

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 2271S.05C
Bill No.: SCS for HCS for HB Nos. 994, 52 & 984
Subject: Attorneys; Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils; Children and Minors; Civil Procedure; Counties; County Government; Courts; Courts, Juvenile; Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure; Fees; Guardians; Judges; Juries; Libraries and Archives; Public Officers; Public Records, Public Meetings; Saint Louis City; Salaries; Victims of Crime
Type: Original
Date: April 28, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies various provisions relating to judicial proceedings.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
General Revenue**/**/*	(Unknown, could exceed \$1,724,068)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,058,134)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,079,062)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,082,256)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(Unknown, could exceed \$1,724,068)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,058,134)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,079,062)	(Unknown, could exceed \$2,082,256)

*The current appropriation (12.320) for the Statewide Court Automation program includes a \$2 million General Revenue supplement – which Oversight assumes will continue if the sunset date removed with this proposal.

**Oversight also assumes, should the Statewide Court Automation Fund be removed, there will be no transfer of the unexpended balance to the General Revenue Fund after September 1, 2023 as currently required in §476.055.1 RSMo. Oversight notes the current balance for Fund 0270 as of December 31, 2022 was \$5,030,475.

***Oversight assumes the bill clarifies the pay raises Court Reporters received (or were supposed to receive) on January 1, 2022 from HB 271 (2021). In the fiscal note for HB 271, Oversight assumed the pay increases based on length of employment (5.25%, 8.25%, 8.50% & 8.75%) would be compounded (as they are specified in this bill). In that fiscal note, Oversight made the assumption that the 147 court reporters are distributed evenly on the experience spectrum of 0 years to 21+ years of service and therefore reflected an annual cost of approximately \$2 million to the General Revenue Fund for these raises. **Oversight notes the actual fiscal impact could vary greatly depending upon actual years of service (which Oversight does not have) for the court reporters.**

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
Statewide Court Automation Fund (0270)	\$1,175,595	\$1,410,714	\$1,410,714	\$1,410,714
Legal Expense Fund (0692)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Defender- Federal and Other Fund*	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	Unknown, could exceed \$1,175,595	Unknown, could exceed \$1,410,714	Unknown, could exceed \$1,410,714	Unknown, could exceed \$1,410,714

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

*Officials from the Office of the State Public Defender (SPD) assume having a dedicated fund for donations (instead of to the General Revenue Fund) will allow them to solicit and collect donations and/or grants. Oversight assumes since a minimal amount of donations have historically been made to the General Revenue Fund for the SPD, this proposal will have no direct fiscal impact on the General Revenue Fund.

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
State Court Automation Fund (0270)*	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE

*Oversight notes these are **current positions** and this bill simply removes the sunset of the Statewide Court Automation fund

- ☒ 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 2028)
Local Government	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$237,326)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$237,326)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$237,326)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$237,326)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§435.300, 435.303, 435.306, 435.309 & 435.312 – Alternative Dispute Resolution

In response to similar legislation from this year, HB 82, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Office of Administration** and the **Missouri Department of Conservation** 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.

§452.355 – Costs & Fees in Divorce Proceedings

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected SS for SB 128, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

§452.375 - Provisions relating to child custody arrangements

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state the following:

Income Maintenance (IM):

The Family Support Division (FSD) has policies and procedures in place regarding custody arrangements in determining eligibility for all public assistance programs FSD administers. The provisions of this bill do not alter the eligibility criteria for any public assistance programs FSD administers. Therefore, there is no fiscal impact to FSD IM.

Child Support (CS):

The proposed section 452.375.2 requires courts to award parents' equal parenting time (i.e., 50/50 visitation) unless the presumption is rebutted by preponderance of the evidence. Under proposed 452.375.4, the general assembly encourages the court to enter a temporary parenting plan as early as practicable in a proceeding under Chapter 452, consistent with the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, when determining custody arrangements.

FSD child support assumes that if this bill passes most judicial orders will include equal parenting time for each parent. The directions for the Civil Procedure Form No. 14 allow a 34% visitation credit for a parent who has 181-183 overnight visits with his/her child (i.e., 50/50 visitation) up to 50% credit if the court determines the credit is unjust and inappropriate. A 50%

visitation credit may result in a \$0 obligation. Today, courts may enter no parenting time up to equal parenting time. Likewise, the court may order no credit for visitation or credit up to 50% based on the circumstances of the party. Awarding equal parenting time in all orders and giving obligors a 34% to 50% visitation credit may reduce the child support obligations in Missouri judicial orders.

