$429,884 (91\*\$4,724). Oversight assumes the negative impact could reach or exceed the \$250,000 threshold. The \$1.65M estimate is for §590.192 (adding firefighters to the Critical Incident Stress Management Program)

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
988 Public Safety Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other State Funds	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other State Funds</u></b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$250)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$25,250)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$30,250)</b>	<b>(Unknown, could exceed \$120,250)</b>

\*Income less (distribution) 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>
Workers' Compensation Fund	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All Federal Funds</u></b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 or (Unknown)</b>

<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>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>FTE</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</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.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
Local Government	\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant amount)			

### 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  
 $(30,000 \times .08333 =) 25,000 \text{ traffic crash reports} \times \$0.01 \text{ fee increase (fee at \$6)} = \$250$

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

FY26 Traffic Crash Reports

$30,000 \times \$1 \text{ increase (fee at \$7)} = \$5,000$  [Full year ( $\$30,000 - \$25,000$ )]

FY27 Traffic Crash Reports

$30,000 \times \$1 \text{ increase (fee at \$8)} = \$30,000$

FY29 Traffic Crash Reports

$30,000 \times \$1 \text{ increase (fee at \$9)} = \$30,000$

FY31 Traffic Crash Reports

$30,000 \times \$1 \text{ increase (fee at \$10)} = \$30,000$

**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:

$\$250 \text{ (FY24)} + \$25,000 \text{ (FY25)} + \$5,000 \text{ (FY26)} + 30,000 \text{ (FY27)} + \$30,000 \text{ (FY29)}$   
 $+ \$30,000 \text{ (FY31)} = \$120,250$  (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.

§§44.087– Assistance from Another Jurisdiction

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HB 1015, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Kansas City Police Department** and the **St. Joseph Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies and for this section.

§§57.952, 57.961, 57.967 & 57.991 – Sheriffs’ Retirement System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In response to a similar proposal, HCS for HB 934 (2023), officials from the **Local Government Employees Retirement System** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

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

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

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

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

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Office of Administration**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission**, the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** and the **St. Joseph Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies for these sections.

§84.344 – Residency Requirements for St. Louis City

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

The City of St. Louis did not respond to our request for fiscal impact.

§§84.480 & 84.510 – Police Department Compensation

Officials from the City of **Kansas City** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency for these sections.

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

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety (Capitol Police)**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** and the **Fruitland Area Fire Protection 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 for these sections.

#### §190.100 – Emergency Medical Services

In response to a similar proposal from 2023, HCS for SB 155, officials from the **Kansas City Police Department** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

#### §190.327 – Emergency Service Boards in Jefferson County

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HB 1208, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assumed the proposal repeals the charter county of Jefferson's 0.25% emergency services sales tax limit. B&P defers to Jefferson County Emergency Services Boards for the fiscal impact of this proposal. The DOR 1% administration fee for handling the collection of the taxes may be impacted by the changes depending upon whether the 0.25% sales taxes increase or decrease. This will impact TSR. B&P defers to DOR on the fee impact from this legislation.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for DOR.

**Oversight** inquired DOR further on their response. DOR stated the following:

Jefferson County EMG District does have a ½% sales tax for emergency services that brought in approximately \$11 M in 2022. However, they are allowed up to a 1% sales tax per §190.335 which is what they are formed under.

DOR notes the following locations in statute for services: Emergency services (§§190.290 to 190.320), central dispatch (§§190.325 to 190.334) and central dispatch alternatives (§§190.335

to 190.340). This last category is what Jefferson County is created under, so the bill appears to be eliminating unnecessary language.

**Oversight** notes the following Sales Tax percentages for Jefferson County:

<u>JEFFERSON COUNTY SALES TAXES</u>							
	Jefferson County Hillsboro Valley	Jefferson County Ambulance District	Jefferson County Antonia Fire/Rock Township Ambulance	Jefferson County Big River Ambulance	Jefferson County Big River Ambulance/High Ridge Fire	Jefferson County Joachimplattin Ambulance	Jefferson County Rock Township Ambulance/Rock Com Fire
MO State Tax	4.23%	4.23%	4.23%	4.23%	4.23%	4.23%	4.23%
County Tax	1.63%	1.63%	1.63%	1.63%	1.63%	1.63%	1.63%
Special Tax*	1.50%	1.00%	1.25%	1.00%	1.50%	1.00%	1.25%
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>7.35%</b>	<b>6.85%</b>	<b>7.10%</b>	<b>6.85%</b>	<b>7.35%</b>	<b>6.85%</b>	<b>7.10%</b>

Source: <https://www.tax-rates.org/missouri/jefferson-county>

\*Funds Transportation Districts, local attractions, etc.

\*\*Taxes are rounded

**Oversight** assumes this proposal repeals a provisions of law that prohibits an emergency services board in Jefferson County from imposing a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent.

**Oversight** notes the various special taxes in the chart above range from 1.00% to 1.50% and fund such things as transportation districts, local attractions, etc. **Oversight** is unclear how much of the percentage is dedicated to emergency services.

