

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0882H.06C
Bill No.: HCS for SS for SB 221
Subject: Courts; Judges; Civil Procedure
Type: Original
Date: May 7, 2025

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions related to civil jurisprudence.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
General Revenue*	Unknown to (Could exceed \$3,859,104)	Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,389,182)	Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,456,895)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	Unknown to (Could exceed \$3,859,104)	Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,389,182)	Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,456,895)

*Oversight assumes \$0 to (Unknown) costs for LEF claims could exceed \$250,000 annually for all funds combined.

*Oversight assumes an unknown savings for worker's compensation claims and an unknown savings from the restriction on ALJ salary increases. Oversight assumes the potential savings could exceed \$250,000.

**Oversight assumes \$0 to (Unknown) OSCA impact would be less than \$250,000 annually.

***Oversights an unknown savings for DOC from reductions in costs resulting from diversions to mental health treatment courts. Oversight assumes the potential savings could exceed \$250,000.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Other State	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
State Legal Expense**/**	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colleges and Universities	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
Basic Civil Legal Services	(\$242,221)	(\$848,441)	(\$848,441)
State Highways & Transportation Department	(\$191,163)	(\$227,657)	(\$232,210)
Treatment Court Resources*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	(Could exceed \$433,414)	(Could exceed \$1,076,098)	(Could exceed \$1,080,651)

*Income and payouts assumed to net to zero.

**Oversight assumes \$0 to (Unknown) costs for LEF claims could exceed \$250,000 annually for all funds combined.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Federal*	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes \$0 to (Unknown) costs for LEF claims could exceed \$250,000 annually for all funds combined.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
General Revenue	10 FTE	10 FTE	10 FTE
Basic Civil Legal Services	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
State Highways & Transportation Department	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	13 FTE	13 FTE	13 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 AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Local Government*	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes \$0 to (Unknown) costs for claims could exceed \$250,000 for all funds combined.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§210.110 – Central registry

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state the DSS is unclear whether changes to §210.110(3), RSMo., are intended to apply retrospectively to impact persons already on the central registry or to require an action by DSS to add a person to the central registry. If the changes to §210.110(3), RSMo., do not require action to add a new person to the central registry or to remove persons currently on the central registry, the DSS anticipates no fiscal impact. Should the changes to §210.110(3), RSMo., be interpreted to require action to add a new person to the central registry or for removal of persons currently listed on the central registry, DSS anticipates the need for additional legal and children's division resources. **The extent of the additional resources is unknown; therefore, the fiscal impact is estimated between zero to unknown.**

Oversight verified with DSS officials that any potential impact (if there is a cost) of changes to the central registry could exceed \$250,000 annually to the General Revenue (GR) Fund.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will present the fiscal impact of this proposal as provided by DSS. The \$0 to (Unknown) fiscal impact will be to GR.

§§214.330 and 469.401 – 469.487 – Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state these sections attempt to modify the uniform fiduciary income and principal act, and the definitions used under these statutes. DOR notes that some of these changes may impact how fiduciary are taxed in the future.

DOR is unable to provide a detailed fiscal impact of these provisions at the present time. The department notes that \$87,264,064 is collected in fiduciary tax annually. DOR is unsure how much of that tax could be impacted under these changes, if any. DOR assumes at this time; the impact is unknown.

Oversight contacted DOR officials regarding their response. Based on the information provided, the DOR's General Counsel's Office did not have further information regarding the impact of this proposal except that it is assumed any impact would be to the General Revenue Fund and that the unknown impact may possibly be a loss. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight will present a \$0 to (Unknown) loss of tax revenue to GR and it is further assumed if there is an impact, that the impact could exceed \$250,000 annually.

§§217.362, 302.309, and 559.115 – Limited driving privileges

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state this legislation will likely lead to an increase in limited driving privilege court orders received by the department. There is no data to assist in determining the volume of orders the department will receive but the DOR anticipates it will not cause additional FTE. If the increase is more significant than anticipated, and unable to be absorbed by existing staff, additional FTE may be requested through the routine appropriations process.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOR. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOR's no impact for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the DOR may request funding through the appropriation process.

§§287.200, 287.615 and 287.835 – Workers' compensation administrative law judges

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** state §287.200.3(2) of this proposal adds a provision for an award of permanent total disability to suspend the lifetime payment when the employee is restored to his or her regular work or its equivalent. This provision could potentially decrease the cost of a workers' compensation claim. The potential cost to the state is unknown. The amount of cost decrease, if any, cannot be estimated as it would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and judicial interpretation of the changes.

Oversight has no information to the contrary and will range the fiscal impact of this proposal as \$0 to Unknown savings. It is assumed the potential savings would be less than \$250,000 annually since the number of employees restored to his/her regular work would likely be very low.

Officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR)** state §287.610 would have an impact if paying attorney fees on a complaint made against an ALJ by the Director to AHC that was found to be invalid. However, the impact is unknown and incalculable because DOLIR doesn't know how much an attorney fee would be.

Oversight assumes attorney fees related to a complaint filed would be minimal and absorbable by DOLIR and will present no fiscal impact for this agency. Oversight further assumes, if fees were significant, DOLIR could request additional funding through the appropriations process.

Officials from the **Missouri State Employee's Retirement System (MOSERS)** state as it relates to MOSERS, this proposal, if enacted, would remove §287.835.1 and allow an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) and the ALJ's beneficiary to remain entitled to ALJ plan retirement benefits if the ALJ were removed from office by impeachment or for misconduct, or disbarred from the practice of law.