Since support amounts are assigned to the state when a parent and child receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and all new orders may be reduced by a 34% up to 50% visitation credit, the state's ability to recoup TANF payments will be reduced. The state retains approximately 34% of all assigned collections in the Child Support Enforcement (CSEC) Fund; a reduction in the ability to recoup TANF expenditures will reduce the amount of assigned collections deposited into the CSEC fund that help fund the Child Support program.

In state fiscal year (SFY) 2022, there were 3,258 new judicial support orders entered in the Missouri Automated Child Support System (MACSS). FSD's caseload for state fiscal year 2022 was 294,592 cases of which 4,164 (or 1.4%) were TANF cases. Therefore, of the 3,258 new judicial orders entered in MACSS in SFY 2022, FSD assumes 1.4% or 46 were on TANF cases and the judicial current support obligations were assigned to the state. The total assigned support that accrued on those orders for SFY 2022 was \$148,796. With an average annual accrual per order amount of \$3,235 (\$148,796/46).

Assuming the number of TANF recipients remains static, FSD estimates the amount of support assigned to the state for the recoupment of TANF benefits could be reduced by up to \$148,796 per year which results in \$50,591 [\$148,796 x 34% (The Federal FMAP rate)] less that the state could potentially collect and retain as CSEC revenues.

The impact on CSEC revenues will be a range of \$0 (no change in the obligation) up to \$50,591 (assuming equal parenting time results in a \$0 obligation). This funding will need a general revenue pickup to keep the Child Support program operational. Therefore, the total fiscal impact to FSD CS is \$0 to \$50,591.

Oversight considers the fiscal impact estimated by DSS to be more of a potential indirect fiscal impact, depending upon the judgements of the courts, the current custody agreements of the parents, and the financial status of the parties. Therefore, Oversight will assume that the proposal will not have a direct fiscal impact on the state.

In response to a similar proposal from this year, Perfected SS for SB 35, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

§§455.010, 455.035 & 455.513 Protection orders

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these sections.

§475.040 – Provisions relating to Guardianships and Conservatorships

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 68, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the OSCA and show a zero direct fiscal impact for this section.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 68, officials from the **Missouri Veterans Commission** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§475.050 – Appointment of a Guardian or Conservator

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this section.

§476.055 – Statewide Court Automation

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** deferred to the Office of the State Courts Administrator for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assumed this proposal extends the expiration dates for provisions relating to the Statewide Court Automation Fund. The Statewide Court Automation Fund's annual appropriation is approximately \$6.6 million and 34 FTE.

Oversight notes the Statewide Court Automation Fund is a statutorily created fund and was created to build and sustain "an integrated court system that renders geography largely irrelevant...with greater efficiency, wider access, and enhanced accountability" for the litigant and taxpayer. This plan includes installation and ongoing development of Show-Me Courts, Show-Me Jury, Case.net, eFiling, Track This Case, Pay-By-Web, eBench, and other software packages. The fund is set to expire September 1, 2023.

The fund has a court fee of \$7 per case and has received the following receipts during FY19 – FY22:

STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION FUND (0270)	
	<u>Receipts</u>
FY 19	\$ 4,205,465
FY 20	\$ 3,889,127
FY 21	\$ 3,632,708
FY 22	\$ 4,500,815
Total	\$ 16,228,115
4 year average	\$ 4,057,029
Source: State Treasurer Fund Activity Reports	

Oversight notes the appropriation for the Statewide Court Automation program is made up of General Revenue Funds and funds from the Statewide Court Automation Fund. Below is a history of the expended funds for the last three fiscal years:

STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION				
		General Revenue	Statewide Court Automation Fund	Unexpended Fund
	<u>Appropriation</u>			
FY 20	\$ 7,276,217	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,269,800	\$ 2,006,417
FY 21	\$ 7,302,126	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,330,611	\$ 2,971,515
FY 22	\$ 7,336,965	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,338,534	\$ 2,998,431
Average	\$ 7,305,103	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,646,315	\$ 2,658,788
Source: FY 24 OSCA Budget Requests Book				

Oversight notes this version of the proposal will remove the sunset date of September 1, 2023. Oversight assumes revenue and expenditures will continue from the Fund and will therefore use the average amount, from the tables above, to reflect the fiscal impact over the next 3 years for this Fund.

