

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 1178H.08T
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed HCS for SS for SCS for SB 71
Subject: Higher Education; Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development;
Professional Registration and Licensing; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies
Type: Original
Date: June 27, 2025

Bill Summary: This proposal creates and modifies provisions relating to compensation for public safety personnel and establishes the "Public safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide college tuition awards for certain public safety personnel and their legal dependents.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
General Revenue*	More or Less than (\$725,180)	More or Less than (\$1,366,023)	More or Less than (\$2,205,526)	More or Less than (\$5,306,204)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	More or Less than (\$725,180)	More or Less than (\$1,366,023)	More or Less than (\$2,205,526)	More or Less than (\$5,306,204)

* **Oversight** notes the Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund is subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and awarded by the DHEWD. If changes to the program are not funded, the impact will be \$0. DHEWD's estimate includes cost for loan services, 1 FTE, and grants to cover the cost of tuition and fees at Missouri public postsecondary institutions for public safety officers and first responders from Section 173.2655. §287.243 includes costs for the Line of Duty Compensation Sunset Extension to December 31, 2031.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund	\$0	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Criminal Records System Fund (0671)	\$0 to Could exceed \$176,000	\$0 to Could exceed \$176,000	\$0 to Could exceed \$176,000	\$0 to Could exceed \$176,000
Various State Funds	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000
College & Universities	\$0	\$0 or More or less than \$714,856	\$0 or More or less than \$1,501,152	\$0 or More or less than \$4,344,540
Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund (0587)	\$1,835,918	\$1,001,410	\$1,001,410	\$1,001,410
Supplemental Nonprofit Safety And Security Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	Could exceed \$2,011,918	More or less than \$1,892,266	More or less than \$2,678,562	More or less than \$5,521,950

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
General Revenue	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	2 to 4 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	2 to 4 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	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
Local Government	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§43.546, 190.106, 301.551, and 335.022 – Background Checks for Certain Applicants

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state §301.551 provides the DOR the option of requiring fingerprint submission with any licensure application for a new motor vehicle franchise dealer, used motor vehicle dealer, powersport dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, motor vehicle dealer, public motor vehicle auction, RV dealer, trailer dealer, boat dealer, manufacturer, or boat manufacture. Applicants will be required to submit fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) for review of the state criminal record. The MSHP will also forward the prints to the FBI for review of the federal criminal record. Any fees associated with this process will be handled by the MSHP central repository.

NOTE: Although this statute states that the DOR “may” implement this measure, the current opinion of management indicates that this will become a requirement. Additionally, although the language indicates that this be included “... as part of an application seeking licensure...”, the DOR will also make this a requirement for annual dealer license renewals as this falls in line with current procedures.

The DOR will have the following fiscal impact:

Administrative Impact

To implement the proposed changes, the DOR will be required to:

- Update procedures, correspondence letters, forms, and the Department website;
- Update the Dealer and Business operating manual;
- Update Department Systems
- Send communications to registered dealers
- Need additional FTE; and
- Procure equipment for new FTE

The DOR will require 2 additional FTE for reviewing criminal background checks and processing the additional documentation.

Should the legislation be implemented, Motor Vehicle Bureau (MVB) employees will be required to access the MSHP’s Missouri Automated Criminal History System (MACHS). Since the new process will give MVB an extensive view of an applicant’s criminal history, DOR is expecting the review times for the applications to increase. Additionally, the information contained in MACHS is considered sensitive but unclassified (SBU) federal information. MVB would ideally restrict the number of employees with access to the system to protect the confidentiality of the

data. This will create an additional step(s) in the approval process as requested data analysts would be reviewing the MACHS data before MVB grants new dealer licenses.

MVB has roughly 8,000 active dealers within Missouri. Based on data from other states who have implemented the same federal fingerprinting requirement, MVB estimates 10% of new dealers will be denied a license.

After completing the required training, MVB would also participate in MSHP's Rap Back Program. The program will automatically notify MVB every time a registered dealer commits a crime and is fingerprinted for said crime. The Associate Research Data Analyst would be responsible for keeping up with those notifications and beginning procedures to revoke licenses if it is a punishable offense.