This proposal would result in an unknown cost as it would allow the ALJ and the ALJ's beneficiary to receive a benefit that they would not otherwise receive under the current plan provisions.

Oversight assumes this would impact a minimal number of ALJs. Therefore, Oversight assumes this would not result in an increase in employer contributions.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** state §287.470.2 is added which allows the name, information, and fee arrangement to be changed on a PTD (permanent and total disability) and/or SIF (Second Injury Fund) file so long as written permission is given by both the claimant and attorney. This addition will have no fiscal impact.

Section 287.610.8 is repealed 287.610.2, 287.610.3, 287.610.4 and 287.610.5 are modified. These provisions do not impact total state revenues.

Section 287.615.1(2) repeals the position of chief legal counsel. These provisions do not impact total state revenues.

Section 287.835.1, which prohibits ALJs who are removed from office from receiving benefits, is repealed. These provisions do not impact total state revenues.

Section 621.045.4 is added allowing the AHC to conduct hearings in cases of complaints. These provisions do not impact total state revenues.

Oversight assumes there could be a potential savings that could exceed \$250,000 if ALJs are not subject to the increase when pay raises for executive employees are appropriated.

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER)** state its review of the legislation indicates it would not affect retirement plan benefits as defined in §105.660(9).

Officials from the **Department of Corrections** defer to the Office of Administration for response regarding the potential fiscal impact of this section.

§347.143 – Grants circuit courts ability to dissolve limited liability companies under certain circumstances

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HB 125), officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. However, the AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in 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.

§§455.035, 456.1-108, 456.10-1005, 474.540, 474.542, 474.544, 474.546, 474.548, 474.550, 474.552, 474.554, 474.556, 474.558, 474.560, 474.562, 474.564 & 474.600 – Estate Planning

Officials from the **Clay County Auditor** estimate this proposal will cost their county approximately \$5,000 per year due to the increase in age for appointing a Guardian ad Litem from 17 to 18 years of age (§455.035.3).

Oversight has no information to the contrary. However, Oversight assumes Clay County will be able to absorb the minimal cost associated with this proposal and will present no fiscal impact for this organization.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (Perfect HCS HB 176), officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal could be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

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.

Upon brief review, **Oversight** notes that electronic wills are only accepted in a few states currently. Some states have updated their statutes to allow e-wills. Electronic wills are now legal in Nevada, Florida, Indiana, and Arizona. Utah and Colorado have also recently adopted the Uniform Electronic Wills Act, which is a model law created by the Uniform Laws Commission. In other instances, some state courts have accepted e-wills on a case-by-case basis. COVID-19 also caused some courts to temporarily allow remote witnessing as an emergency measure.

§476.806 – Modifies provisions relating to fees and expenses for an interpreter/translator

Oversight notes in response to similar legislation from the current session (HB 182), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated pursuant to the most recent census data, 6.3 % of the Missouri population speaks a language other than English at home, and of those, 2.1 % have limited English proficiency.

OSCA assumes that with approximately 981,299 civil cases with a minimum of two hours for an interpreter per case, the cost is projected to be \$324,565 annually to the General Revenue Fund. (981,299 *6.3%*2.1%*\$125 interpreter rate/hr *2 = \$324,565)

Oversight notes the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC) tracks language diversity to inform the public, businesses, agencies, organizations, and other stakeholders of the unique language diversity across Missouri. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey asks if a person speaks a language other than English at home,

what language they speak, and how well they speak English to create statistics about language and the ability to speak English.

In a report issued by the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development, reporting on Missouri Language Diversity (Many Languages of Missouri, February 2024), data from the American Community Survey 5-Year estimates for 2018-2022 state 94% of Missouri residents speak only English. The remaining 6% have a primary language other than English but include those fluent in English as well as those with have a limited proficiency in English.

In addition, information provided by the Migration Policy Institute for 2022 provides that for Missouri's population age 5 and older, 6.4% of the population speak a language other than English at home. Of those that are foreign born, 37.3% speak English less than "very well".

Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, **Oversight** will use the estimates provided by OSCA.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HB 182), officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

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.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HB 182), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

§§476.1300 - 476.1313 – Modifies provisions relating to judicial security

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** state §§476.1300 to 476.1313 of this bill provides restrictions on the use of a court-related 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 notes because this bill creates a possible new cause of action, Oversight will show a net \$0 direct fiscal impact for the LEF and a possible \$0 to (unknown) fiscal impact to General Revenue and other state funds. Oversight notes the possible litigation exposure as described by OA could also apply to colleges and universities, federal funds, as well as local political subdivisions as the LEF does not cover costs for local political subdivisions or colleges and universities in most cases. For fiscal note purposes only, Oversight will range costs from \$0 to

(Unknown) for all funds. Oversight will assume the unknown impact could reach the \$250,000 threshold.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HCS HB 1457), officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal could be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

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.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HCS HB 1457), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender**, the **Jackson County Election Board**, the **Kansas City Election Board**, the **St. Louis City Board of Elections**, the **Kansas City Public School Retirement System**, the **Morgan County Public Water Supply District #2**, the **Joint Committee on Education**, the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement**, the and the **Missouri State Employee's Retirement System** each assumed the proposal would 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.