The appropriations for the Statewide Court Automation Fund includes 34 FTEs. **Oversight** assumes should this proposal be extended, the 34 FTEs will also continue to be funded through the Statewide Court Automation program and will be reflected in the table on page 14.

§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240 - Judicial Privacy Act

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume this proposal modifies various provisions relating to judicial proceedings. 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 if the action results in bodily harm to the person or immediate family member. 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)

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

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	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:

DLB
Chapters in 476

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 FTEs.

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.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, SS for SCS for SB 72, officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** stated 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 **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** assume the proposal expands an offense under section 565.240 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.

Officials from the **Howell County Assessor's Office** assume an initial cost to implement this proposal and an ongoing cost to maintain the provisions of the bill. An estimate for programming could be from \$5,000 to \$10,000 initially and up to \$2,500 per year after implementation.

Oversight assumes the Howell County Assessor's Office is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes the Howell County Assessor's Office could absorb the costs related to this proposal.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, SS for SCS for SB 72, 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.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, SS for SCS for SB 72, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Public Safety (Capitol Police)**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund**, the **Christian County Auditor's Office**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **Wayne County PWSD #2**, the **Missouri State University**, the **Office of the Lieutenant Governor**, the **Kansas City Board of Elections**, the **St. Louis County Health Department**, the **Local Government Employees Retirement System**, the **Blackwater Reorganized Common Sewer District**, the **Little Blue Valley Sewer District**, the **Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority**, 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 for these sections.

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.

§485.060 – Compensation for Court Reporters

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assumed the court reporters would receive an increase each time they meet a new level of service and calculated the fiscal impact as if each court reporter would reach the highest level of salary throughout their career (21 years or more) and would be increased to the highest annual salary level indicated. Based on 147 court reporters at current salary levels, the fiscal impact would be a cost of at least \$3,272,085 and up to \$8,604,946.

Oversight has requested additional information from the OSCA regarding their response to court reporter salaries. 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.

Oversight notes that the \$22,259.15 is the difference of the rate at the highest year of service (21+ years) less the base salary. OSCA used \$64,643 as a base salary. Oversight will assume court reporters will realize their increase in salary based on the schedule of the years of service:

Current salary		\$64,643
06-10 years of service (initial 5.25% raise)	-	\$68,037
11-15 years of service (...plus a 8.25% raise)	-	\$73,650
16-20 years of service (...plus a 8.50% raise)	-	\$79,910
21+ years of service (...plus a 8.75% raise)	-	\$86,902

Oversight notes officials from OSCA provided a previous listing of the current court reporters from 2021, but did not provide a start date (to calculate years of service) for each. Therefore, Oversight will make the assumption that the 147 court reporters are distributed evenly on the experience spectrum of 0 years to 25 years of service.

Oversight reflected the following cost of the raises in 2021 fiscal note for TAFP HB 271:

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	(6 months)		
Personal Service	(\$691,224)	(\$1,432,687)	(\$1,533,165)
Fringe Benefits	(\$233,288)	(\$ 483,532)	(\$ 517,443)
Total Cost to General Revenue	(\$930,975)	(\$1,916,219)	(\$2,050,608)

Oversight assumed a fringe benefit rate of roughly 33.75% for retirement, social security, long-term disability, basic life insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation.

Oversight notes the actual fiscal impact could vary greatly depending upon actual years of service (which Oversight does not have) for the court reporters.

Oversight assumes it has already reflected the fiscal impact of these pay increases in the fiscal note for TAFP HB 271 in 2021, that were supposed to occur beginning January 1, 2022. Therefore, Oversight will make the assumption that this language is clarifying and therefore will not reflect an additional fiscal impact from this section beyond what Oversight reflected for TAFP HB 271 (2021).

§487.110 – Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act

In response to identical legislation from this year, HB 500, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** and the **Department of Social Services** 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 this section.

§494.455 – Compensation of Jurors

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** deferred to the Office of the State Courts Administrator and county commissions for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assumed the proposed legislation modifies provisions relating to the compensation of jurors.

