COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 4009S.02I Bill No.: SB 811

Subject: Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils; Children and Minors;

Children's Division; Department of Social Services; Crimes and Punishment;

Health Care

Type: Original

Date: January 16, 2024

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to child protection.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND							
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully			
				Implemented			
				(FY 2032)			
General Revenue	Could exceed	Could exceed		Could exceed			
	(\$2,369,862)	(\$1,462,294)	(Unknown)	(\$166,944)			
Total Estimated Net							
Effect on General	Could exceed	Could exceed		Could exceed			
Revenue	(\$2,369,862)	(\$1,462,294)	(Unknown)	(\$166,944)			

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS								
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully				
				Implemented				
				(FY 2032)				
Missouri Public Health								
Services Fund (0298)*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0				
Total Estimated Net								
Effect on Other State								
Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0				

^{*} Income from increased fees and expenses are estimated at \$1.5 million beginning in FY 2027 and net to \$0.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS								
FUND	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully				
AFFECTED				Implemented				
				(FY 2032)				
Total Estimated								
Net Effect on								
All Federal								
Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0				

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)								
FUND	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully				
AFFECTED				Implemented				
				(FY 2032)				
General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE				
Missouri Public								
Health Services								
Fund (0298)	0 FTE	0 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE				
Total Estimated								
Net Effect on								
FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE				

- ⊠ 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	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully			
AFFECTED				Implemented			
				(FY 2032)			
Local							
Government	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			

FISCAL ANALYSIS

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ASSUMPTION

§191.332 - Newborn screening requirements

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state, since this proposal will add a screening test to the Missouri State Public Health Laboratory (MSPHL) newborn screening program, initial General Revenue pick-up is needed to start the expansion until a time the test can be offered as a service and subsequent ongoing costs applied to the newborn screening fee. Due to the expected time to build and implement the program, it is necessary for general revenue to support these initial costs for two years during this period. After test development and verification is complete (approximately two years), then the test will be provided to full-population screening as a service provided and therefore a service that can be charged in the fee. Current balances in operating funds are not adequate to support this expanded testing. Cost estimates provided are based on the approach of two years general revenue support and then migration to the newborn screening fee when the service is provided.

Section 191.332.3 of the proposed legislation allows the DHSS to increase the newborn screening fee which will be deposited into the Missouri Public Health Services Fund. The current newborn screening fee will be increased to cover the costs associated with conducting this test. The fee will be charged to hospitals, birthing clinics, and other entities delivering babies. This will be increased after two years.

DHSS states the provisions of §191.332.8 will incur the following costs:

Personnel Costs of one FTE Senior Laboratory Scientist (\$55,277 annually), and one FTE Laboratory Scientist (\$49,885 annually). The Personnel costs are included in the General Revenue Fund for FY25 and FY26. The third year, FY27, costs will switch to the Missouri Public Health Services Fund (0298).

Laboratory Equipment with costs of \$900,000 for Testing Equipment and two UPLC Mass Spectrometers. Laboratory Supplies with costs of \$200,000 for reagents and consumables; Professional Services with a cost of \$34,500 in FY25 for retrofitting laboratory space (one-time), and ongoing costs beginning in FY25 of \$956,250 for 2nd Tier Testing. These costs are included in the General Revenue Fund for FY25 and FY26. The third year, FY27, costs will switch to the Missouri Public Health Services Fund (0298).

DHSS states \$34,500 will be needed to renovate existing laboratory space to meet space requirements of new testing instrumentation. The calculation of 690 square feet * \$50 per square foot is based off previous similar space renovation.

The MSPHL assumes testing costs based on current FDA requirements for laboratory-developed tests. The assay for metachromactic leukodystrophy (MLD) is not FDA-cleared and is considered a laboratory-developed test. The FDA has proposed new rules to regulate laboratory-

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developed test methods and the cost impact of the new rules is unknown. The MSPHL could require additional funding to continue MLD testing if the FDA approves the new rules.

DHSS assumes ITSD costs, if any, are negligible.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the DHSS.

§§566.151 and 567.030 – Criminal offenses involving a child

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §§566.151 and 567.030 expand the applicability of the offenses of enticement of a child and patronizing prostitution, respectively. Section 566.151 changes the age of the victim from any person who is less than fifteen to seventeen years of age. Section 567.030 changes the age of the victim from less than eighteen years of age but older than fourteen to older than fifteen years of age. The bill changes the existing class D felony to a class B felony.

Regarding §566.151, the increase in the minimum age under which a person can be considered enticed as a child could create additional instances in which a person could be charged with a crime under this section. However, there is no available data to determine the number of 16 and 17 year olds to whom this could have potentially applied. Therefore, the impact is an unknown cost.

There were three (3) new court commitments to prison and five (5) new probation cases under §567.030 during FY 2023. These offenses would be changed from class D felonies to class B felonies. The average sentence length for a class D felony sex and child abuse offense is 6.6 years, with 5.3 years spent in prison. Changing this to a class B felony would extend the sentence length to 9.0 years, with 7.2 years spent in prison.

The estimated cumulative impact on the department could be an additional 15 offenders in prison and an additional (4) offenders on field supervision by FY 2032.