In response to a previous version of this proposal, officials from the **City of Osceola**, the **Osceola Water/Wastewater District** and the **Mid-Continent Public Library** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

§477.650 – Basic Civil Legal Services Fund

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assume this proposal would repeal the expiration date of the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund. The Basic Civil Legal Services Fund annual appropriations are approximately \$5.1 million and 2 FTE.

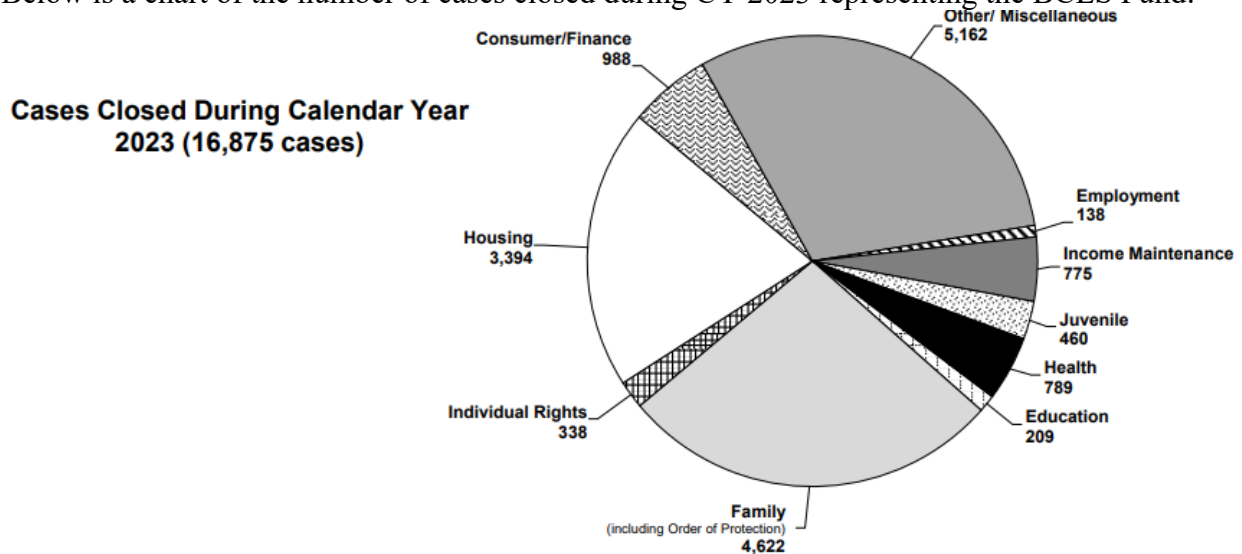
In response to similar legislation from the current year (HCS HB 83), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** stated §477.650.7's repeal eliminates the current December 31, 2025, sunset date for the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund. Because the elimination of this sunset will preserve the status quo, it will have no impact on state revenues, TSR or 18e.

Oversight notes the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund (BCLS) is a statutorily created fund (SB 447 in 2003) and was created to fund the work of Missouri's four Legal Aid programs, which provide access to the civil justice system to low-income Missourians (who live at or below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level) to protect their fundamental legal rights. The fund is set to expire December 31, 2025.

One of the focuses of the Legal Aid programs is to ensure that adults and children have access to medical care through the MoHealthNet system.

Legal Aid staff bring cases to obtain access to medical care for their clients. There are four regional Legal Aid offices: Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbia and Springfield. In FY22, over \$125 million from punitive damages awarded in talc litigation in Missouri was transferred from the Tort Victims Compensation Fund into the BCLS. This represents the largest single payment into the BCLS, and this funding was paid to legal service organizations.

Below is a chart of the number of cases closed during CY 2023 representing the BCLS Fund:



The fund has a court filing fee on certain civil and criminal actions of \$20 in the Missouri Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, \$10 in the circuit courts and \$8 in the associate circuit courts. The fund has received the following receipts during FY 2020 to FY 2024:

Basic Civil Legal Services Fund (0757)	
FY 20	\$ 4,290,667
FY 21	\$ 3,868,347
FY 22	\$ 3,865,619
FY 23	\$ 4,047,390
FY 24	\$ 4,281,742
Total	\$20,353,765
5 year avg	\$ 4,070,753
Source: State Treasurer Fund Activity Reports	

Below is a history of the expended funds for the last 5 years:

Basic Civil Legal Services Fund (0757)			
	Appropriation	Actual Expenditures	Unexpended Funds
FY 20	\$5,099,958	\$4,467,368	\$ 632,590
FY 21	\$7,701,418	\$7,559,124	\$ 142,294
FY 22	\$5,102,383	\$3,903,651	\$1,198,732
FY 23	\$5,108,764	\$3,997,430	\$1,111,334
FY 24	\$5,117,803	\$4,668,397	\$ 449,406
FY 25	\$5,127,681	N/A	N/A
Last 5 yr avg.	\$5,626,065	\$4,919,194	\$ 706,871

Source: OSCA Budget Requests Books

Oversight notes the balance of the BCLS (0757) at December 31, 2024 was \$264,070.

Oversight notes this proposal removes the expiration date of these provisions. If the proposal is extended, Oversight assumes revenue and expenditure activity will continue for the fund. Since the fund does not expire until December 31, 2025, Oversight assumes only half of the average receipts and expenditures would be shown for FY26. Therefore, Oversight will use the average amounts from the table above to reflect the fiscal impact.