In any county, upon adoption by the county commission, no grand or petit juror shall receive compensation for the first two days of service but shall receive fifty dollars per day for the third day and each subsequent day he or she may serve. These funds are to be paid by the county. It is unknown how many counties will participate and the increase may result in an unknown cost or savings to the state or county.

Oversight notes according to information from the 2017 - 2021 Annual Supplemental Reports for Jury Trial Information (Table 57) from OSCA, there were an average of 2,521 days where jurors were in session for both civil and criminal cases. Subtracting out Greene County's jury days (184) since they currently receive \$50 per day after serving 2 days of jury service, the rest of the counties, including St. Louis City, used 2,337 (2,521-184) jury days. Since the rest of the counties are paid at a minimum of \$6 per day, the total juror payout (not including Greene County) would be approximately \$168,264 ((2,337 jury day * \$6/person) * 12 jurors per case (rounded)).

This proposal would pay \$50 per day after 2 days of service for all counties in the state, not including St. Louis City. Using OSCA's 2017 - 2021 Annual Supplemental information as an example, there would be 21 circuits who would be affected by this proposal since they average

more than 2 days for each case. This would result in a cost of up to \$395,160 (5,988 affected jurors * \$50/day = \$299,400 plus St. Louis City's cost of \$95,760) or an increase in payout costs to jurors of \$213,662 (\$395,160 - \$181,498). This would be the minimum payout and does not include mileage reimbursement to jurors, since Oversight does not have that information available. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to pay jurors that could exceed \$213,662 annually.

Oversight also assumes from subdivision 2 of subsection 3 a county commission **may** authorize compensation to a grand or petit juror for the first two days of service not to exceed ten dollars per day. Oversight is unclear how many county commissions would authorize compensation for jurors who serve for 2 days or less. Assuming all of the counties who had an average of 2 days or less authorize payment to jurors up to \$10 per day (currently payment is \$6/day) and using the total number of jury days as a guide, there would be 24 circuits and 493 jury days that could be affected which would result in an additional \$23,664 (493 * \$4 * 12) that could be paid out to jurors at the additional \$4/day rate. Therefore, Oversight will include an additional payout to jurors who serve 2 days or less that could be up to \$23,664 in costs per year.

Oversight notes from the calculation above that only the counties that averaged 2 days or less were used to calculate the additional increase in costs if the rate was authorized by a county commission up to \$10 per day. The other counties that averaged more than 2 days were not included in this calculation since Oversight does not have any information to determine how many of those counties would fall into the 2 days or less scenario.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties 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.

§§510.500, 510.503, 510.506, 510.509, 510.512, 510.515, 510.518, 510.521 – Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. Any additional costs would be absorbed with existing resources. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact to OSCA for these sections in the fiscal note.

§544.453 – Persons being released from prison

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies for this section.

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 additional costs 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.

§600.042 – State Public Defender funding

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** deferred to the Office of the State Public Defender for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state the proposed legislation would allow SPD to receive gifts and grants in a specified public defender fund up to the currently authorized amount of \$1,250,000. It is unknown how much will be received within a fiscal year.

SPD noted that a minimal amount of donations have been made to General Revenue (GR) using this statute. SPD has solicited grants from Americorp Vista for in-kind donations and would like to solicit grants from the DOJ if the Quality Defense Act is passed. That legislation authorizes substantial grants for public defender organizations that have completed workload studies and are working to establish appropriate workloads. SPD would also investigate other grant funding available. The fiscal impact on General Revenue would be minimal as no funds have been deposited in GR as a result of the current statute.

Oversight assumes since no material amount of donations have been received by General Revenue through this statute, changing the designation to the new Public Defender – Federal and Other Fund would not create a material direct fiscal impact to the state.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

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

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 Public Safety (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Office of the Director, Fire Safety, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Highway Patrol, Missouri Veterans Commission, State Emergency Management Agency)**, the **Office of the Governor**, the **Missouri Department of Agriculture**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, the **Missouri National Guard**, the **MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System**, the **University of Missouri System**, the **City of Kansas City**, the **City of Springfield**, 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 **Clay County Auditor's Office**, the **Phelps County Sheriff's Office**, **Branson Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, the **West County Ems and Fire Protection District**, the **County Employees Retirement Fund**, the **Kansas City Public School Retirement System**, the **Kansas City Police Retirement System**, the **Sheriff's Retirement System**, the **Public Education Employees' Retirement System**, the **Rock Community Fire Protection District**, the **South River Drainage District**, the **University of Central Missouri**, **St. Charles Community College**, the **Office of the State Auditor**, the **Missouri House of Representatives**, the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**, the **Joint Committee on Education**, the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement**, **Legislative Research**, the **Oversight Division**, the **Missouri Senate**, the **Missouri State Employee's Retirement System**, 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 **Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District** assume a minimal fiscal impact from this proposal.

