

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 3915S.01I  
 Bill No.: SB 820  
 Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Motor Vehicles  
 Type: Original  
 Date: January 9, 2024

Bill Summary: This proposal creates the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
General Revenue	(\$48,445)	(\$118,593)	(\$181,448)	(\$358,957)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$48,445)</b>	<b>(\$118,593)</b>	<b>(\$181,448)</b>	<b>(\$358,957)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</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.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2025</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**FISCAL ANALYSIS**

**ASSUMPTION**

**§575.151 – Fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle**

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal creates the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a law enforcement motor vehicle. A violation of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 is a class D felony. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 is a class B felony. A violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 is a class A felony.

For each new violent class D felony, the department estimates four people could be sentenced to prison and four to probation. The average sentence for a violent class D felony offense is 5.7 years, of which 4 years will be served in prison with 3 years to first release. The remaining 1.7 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 16 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2028.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	4	8	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Parole					4	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	4	8	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	4	8	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Field Population	4	8	12	16	20	23	23	23	23	23
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence have an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served, on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

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

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parole						1	2	3	4	4
Probation										
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Field Population						1	2	3	4	4
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

Given the seriousness of class A felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class A felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class A felony have an average sentence length of 17.1 years and serve, on average, 12.3 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The sentence lengths associated with these offenses pushes the estimate of total cumulative impact on the department beyond the 10-year time frame of this fiscal note. However, the estimated impact by FY 2034 is 10 additional offenders in prison.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parole										
Probation										
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Field Population										
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 31 additional offenders in prison and 27 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2034.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Probations	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	6	12	18	24	26	27	28	29	30	31
Parole	0	0	0	0	4	8	9	10	11	11
Probation	4	8	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	6	12	18	24	26	27	28	29	30	31
Field Population	4	8	12	16	20	24	25	26	27	27
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for <b>probation and parole</b>	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	6	(\$9,689)	(\$48,445)	0	\$0	4	(\$48,445)
Year 2	12	(\$9,689)	(\$118,593)	0	\$0	8	(\$118,593)
Year 3	18	(\$9,689)	(\$181,448)	0	\$0	12	(\$181,448)
Year 4	24	(\$9,689)	(\$246,769)	0	\$0	16	(\$246,769)
Year 5	26	(\$9,689)	(\$272,680)	0	\$0	20	(\$272,680)
Year 6	27	(\$9,689)	(\$288,831)	0	\$0	24	(\$288,831)
Year 7	28	(\$9,689)	(\$305,519)	0	\$0	25	(\$305,519)
Year 8	29	(\$9,689)	(\$322,759)	0	\$0	26	(\$322,759)
Year 9	30	(\$9,689)	(\$340,566)	0	\$0	27	(\$340,566)
Year 10	31	(\$9,689)	(\$358,957)	0	\$0	27	(\$358,957)

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 \$26.545 per day or an annual cost of \$9,689 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 \$99.90 per day or an annual cost of \$36,464 per offender and includes personal services, all institutional E&E, medical and mental health, fringe, and miscellaneous expenses. None of these costs include construction to increase institutional capacity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Department of Revenue**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Office of the State Public Defender**, the **Phelps County Sheriff's Department**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, and the **St. Louis County Police Department** 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> – State Government	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (\$575.151) Increased incarceration costs	<u>(\$48,445)</u>	<u>(\$118,593)</u>	<u>(\$181,448)</u>	<u>(\$358,957)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b><u>(\$48,445)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$118,593)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$181,448)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$358,957)</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> – Local Government	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

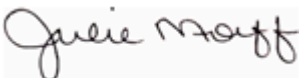
This act establishes "Valentine's Law" which creates the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle if the person knows that a law enforcement officer is attempting to detain the vehicle and the person flees at a high speed which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death or actually causes physical injury or death to another person. This shall be a class D felony if the person creates a substantial risk of injury, a class B felony if the person causes physical injury, and a class A felony if the person causes death of another.

Additionally, a person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop if he or she has seen or heard or reasonably should have seen or heard emergency lights or sounds. It shall not be a defense that the law enforcement officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest.

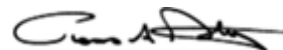
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol  
Department of Revenue  
Missouri Department of Transportation  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Phelps County Sheriff's Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Louis County Sheriff's Department



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