The appropriations for the BCLS Fund includes 2 FTEs according to OSCA. **Oversight** assumes should this proposal be extended, the 2 FTEs will also continue to be funded through the BCLS Fund.

§478.001 – Treatment courts

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state the potential budgetary impact of this proposal could initially be \$600,000 and continue to increase to an unknown amount due to the growth in mental health courts. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight notes this proposal provides that before August 28, 2027, a treatment court division shall be established by each circuit court to provide an alternative system to dispose of cases which stem from a substance use disorder or mental health disorder. A mental health court may be established by any circuit court to provide an alternative to dispose of cases that stem from a mental health disorder or co-occurring disorder.

Currently all 46 circuits provide treatment court services with an estimated 6,092 participants for CY 2023. The Treatment Court Division has 147 programs representing services for adult drugs, DWI, veterans, families and juveniles. Oversight assumes this proposal will add mental health to the services as an alternative to incarceration/probation.

Based upon FY 2023 expenditures for treatment courts using the Treatment Court Resources Fund (0733), cost per participant is \$1,521 (\$9,642,143/6,092). There are many other factors that affect the operating costs associated with establishing and maintaining treatment courts which vary from county to county throughout the state.

OSCA's budget book presented the following information:

	CY 2023 participants	CY 2023 Programs
Adult Drug Treatment Court	4,245	82
DWI Treatment Court	1,016	27
Veterans Treatment Court	369	17
Family Treatment Court	429	17
Juvenile Treatment Court	33	4

Oversight is unaware of the number of mental health treatment courts that could be established, when those services would be needed and/or where those services would be located. Oversight assumes when the mental health treatment court services are needed within a certain circuit, OSCA would request the proper appropriation authority for those expenditures through the budget appropriation process. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000) in costs because of the potential growth in mental health courts. Oversight will reflect this as a transfer out of the General Revenue Fund and transfer into the Treatment Court Resources Fund.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §478.001 adds that a mental health treatment court may be established by any circuit court to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases that stem from a mental health disorder or co-occurring disorder. The department uses a classification system (1-5) that correlates an offender's mental health impairment with the necessary services and/or interventions for treatment of the disorder. It is unknown how many of the offenders with applicable mental health concerns that would typically be sentenced to the Department of Corrections would instead be diverted by the court to a mental health treatment court. Therefore, the department assumes an **unknown fiscal impact**.

Regarding §478.001.7, as statute has already mandated veterans treatment courts may be created, it is assumed the courts have already done so and have been utilizing them. Therefore, this change has no impact.

Oversight notes the provisions of this section provide for the establishment of a mental health court as an alternative for the disposal of cases that typically are sentenced to the DOC. In response to similar legislation from the current session (SB 143), DOC stated the department is unable to project a savings amount and assumes an unknown fiscal impact. Oversight notes if only 24 people are diverted away from DOC as a result of the mental health treatment courts, the savings would exceed \$250,000 annually ($\$10,485 \text{ annual incarceration costs} \times 24 = \$251,640$). Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight will present a \$0 to unknown savings to the General Revenue Fund.

In response to the previous version of this proposal, officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

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.

In response to the previous version of this proposal, officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender** 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 agency.

§§478.550, 478.600, 478.700, 478.705, and 478.710– Adds additional judgeships in certain judicial circuits

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HCS HBs 93 & 1139), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated this proposed legislation authorizes additional Judgeships in certain Judicial Circuits.

§478.550 – Associate Circuit Judge to 23rd judicial circuit

Section 478.550 adds one additional associate circuit judge to the Twenty-Third Judicial circuit to be elected in 2028. This shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional judges per county. The FY26 salary of an associate circuit judge is projected to be \$166,154 plus E&E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

The addition of an associate circuit judge includes a senior court clerk for the associate circuit judge. The FY25 starting salary for a senior court clerk is \$46,057 plus E & E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

§478.600 – Circuit Judge to 11th judicial circuit

Section 478.600 adds one additional circuit judge to the Eleventh Judicial circuit to be elected in 2026. The FY26 salary of a circuit judge is projected to be \$180,602 plus E&E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

The addition of a circuit judge includes a court reporter for the circuit judge. The FY25 starting salary of a court reporter is \$72,516 plus E & E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

§478.700 – Circuit Judge to 25th judicial circuit

Section 478.700 adds one additional circuit judge to the Twenty-fifth Judicial circuit to be elected in 2026. The FY26 salary of a circuit judge is projected to be \$180,602 plus E&E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

The addition of a circuit judge includes a court reporter for the circuit judge. The FY25 starting salary of a court reporter is \$72,516 plus E & E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

§478.705 – Associate Judge for Miller County

Section 478.705 adds an associate circuit judge to be elected in 2028 for Miller County. This shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional judges per county. The FY26 salary of an associate circuit judge is projected to be \$166,154 plus E&E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

The addition of an associate circuit judge includes a senior court clerk for the associate circuit judge. The FY25 starting salary for a senior court clerk is \$46,057 plus E & E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

§478.710 - Circuit Judge to 32nd judicial circuit

Section 478.710 adds one additional circuit judge to the Thirty-Second Judicial circuit to be elected in 2028. The FY26 salary of a circuit judge is projected to be \$180,602 plus E&E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

The addition of a circuit judge includes a court reporter for the circuit judge. The FY25 starting salary of a court reporter is \$72,516 plus E &E of \$2,978 (\$2,117 one-time; \$861 on-going).