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 only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, local election authorities, county health departments, county recorders, nursing homes, county assessors, county auditors, circuit clerks, county collectors & treasurers, county prosecutors, public administrators, local law enforcement, fire protection districts, ambulance districts, school districts, utilities, 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)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Cost – OSCA – continuation of expenditures (§476.055) p.6-8</u>	(\$1,666,667)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$2,000,000)
<u>Cost – DOC - Increased incarceration costs (§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240) p.9</u>	(\$23,748)	(\$58,134)	(\$79,062)	(\$82,256)
<u>Cost – DOR – One-time IT Costs (§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240) p.11</u>	(\$33,653)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – OA – potential payout of claims to LEF against a state employee for violating this proposal (§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240) p.12</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$1,724,068)</u>	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$2,058,134)</u>	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$2,079,062)</u>	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$2,082,256)</u>

STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION FUND (0270)				
<u>Revenue</u> – OSCA – continuation of receipts received from \$7 court fee (§476.055) p.6-8	\$3,380,858	\$4,057,029	\$4,057,029	\$4,057,029
<u>Cost</u> – OSCA – continuation of expenditures (§476.055) p.6-8	(\$2,205,263)	(\$2,646,315)	(\$2,646,315)	(\$2,646,315)
FTE Change (continuation) – OSCA (§476.055) p.6-8	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION FUND	<u>\$1,175,595</u>	<u>\$1,410,714</u>	<u>\$1,410,714</u>	<u>\$1,410,714</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change (continuation) for the Statewide Court Automation Fund	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE	34 FTE
LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (0692)				
<u>Transfer In</u> – increase in appropriations to cover additional payouts (§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240) p. 12	\$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 (§§476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308,				

476.1310, 476.1313 & 565.240) p. 12	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LEGAL EXPENSE FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
PUBLIC DEFENDER – FEDERAL AND OTHER FUND				
<u>Income</u> - (\$600.042) Government grants, private gifts, donations, and bequests made to the Office of the Public Defender p.16	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER – FEDERAL AND OTHER FUND	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to</u> <u>Unknown</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026	Fully Implemented (FY 2028)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
<u>Costs</u> – County Circuits - increase to compensate jurors for service (\$494.455) p.14-15	(Unknown, could exceed \$213,662)	(Unknown, could exceed \$213,662)	(Unknown, could exceed \$213,662)	(Unknown, could exceed \$213,662)
<u>Costs</u> – County Circuits - increase to compensate jurors who serve 2 days or less up to \$10/day (\$494.455) p.14-15	(Up to \$23,664)	(Up to \$23,664)	(Up to \$23,664)	(Up to \$23,664)
<u>Savings/Cost</u> – Local Jails - implementing new provisions relating to setting bail or conditions of release (\$544.453) p. 16	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown)</u>

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>Unknown</u> <u>to</u> <u>(Unknown,</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$237,326)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown,</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$237,326)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown,</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$237,326)</u>	<u>Unknown to</u> <u>(Unknown,</u> <u>could</u> <u>exceed</u> <u>\$237,326)</u>

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

§476.055 – Statewide Court Automation

This act provides that any unexpended balance remaining in the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall be transferred to general revenue on September 1, 2029, rather than September 1, 2023, as provided in current law. Additionally, the court fee collected for the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall expire on September 1, 2029, rather than September 1, 2023. Finally, this act repeals the provision requiring the Court Automation Committee to complete its duties by September 1, 2025, and repeals the expiration date for the provision establishing the Statewide Court Automation Fund and the Court Automation Committee.

§§476.1300 to 476.1313 – Judicial Privacy Act

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.