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

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
New Admissions										
Current Law	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
After Legislation	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislatio	n - Current La	w)								
Admissions										
Probations										
Cumulative Populations										
Prison						6	14	15	15	15
Parole						-6	-10	-4	4	4
Probation										
Impact										
Prison Population						6	14	15	15	15
Field Population						-6	-10	-4	4	4
Population Change							4	11	19	19

					Total cost		Grand Total -
				Change in	for		Prison and
				probation	probation	# to/from	Probation
	# to	Cost per	Total Costs for	& parole	and	probation	(includes 2%
	prison	year	prison	officers	parole	& parole	inflation)
Year 1	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 2	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 3	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 4	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 5	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 6	6	(\$9,689)	(\$64,185)	0	\$0	(6)	(\$64,185)
Year 7	14	(\$9,689)	(\$152,759)	0	\$0	(10)	(\$152,759)
Year 8	15	(\$9,689)	(\$166,944)	0	\$0	(4)	(\$166,944)
Year 9	15	(\$9,689)	(\$170,283)	0	\$0	4	(\$170,283)
Year 10	15	(\$9,689)	(\$173,689)	0	\$0	4	(\$173,689)

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

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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 notes, from information provided by the State Courts Administrator, the following number of felony convictions under §566.151 and §567.030:

	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>
§566.151 felonies	15	19	25	22	24
§567.030 felonies	1	0	2	3	10

Oversight notes the felony convictions under §566.151 are a class F felony.

Oversight will reflect DOC's impact as an unknown impact to the General Revenue Fund. Oversight notes it would take roughly 26 additional prisoners to reach the \$250,000 cost threshold. Oversight will assume a fiscal impact for these sections of less than \$250,000.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

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

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 **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state 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 any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to OSCA for fiscal note purposes.

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Officials from the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol, the Department of Social Services, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, the Office of Administration, the Office of the State Public Defender, the Phelps County Sheriff's Department, the Branson Police 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.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other sheriffs' departments, police departments and hospitals 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.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

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.

FISCAL IMPACT – State Government	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
GENERAL REVENUE				
Costs – DHSS/ MSPHL (§191.332) Newborn screening p. 3-4				
Personal Service (2 FTE)	(\$87,635)	(\$107,265)	\$0	\$0
Fringe Benefits	(\$58,999)	(\$71,614)	\$0	\$0
Exp. & Equip.	(\$1,030,478)	(\$102,000)	\$0	\$0
Laboratory Supplies	(\$202,000)	(\$206,040)	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	(\$990,750)	(\$975,375)	\$0	\$0
Total Costs -	(\$2,369,862)	(\$1,462,294)	\$0	\$0
FTE Change	2 FTE	2 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE
		2112	0112	V112
Cost – DOC (§§566.151 and 567.030) Increased				Could exceed
incarceration costs p. 4-6	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(\$166,944)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	Could exceed (\$2,369,862)	Could exceed (\$1,462,294)	(Unknown)	<u>Could</u> <u>exceed</u> (\$166,944)
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE

FISCAL IMPACT – State Government	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
MISSOURI PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FUND (0298)				
Income - DHSS/ MSPHL				Likely to
(§191.332) Increase in				exceed
newborn screening fees p.3-4	\$0	\$0	\$1,493,941	\$1,493,941
Costs – DHSS/ MSPHL				
(§191.332) Newborn				Likely to
screening p.3-4				exceed
Personal Service	\$0	\$0	(\$109,411)	(\$109,411)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	(72,446)	(72,446)
Exp. & Equip	\$0	\$0	(\$104,040)	(\$104,040)
Laboratory Supplies	\$0	\$0	(\$210,161)	(\$210,161)
Professional Services	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	(\$997,883)	(\$997,883)
<u>Total Costs</u> -	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	(\$1,493,941)	(\$1,493,941)
FTE Change	0 FTE	0 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
ESTIMATED NET				
EFFECT ON THE				
MISSOURI PUBLIC				
HEALTH SERVICES				
FUND	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Estimated Net FTE Change				
on General Revenue	0 FTE	0 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

FISCAL IMPACT – Local	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully
Government	(10 Mo.)			Implemented
				(FY 2032)
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

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FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies provisions relating to child protection, including: (1) Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; (2) newborn screening; (3) Children's Division contractors; (4) Children's Division employees; (5) privileged and confidential communications; (6) qualified residential treatment programs; and (7) sexual offenses involving children.

NEWBORN SCREENING

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall expand existing newborn screening requirements to include metachromatic leukodystrophy (MLD), by January 1, 2025, and subject to appropriations. (§ 191.332)

SEXUAL OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN

Under current law, a person over 21 years old commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades any person less than 15 years old to engage in sexual conduct. This act changes the age to less than 17 years old.

Additionally, this act modifies the offense of patronizing prostitution if the person patronized for prostitution is ages 15 to 17 it shall be a Class E felony and if the person is less than 15 years old it shall be a Class B felony. (§§ 566.151 and 567.030)

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

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SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office Department of Corrections Department of Health and Senior Services Department of Mental Health Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol Department of Social Services Joint Committee on Administrative Rules Missouri Office of Prosecution Services Office of Administration Office of the Secretary of State Office of the State Courts Administrator Office of the State Public Defender Phelps County Sheriff's Department Branson Police Department Kansas City Police Department St. Louis County Police Department

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