In summary, OSCA states the proposed legislation adds 12 FTE with an approximate cost of \$1,472,630 annually.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Oversight notes the estimated cost provided by OSCA does not include fringe benefits. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight will estimate the fringe benefits for the proposed FTE, plus a 2% inflation factor for salaries and E&E.

Oversight also notes the provisions of this proposal removes \$479.690 (one circuit judge and one court reporter). Oversight has adjusted OSCA's fiscal impact accordingly.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** state:

Section 478.376 mandates there shall be three circuit judges in the sixth judicial circuit. In the event there are not already three circuit judges funded in the Judiciary's budget, this legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

Section 478.550.5 mandates there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the twenty-third judicial circuit. B&P assumes this legislative change will prompt an additional funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific estimates.

Section 478.610.1 mandates there shall be five circuit judges in the thirteenth judicial circuit rather than the three currently mandated in statute. In the event there are not already five circuit judges funded in the Judiciary's budget, this legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

Section 478.690.1 mandates there shall be three circuit judges in the twenty-fourth judicial circuit rather than the two currently mandated in statute. In the event there are not already three circuit judges funded in the Judiciary's budget, this legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

Section 478.700.1 mandates there shall be three circuit judges in the twenty-fifth judicial circuit rather than the two currently mandated in statute. In the event there are not already three circuit judges funded in the Judiciary's budget, this legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

Section 478.705.3 mandates there shall be one additional associate circuit judge in Miller County. This legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

Section 478.710.1 mandates there shall be three circuit judges in the thirty-second judicial circuit rather than the two currently mandated in statute. In the event there are not already three circuit judges funded in the Judiciary's budget, this legislative change may prompt a new funding request from the Judiciary. B&P defers to OSCA for specific cost estimates.

§483.083 – Compensation of circuit clerks

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** provide the following information:

- 1) In counties of the first classification each circuit clerk shall annually receive compensation in the amount of \$94,330;
- 2) In counties of the second or fourth classification each circuit clerk shall annually receive compensation in the amount of \$90,573;
- 3) In counties of the third classification each circuit clerk shall annually receive compensation in the amount of \$85,565.

The fiscal impact for circuit clerks would be a cost of \$1,455,972 annually to the General Revenue Fund.

Oversight notes the provisions of §483.083.3 are removed. In this provision, each person who was ordered by the judge to make child support payments through the clerk's office in Marion County was to be charged \$10 annually on/before February 1st with the fee to be paid to the state. Oversight has no way to determine the potential loss of this fee, but assumes it is less than \$250,000 annually. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight will present the costs provided by OSCA, adjusted 2% annually and show an (Unknown) loss for the fees that were to be collected from persons making child support payments through the clerk's office.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** state within the provisions of §483.083.1, circuit clerks within the first, second, third, and fourth counties of classification are set to receive varying increases of compensation contingent on the county of classification they represent. Section 483.083.1 indicates the salary adjustments provided by this section shall not be effective unless an initial appropriation necessary to fully fund the adjustments is approved by the general assembly and the governor. If the salary adjustments were to be fully funded by the General Assembly and Governor, B&P defers to OSCA for those specific cost estimates.

Section 483.083.3 strikes language requiring the circuit clerk of Marion County to charge ten dollars annually to each person required to submit their child support payments to the Marion County Clerk by a judge. Such fees are to be paid to the State. B&P assumes striking this language will result in some revenue reduction; although, it is unclear by how much.

§§488.040 & 494.455 – Compensation of Jurors

Officials from the **Clay County Auditor** assume the provisions of these sections will cost the county approximately \$1,000 annually for the increase in mileage reimbursement to jurors.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. However, Oversight assumes Clay County can absorb this minimal increase in costs and will present no fiscal impact for this agency for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** provide that §494.455 states that in any county, or city not within a county, upon adoption by a majority vote of the governing body, 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. Section 494.455 also ties the juror mileage rate to the mileage rate as provided by law for state employees (rather than seven cents per mile).

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** assume §488.040 revises current juror compensation requirements and may result in a change to the costs incurred by state and local courts for such compensation.

Oversight notes §488.040 is removing language and clarifying the statute to follow the language in §494.455. Oversight notes the compensation for jurors will remain the same as outlined in §494.455, however, this proposal is increasing the mileage compensation from 7 cents per mile to the state employee rate as outlined in §33.095. Because of the increased rate, Oversight will, therefore, reflect an unknown cost to circuit funds.

Oversight also notes subsection 3 is being removed in §494.455 and is adding clarifying language stating, “by majority vote, the governing body of a county or a city not within a county may adopt a system for juror compensation in a city not within a county may adopt a system for juror compensation”, where a petit or grand juror can receive \$50 per day starting on the third day and each subsequent day of actual service plus the mileage rate per §33.095 for a state employee provided that no compensation for the first two days is received. Oversight is unsure how many county circuits would participate and if the increase in compensation would result in an unknown cost or savings to the state or county. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (no adoption) or unknown cost or savings to General Revenue and county circuits for this proposal.

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

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §510.506 provides a mechanism by which a foreign subpoena could be issued, served, and enforced on a person or entity in Missouri.