**Oversight** contacted DOR regarding their response to this proposal. DOR stated there could be additional revenues to locals and to the general revenue fund from the 1% collection fee that DOR collects for the general revenue fund from this repeal. However, sales tax issues still need to go through an election by the county for any increase in sales tax percentages. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a \$0 (issue is not acted upon and/or not passed by voters) to positive unknown fiscal impact to the general revenue fund and Jefferson County.

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

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

**Oversight** notes that in response to the similar proposal, HB 1249 (2021), DOLIR elaborated on the proposal 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).

**Oversight** has requested additional information from the DOLIR regarding their no impact response and the potential of this legislation expanding workers compensation claims. Upon the receipt of this information, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval to publish a new fiscal note if needed. In the meantime, Oversight will assume a \$0 to negative unknown impact to the Worker's Compensation Fund for this proposal.

**Oversight** assumes DOLIR is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DOLIR could absorb the costs to administer this part of the proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DOLIR could request funding through the appropriation process. Therefore, Oversight will note a \$0 fiscal impact for purposes of this fiscal note.

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

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

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

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

**Oversight** notes, for illustrative purpose 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.htm](https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess121_2015-2016/prever/429_20150430.htm)).

**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)).

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

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

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

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

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

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol** defers to the **Missouri Department of Transportation** for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Transportation** assume the proposal will 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 in the fiscal note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the total annual cost for health care for a veteran who had PTSD was estimated to be \$11,342, which was more than double the annual VA health care cost of a veteran without PTSD; 73.1% of health care costs for veterans who had PTSD was for non-mental health services ([Watkins et al., 2011](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK224872/)). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK224872/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety (Capitol Police)**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **Fruitland Area Fire Protection District** 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 for this section.

#### §320.210 – Fire protection employees

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HS for HCS for HB Nos. 1108 & 1181, officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Division of Fire Safety** stated this section have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, **Oversight** will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

#### §590.192 Critical Incident Stress Management Program

**Oversight** notes TAFP SS for SCS for SB 57 (FY21) created the “Critical Incident Stress Management Program”. This program currently provides services to peace officers to assist in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma resulting from a response to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event. All peace officers will be required to meet with a program service provider once every three to five years for a mental health check-in. The program service provider will send a notification to the peace officer’s commanding officer’s commanding officer when the check-in is complete. It also created the 988 Public Safety Fund to be used solely by DPS for the purpose of providing services for peace officers affected by a critical incident. This bill modifies the language to include firefighters.

Oversight contacted Fire Safety to determine the number of firefighters in Missouri. Fire Safety states the total number of firefighters in the state as of November 2022 is 21,941. This is a close estimate and is based on fire department registration information provided to Fire Safety. Fire Safety has seen this number get as high as 24,000 but not lower than 20,000. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight will use 22,000 to determine a fiscal impact.

At a cost of \$300 per visit (as estimated by MHP in FY21), Oversight will reflect a cost of \$6,600,000 over a four-year rotation period  $[(22,000 * \$300)/4 = \$1,650,000]$ . Oversight notes TAFP HB 8 for 2023 included a \$500,000 appropriation for the 988 Public Safety Fund (0864) from General Revenue. Oversight will continue to utilize the above estimated fiscal impact.

Additionally, Oversight will reflect the possibility that the General Assembly could appropriate moneys to this fund from the General Revenue Fund. Oversight assumes all appropriated moneys, if any, will be expended in the same year on services such as consultation, risk assessment, education, intervention, and other crisis intervention services. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes expenses and services provided under this proposal will equal income and net to zero.

**Oversight** assumes Fire Safety will utilize the services provided through the Critical Incident Stress Management Program to assist firefighters in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma relating to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event and, therefore, will reflect no impact to the Department of Public Safety for this section for fiscal note purposes.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Cole Camp Ambulance District** 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.

#### Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Attorney General’s Office**, 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 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 Revenue, the Department of Public Safety (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Fire Safety, Office of the Director, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Veterans Commission, State Emergency Management Agency), the Department of Social Services, the Office of the Governor, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, the Missouri Ethics Commission, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Missouri National Guard, the MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, the Office of the State Public Defender, the University of Missouri System, the Platte County Board of Elections, the St. Louis County Board of Elections, the Newton County Health Department, the St. Louis County Health Department, the Phelps County Sheriff's Office, the Branson Police Department, the St. Louis County Police Department, the Kansas City Police Retirement System, the Kansas City Public School Retirement System, the Public Education Employees' Retirement System, the Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, the South River Drainage District, the Wayne County PWS #2, Missouri State University, the University of Central Missouri, the St. Charles Community College, the Office of the State Auditor, the Missouri House of Representatives, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, Joint Committee on Education, the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement, Legislative Research, the Oversight Division, the Missouri Senate, the Missouri Lottery Commission, the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services and the State Tax Commission** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

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.