Additionally, after receiving a written request, the government agency shall remove the judicial officer's personal information from publicly available content within five business days. After removal, 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 written 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 a written consent to release the personal information. A judicial officer's written request expires on such judicial officer's death. Additionally, this act shall not apply to disclosures required by provisions of law regarding lobbyist activities and campaign finance.

Written requests transmitted to a recorder of deeds shall only include information specific to eligible documents maintained by that county. Not more than five business days after the date on which the recorder of deeds receives the written request, the recorder shall shield the eligible documents listed in the written request and shall electronically reply to the written request with a list of any document not found in the records maintained by that recorder. In order to shield subsequent eligible documents, the judicial officer shall present a copy of their written request to the recorder at the time of recording and the recorder shall ensure that the eligible document is shielded within five business days. Eligible documents shall remain shielded until the recorder receives a court order or notarized affidavit signed by the judicial officer directing the recorder to terminate shielding. No recorder shall be liable for any damages under this provision, provided the recorder made a good faith effort to comply with such provisions and no recorder shall be liable for the release of any eligible document or any data from such documents that were released or accessed prior to the document being shielded.

§494.455 – Compensation of Jurors

This bill specifies that, except in Greene County, the County Commission in any county may vote to restructure juror compensation so that grand and petit jurors do not get paid for the first two days of service but thereafter will receive \$50 per day, as well as \$0.07 per mile for necessary travel from the juror's residence to the courthouse and back, to be paid by the county. A county commission may authorize compensation to a grand or petit juror for the first two days of service, but the compensation cannot exceed \$10 per day.

§544.453 – Persons being released from prison

This bill establishes certain factors that must be considered when a judge or judicial officer sets bail. Those factors include whether a person is a flight risk and whether the person poses a danger to a victim or witness to a crime or a danger to the community. The judge or judicial officer must also consider whether the defendant has committed a violent misdemeanor offense, sexual offense, or felony offense in the last five year and whether the defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a violent misdemeanor or felony or sexual offense within the last three years.

§565.240 – Unlawful Posting of Certain Information

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.

§600.042 – State Public Defender funding

Currently, any funds available from government grants, private gifts, donations, bequests, or other sources made to the Office of the Public Defender are deposited into the General Revenue Fund. This bill creates the "Public Defender - Federal and Other Fund" and provides that funding from any government grants, private gifts, donations, bequests, or other sources shall be deposited into such fund.

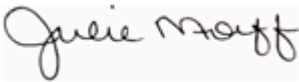
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

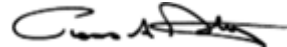
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Department of Social Services
Department of Health and Senior Services
Office of Administration
Office of Administration
 Administrative Hearing Commission
 Budget and Planning
Missouri Department of Transportation
Department of Revenue
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of the State Treasurer
Attorney General's Office
Office of the Governor
Kansas City
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
Missouri House of Representatives
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Department of Corrections
Phelps County Sheriff's Office
Branson Police Department
St. Joseph Police Department
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Office of the Secretary of State

Missouri Senate
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Office of the State Auditor
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Mental Health
St. Louis City
Department of Economic Development
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
 Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control
 Capitol Police
 Office of the Director
 Fire Safety
 Missouri Gaming Commission
 Missouri Highway Patrol
 Missouri Veterans Commission
 State Emergency Management Agency
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri National Guard
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
University of Missouri System
City of Springfield
Platte County Board of Elections
St. Louis County Board of Elections
Newton County Health Department
Lincoln County Assessor's Office
Clay County Auditor's Office
West County Ems and Fire Protection District
County Employees Retirement Fund
Kansas City Public School Retirement System
Kansas City Police Retirement System
Public Education Employees' Retirement System
Rock Community Fire Protection District
South River Drainage District
University of Central Missouri
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Legislative Research
Oversight Division
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan
State Tax Commission
Joint Committee on Education
Howell County Assessor's Office

Sheriff's Retirement System
St. Charles Community College
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System
Missouri Department of Conservation
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund
Christian County Auditor's Office
Wayne County PWSD #2
Missouri State University
Kansas City Board of Elections
St. Louis County Health Department
Local Government Employees Retirement System
Blackwater Reorganized Common Sewer District
Little Blue Valley Sewer District
Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan
Cole Camp Ambulance District
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District



Julie Morff
Director
April 28, 2023



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
April 28, 2023