It is unknown if and when any of the DOC's offenders or staff would be subpoenaed. Therefore, the DOC is unable to project a fiscal cost and assumes a (\$0 – Unknown) fiscal impact.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact of this proposal as provided by the DOC as \$0 to and Unknown cost to the General Revenue Fund. Oversight assumes if DOC experienced an impact, that the impact to the General Revenue Fund would be less than \$250,000 annually.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety (DPS) - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** state HCS SB 221 authorizes an alternative dispute resolution program, similar to federal court, and creates a Uniform Depositions and Discovery Act in §§510.500 to 510.521. With this proposed legislation the MHP anticipates an increased workload related to foreign subpoenas and/or discovery requests. There may also be increased litigation costs associated with non-party subpoena and discovery responses. These increased costs would likely cause a direct impact on the Patrol because the Missouri Attorney General's Office does not normally represent the Patrol in such cases. Many of these non-party legal matters would likely involve some of the over 30,000 motor vehicle crashes the Patrol investigates each year. As a result of the expected workload increase, the Patrol forecasts the need to add one Legal Counsel FTE.

The MHP estimates one FTE Legal Counsel plus fringe benefits and equipment and expense would be a cost to the Highway Fund (0644) of up to \$191,163 for FY 2026; \$227,657 for FY 2027 and \$232,210 for FY 2028.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will present the fiscal impact of this proposal as the amount provided by the MHP.

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 the proposal results in 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.

In response to similar legislation from the current session (HCS HB 176), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender**, the **Jackson County Election Board**, the **St. Louis City Board of Elections**, the **Lincoln County Assessor**, the **Kansas City Public School Retirement System**, the **Metro St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan**, the **Joint Committee on Education**, and the **Missouri State Employee's Retirement System**, 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.

Bill as a whole

Officials from the **Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District (MSD)** state the proposed legislation would impact MSD to the extent that staff time would be necessary to note accounts when written requests are received so as not to provide personal identification information and also to redact that information from any future sunshine law requests received for that information.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Oversight assumes the MSD could absorb the additional staff time that might be required to redact personal information and will present no fiscal impact for this organization for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Office of the Governor (GOV)** state this bill adds to the Governor's current load of appointment duties. Individually, additional requirements should not fiscally impact the GOV. However, the cumulative impact of additional appointment duties across all enacted legislation may require additional resources for the GOV.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will present no fiscal impact for this proposal for the GOV.

Officials from the **Public Education Employees' Retirement System (PSRS/PEERS)** state as currently drafted, this bill has no substantial fiscal or operational impact on PSRS or PEERS of Missouri.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state §§287.610, 455.010, 455.035, 455.513, 469.404, 476.1025, 476.1300, 476.1302, 476.1304, 476.1306, 476.1308, 476.1310, 476.1313, 510.500, 510.503, 510.506, 510.509, 510.512, 510.515, 510.518 & 510.521 may have some impact but there is no way to quantify that amount currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight notes OSCA assumes the sections of this proposal listed above may have some impact on their organization although it can't be quantified at this time. As OSCA is unable to provide additional information regarding the potential impact, Oversight assumes the proposed legislation will have a \$0 to (Unknown) cost to the General Revenue Fund. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight also assumes the impact will be under \$250,000 annually. If this assumption is incorrect, this would alter the fiscal impact as presented in this fiscal note. If additional information is received, Oversight will review it to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek approval to publish a new fiscal note.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, 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, Divisions of: Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Capitol Police, Fire Safety, Director's Office, Missouri Gaming Commission, Missouri Veterans Commission, State Emergency Management Agency, the Missouri Department of Agriculture, the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Ethics Commission, the Missouri Department of Transportation, the Missouri National Guard, the MoDOT Patrol & Employees' Retirement System, the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund, the Office of the State Treasurer, the University of Missouri System, the City of Kansas City, the Platte County Board of Elections, the St. Louis County Board of Elections, the Newton County Health Department, the Phelps County Sheriff, the Branson Police Department, the Kansas City Police Department, the St. Louis County Police Department, the County Employees' Retirement Fund, the Kansas City Civilian Police Employees' Retirement, the Kansas City Police Retirement System, the Sheriff's Retirement System, the South River Drainage District, the St. Charles County Public Water Supply District #2, the Wayne County Public Water Supply District #2, Northwest Missouri State University, the University of Central Missouri, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, the Office of the State Auditor, the Missouri House of Representatives, Legislative Research, the Oversight Division, the Missouri Senate, the Missouri Lottery Commission, the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, and the State Tax Commission each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

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.

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, county circuit clerks, county collectors, county prosecutors, county treasurers, county public administrators, local law enforcement agencies, fire protection districts, ambulance districts, retirement agencies, schools,