**Oversight** assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could request funding through the appropriation process.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, local election authorities, county health department, circuit clerks, county treasurers, local law enforcement agencies, fire protection districts, ambulance districts, schools, utilities 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 FUND</b>				
<u>Costs</u> – any potential appropriation to the Sheriffs’ Retirement Fund – §57.952 – p.5-6	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Cost - payments to treat PTSD cases §287.067 p. 8-12	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost</u> – DOC - potential increase in worker compensation claims §287.067 p. 8-12	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Revenue</u> – DOR – 1% collection fee on sales taxes §190.327 p.7-8	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
Transfer Out – to the 988 Public Safety Fund §590.192 p. 13-14	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<u>Unknown</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$1,650,000</u>	<u>Unknown</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$1,650,000</u>	<u>Unknown</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$1,650,000</u>	<u>Unknown</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$1,650,000</u>
<b>HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND (0758)</b>				
<u>Revenue</u> – MHP (§43.253) Fees from records request p. 3-4	\$0 to \$250	\$0 to \$25,250	\$0 to \$30,250	\$0 to \$120,250
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE HIGHWAY PATROL TRAFFIC RECORDS FUND</b>	<u>\$0 to \$250</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>\$25,250</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>\$30,250</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>\$120,250</u>

<b>988 PUBLIC SAFETY FUND</b>				
Transfer In – from General Revenue p. 13-14	\$1,650,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,650,000
Cost – Firefighter evaluation/check-in (§590.192) p. 13-14	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)	(\$1,650,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE 988 PUBLIC SAFETY FUND (0864)</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b>WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND</b>				
Cost – Claims being expanded to include PTSD §287.067 p. 8-12	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE WORKERS' COMPENSATION FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>
<b>OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
Colleges & Universities §287.067 p. 8-12	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISION</b>				
<u>Costs</u> – an appropriation from the governing body of a county - §57.952 - p.5-6	\$0	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs/Savings</u> - from increased or reduced employer contributions - §57.952, §57.961 & §57.967 - p. 5-6	\$0	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)	\$0 or Unknown to (Unknown)
<u>Revenue</u> – potential increase in sales tax for emergency services from repealed proposal §190.327 p. 7-8	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Cost</u> – payments to treat PTSD cases §287.067 p. 8-12	<u>\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant amount)</u>			
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISION</b>	<u><b>\$0 to (Unknown - potentially significant amount)</b></u>			

#### FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

#### FISCAL DESCRIPTION

##### §43.253 – Highway Patrol Records Fees

This bill provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the State Highway Patrol for any records request for a Missouri Uniform Crash Report or Marine Accident Investigation Report where there is an allowable fee of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee will be in place of the allowable fee

of less than \$6. The fee may be increased by no more than \$1 every other year starting August 28, 2024 but must not exceed \$10.

**§190.327 – Emergency Service Boards in Jefferson County**

This bill repeals a provision of law that prohibits an emergency services board in a county with a charter form of government and with more than 200,000 but fewer than 350,000 inhabitants from imposing a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. If the tax was greater than that amount on July 9, 2019, the Board must lower the tax rate. Upon enactment, this provision only applied to Jefferson County.

**§287.067 – Workers Compensation for First Responders**

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. 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.

**§590.192 Critical Incident Stress Management Program**

This act adds firefighters as eligible first responder personnel to receive services from the Critical Incident Stress Management Program of the Department of Public Safety.

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**

Kansas City

Kansas City Police Department

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Office of Administration

Administrative Hearing Commission

Budget & Planning

Department of Revenue

Missouri Department of Transportation

Department of Mental Health

City of Springfield

Phelps County Sheriff Department

Attorney General's Office

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Social Services  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Branson Police Department  
Fruitland Area Fire Protection District  
Missouri State University  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Office of Administration  
St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Office of the Governor  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Missouri Senate  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Commerce and Insurance  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Public Safety  
    Capitol Police  
    Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control  
    Fire Safety  
    Office of the Director  
    Missouri Gaming Commission  
    Missouri Veterans Commission  
    State Emergency Management Agency  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Ethics Commission  
Missouri National Guard  
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System  
University of Missouri System  
Platte County Board of Elections  
St. Louis County Board of Elections  
Newton County Health Department  
St. Louis County Health Department  
County Employees Retirement Fund  
Kansas City Police Retirement System  
Kansas City Public School Retirement System  
Public Education Employees' Retirement System  
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District  
South River Drainage District

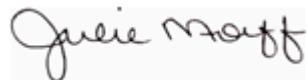
L.R. No. 1076H.07C

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Wayne County PWSD #2  
St. Charles Community College  
Office of the State Auditor  
Joint Committee on Education  
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement  
Legislative Research  
Oversight Division  
Missouri Lottery Commission  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
State Tax Commission  
University of Central Missouri  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Sheriffs' Retirement System  
Local Government Employees Retirement System  
Cole Camp Ambulance District  
Missouri State Employees Retirement System  
Missouri Department of Transportation



Julie Morff

Director

May 1, 2023



Ross Strope

Assistant Director

May 1, 2023