utility districts, hospitals, colleges, electric companies and coops, solid waste management districts and public libraries 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 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Savings</u> – DOC (§478.001) – reduction in costs resulting from diversions to mental health treatment courts p.13	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost Avoidance</u> – OA (§287.200) – potential savings in worker’s compensation claims p.5	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Cost Avoidance</u> – ALJ’s – potential savings in pay raises (§§287.615 & 287.835) p.5	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Costs</u> – DSS (§210.110) – potential changes to central registry p. 4	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – OSCA (§476.806) – interpreter services for civil cases p.7-8	(\$270,471)	(\$324,565)	(\$324,565)
<u>Costs</u> – OSCA – various provisions – potential increase in costs p.19	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – State agencies (§§476.1300 - 476.1313) – potential contributions to Legal Expense Fund for violations and payment of claims p.8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – OSCA (§§478.550, 478.600, 478.700, 478.705 & 478.710) p. 13-15			
Personal service	(\$986,480)	(\$1,115,652)	(\$1,137,965)
Fringe benefits	(\$760,498)	(\$855,091)	(\$870,614)
Equipment and expense	(\$28,345)	(\$8,783)	(\$8,958)
<u>Total Costs - OSCA</u>	<u>(\$1,775,323)</u>	<u>(\$1,979,526)</u>	<u>(\$2,017,537)</u>
FTE Change - OSCA	10 FTE	10 FTE	10 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
<u>Costs</u> – OSCA (§483.083) – increase in compensation to circuit clerks p.16	(\$1,213,310)	(\$1,485,091)	(\$1,514,793)
<u>Costs</u> – DOC (§510.506) – foreign subpoena costs p. 17-18	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Transfer Out</u> – (§478.001) – to establish mental health treatment courts p.12	\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)	\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)
<u>Loss</u> – DOR (§§214.330, 469.399 – 469.487) – potential reduction in taxes collected p.4	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Loss</u> - OSCA (§483.083.3) – reduction in fees collected by clerk p.16	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>Unknown to (Could exceed \$3,859,104)</u>	<u>Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,389,182)</u>	<u>Unknown to (Could exceed \$4,456,895)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the General Revenue Fund	10 FTE	10 FTE	10 FTE
OTHER STATE FUNDS			
<u>Costs</u> (§§476.1300 - 476.1313) – potential contributions to Legal Expense Fund for violations and payment of claims p.8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>

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<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
BASIC CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FUND (0757)			
<u>Revenue</u> – OSCA – continuation of receipts received from \$8 court fee (\$477.650) p.9-12	\$2,035,376	\$4,070,753	\$4,070,753
<u>Cost</u> – OSCA – continuation of expenditures (\$477.650) p.9-12	<u>(\$2,459,597)</u>	<u>(\$4,919,194)</u>	<u>(\$4,919,194)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE BASIC CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FUND	<u>(\$424,221)</u>	<u>(\$848,441)</u>	<u>(\$848,441)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change for the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
STATE HIGHWAY & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT FUND (0644)			
<u>Costs</u> – DPS-MHP (§§510.500 – 510.521) p. 18			
Personal service	(\$97,420)	(\$119,242)	(\$121,627)
Fringe benefits	(\$88,574)	(\$108,415)	(\$110,583)
Equipment and expense	<u>(\$5,169)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>Total Costs – DPS-MHP</u>	<u>(\$191,163)</u>	<u>(\$227,657)</u>	<u>(\$232,210)</u>
FTE Change – MHP	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE STATE HIGHWAY & TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT FUND	<u>(\$191,163)</u>	<u>(\$227,657)</u>	<u>(\$232,210)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the State Highway & Transportation Department Fund	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
TREATMENT COURT RESOURCES FUND			
<u>Transfer In</u> – funds from GR (\$478.001) p.12-13	\$0 or Could exceed \$600,000	\$0 or Could exceed \$600,000	\$0 or Could exceed \$600,000
<u>Cost</u> – program expenditures (\$478.001) p.12-13	<u>\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Could exceed \$600,000)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE TREATMENT COUR RESOURCES FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS			
<u>Costs</u> – (§§476.1300 - 476.1313) – increase in potential judgements for violations and payments of claims p.8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Costs</u> – (§§476.1300 - 476.1313) – increase in potential judgements for violations and payments of claims p.8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost</u> – increased mileage rate for jurors following §33.095 for state employees (§494.455) p. 17	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Oversight assumes there could be a negative impact to small business limited liability companies that are involuntarily forced to dissolve by the court as a result of this proposal. (§347.143)

There could be a direct fiscal impact to small businesses who sell software for electronic wills and estate planning as a result of this proposal. (§§456.1-108, 456.10-1005, 474.540, 474.542, 474.544, 474.546, 474.548, 474.550, 474.552, 474.554, 474.556, 474.558, 474.560, 474.562, 474.564 & 474.600)

This could positively impact small businesses that specialize in providing interpreter services. (§476.806)

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This proposal modifies the "Principal and Income Act" to resemble the latest version of the "Uniform Fiduciary Income and Principal Act". (§§214.330, 469.399 – 469.487)

The bill provides that the compensation for Administrative Law Judges and chief administrative law judges will be determined solely by the rate outlined in law and will not increase when pay raises for executive employees are appropriated. (§287.615)

The bill repeals a prohibition on the payment of any retirement benefits under Workers' Compensation law to any Administrative Law Judge who has been removed from office by impeachment or for misconduct, or to any person who has been disbarred from the practice of law, or to the beneficiary of any such persons. (§287.835)

Currently, an interpreter's or translator's fees and expenses in a criminal proceeding are payable by the State from funds appropriated for that purpose. This bill allows such fees and expenses in any civil, juvenile, or criminal proceeding to be paid by the State from the appropriated funds. (§476.806)

This bill amends the Judicial Privacy Act to replace the definition for "judicial officer" with a definition for "court-related officer", which includes various judges, prosecuting and circuit attorneys, circuit clerks, court administrators, deputy circuit clerks, division, clerks, municipal clerks, and juvenile officers and chief deputy juvenile officers.

The definition of "written request" is amended to exclude a court related officer's personal information. The bill specifies that the prohibition on a government agency publicly posting or displaying publicly available content of a court-related officer does not apply to a court-related officer's personal information that is included in any records of court proceedings of this State contained in any statewide court automation system.

This bill specifies that a parent, spouse, child, or personal representative of a person who was convicted of a misdemeanor offense may petition the court to have the record of the offense made confidential in any automated case management system if the person has been deceased for six months or more. The petition must be accompanied by a copy of a death certificate. Before making the record confidential in the system, the court must determine whether any person would be unfairly prejudiced by having the record made confidential in the system. (§476.1025)

This bill amends the offense of tampering with a judicial officer and the offense of tampering with a judicial proceeding to prohibit a person convicted of the offense or offenses from being eligible for parole, probation, or conditional release. (§§476.1300 - 476.1313)

Currently, the provision of law establishing the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund, which provides funding to legal services organizations in this state to provide civil legal services and representation to eligible low-income persons, is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This bill repeals the expiration date. (§477.650)

This bill requires all circuit courts to establish a treatment court division before August 28, 2027, which can include a mental health treatment court in order to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases stemming from a mental health disorder or co-occurring disorder. Additionally, each treatment court division must have a veterans treatment court. (§478.001)

This bill requires the clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court to notify the Revisor of Statutes of any authorized new circuit judgeships, and the Revisor must publish a footnote listing the authorized judgeships and the corresponding judicial circuits. Any new judgeship authorized under the provisions of this bill will be elected at the next general election and every six years

thereafter, unless the judgeship is in a circuit where the circuit judges are selected under the Missouri Nonpartisan Court Plan.

The bill authorizes the following additional judgeships: (1) Three circuit judges in the 6th judicial circuits; (2) One additional associate circuit judge in the 23rd judicial circuit. This judgeship will not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships. The Governor will appoint the judge, who will serve until January 1, 2029, and a judge will be elected in 2028; (3) One additional circuit judge in the 13th judicial circuit. The judge will be elected in 2030 and ever six years thereafter; (4) One additional circuit judge in the 24th judicial circuit. The Governor will appoint the judge, who will serve until January 1, 2027, and a judge will be elected in 2026 and every six years thereafter; (5) One additional circuit judge in the 25th judicial circuit. The Governor will appoint the judge, who will serve until January 1, 2027, and a judge will be elected in 2026 and every six years thereafter; (6) One additional associate circuit judge in the 26th judicial circuit. This judgeship will not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships. The Governor will appoint the judge, who will serve until January 1, 2029, and a judge will be elected in 2028 and every four years thereafter. The bill also clarifies that a circuit judgeship in division three in this circuit is for a term of six years; and (7) One additional circuit judge in the 32nd judicial circuit. The additional judge will be appointed initially by the Governor, and then elected in 2028. (§§478.550, 478.700, 478.705 & 478.710)

This bill amends the base salary structure for circuit clerks by increasing the base salaries, depending on classification of county, starting September 1, 2025. The bill also repeals a provision related to child support payments ordered by a judge in Marion County to be paid through the circuit clerk. (§483.083)

This bill specifies that each grand and petit juror will receive at least \$6 per day for every day the juror actually serves and a mileage reimbursement rate as provided by law for State employees. Each county and the City of St. Louis may authorize additional compensation for its jurors. Alternatively, the court of a judicial circuit may, by a majority vote, 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 mileage reimbursement at the rate provided by law for State employees for necessary travel from the juror's residence to the courthouse and back, to be paid by the county. (§§488.040 and 494.455)

The bill establishes the "Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act". This bill provides procedures and processes for when a subpoena for discovery or a deposition is submitted in Missouri by a party in a foreign jurisdiction. (§§510.500 to 510.521)

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

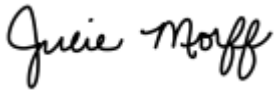
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office
Office of Administration –
 Administrative Hearing Commission
 Budget and Planning
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Economic Development
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Corrections
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Safety –
 Alcohol and Tobacco Control
 Capitol Police
 Fire Safety
 Director's Office
 Missouri Gaming Commission
 Missouri State Highway Patrol
 Missouri Veterans Commission
 State Emergency Management Agency
Department of Social Services
Office of the Governor
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Ethics Commission
Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri National Guard
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Office of Administration
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Treasurer
Office of the State Public Defender
University of Missouri System
City of Kansas City
City of Osceola
Jackson County Election Board
Kansas City Election Board
Platte County Board of Elections

St. Louis City Board of Elections
St. Louis County Board of Elections
Newton County Health Department
Clay County Auditor
Phelps County Sheriff
Branson Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
County Employees' Retirement Fund
Kansas City Civilian Police Employees' Retirement
Kansas City Police Retirement System
Kansas City Public School Retirement System
Public Education Employees' Retirement System
Sheriff's Retirement System
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District
Osceola Water/Wastewater District
South River Drainage District
St. Charles County Public Water Supply District #2
Wayne County Public Water Supply District #2
Northwest Missouri State University
University of Central Missouri
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Office of the State Auditor
Missouri House of Representatives
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Joint Committee on Education
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Legislative Research
Oversight Division
Missouri Senate
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services

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Office of the State Courts Administrator
State Tax Commission
Mid-Continent Public Library



Julie Morff
Director
May 7, 2025



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
May 7, 2025