DOR anticipates an increase in calls, correspondence, and a delay in processing due to the proposed legislation. The additional FTE would assist in the implementation and continuity of the federal fingerprint-based criminal history background checks.

With the changes, new and renewing dealers may be denied a license to operate and the DOR foresees a need for additional legal resources to pursue such denial actions and defending any appeals which may arise from the denials.

FY 2026 - Motor Vehicle Bureau additional FTE costs

Associate Research Data Analyst \$46,447

Equipment costs for laptops, accessories and software \$1,085

Additional monitors needed 2 @ \$169 each

Cubicle, chair, calculator \$8,438 each

Phone \$525 each

Headset \$125 each

Total per FTE \$56,958 * 2 FTE

Total \$113,916

FY 2026 – Motor Vehicle Bureau

Associate Research/Data Analyst 20 hrs. @ \$26.03 per hr. = \$521

Research/Data Analyst 30 hrs. @ \$27.87 per hr. = \$836

Administrative Manager 10 hrs. @ \$358.10 per hr. = \$351

Total \$1,708

FY 2026 – Systems Analysis and Support

Research/Data Analyst 20 hrs. @ \$27.87 per hr. = \$557

Administrative Manager 10 hrs. @ \$35.10 per hr. = \$351

Associate Research/Data Analyst 80 hrs. @ \$26.03 per hr. = \$2,082

Total \$ 2,990

FY 2026 –Strategy and Communications Office

Research/Data Analyst 30 hrs. @ \$27.87 per hr. =	\$836
Administrative Manager 10 hrs. @ \$35.10 per hr. =	\$351
Associate Research/Data Analyst 20 hrs. @ 26.03 per hr. =	<u>\$521</u>
Total	\$1,708

Total Costs = \$120,322

The fiscal impact estimated above is based on changes in the current DOR's Motor Vehicle system environment. The implementation of this legislation will be coordinated with the integration of the Department's Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing software system approved and passed by the general assembly in 2020 (Senate Bill 176). To avoid duplicative technology development and associated costs to the state, it is recommended a delayed effective date be added to this bill to correlate with the installation of the new system.

Fusion Impact

The costs associated with these legislative changes may be outside of the current contract and identified programming work for DOR's incoming integrated system. As such, the DOR has included the potential costs associated with making the changes to the integrated system by the department's current vendor.

To develop a function within Fusion to add data entry fields to the dealer registration and account maintenance processes:

Implementation Consultant: 200 hrs. @ \$225/ hr = \$45,000

Oversight contacted DOR regarding the potential number of new applicants they receive on a yearly basis. DOR indicated they do not separate applications by new versus renewing dealers but assume the 8,000 applications are mostly renewals. The number stays roughly the same from one year to the next. Therefore, there would be some new dealers filing applications, but there is no way to determine that number.

DOR officials assume the applicant would be required to pay any background fees and the moneys would go to the MHP.

Oversight contacted DOR officials regarding background checks for renewals. DOR officials stated applicants need to have a new background check performed each time they apply for a renewal. The first 2 background checks are only good for a year each (initial licensing year and then the first renewal year). After that, renewals are good for 2 years so the background check would be good for 2 years.

Oversight notes, in response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 1800 (2024), MHP stated the proposal provides for a new §301.551 which allows DOR the ability to require a fingerprint

criminal record check as part of an application process for said licenses. If DOR chooses to do so as a policy decision, then as a result, revenue would be generated into the Criminal Records System Fund.

Oversight also notes that the provisions of §301.551.1 state “The department of revenue **may** (emphasis added) require that fingerprint submissions be made a part of an application seeking licensure for a new motor vehicle franchise dealer...” In addition, the provisions of subsection 2 state “**If** (emphasis added) the department of revenue requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the department of revenue shall require applicants submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.” Since the language of the proposal is permissive, Oversight will range DOR’s fiscal impact from \$0 to the amount provided.

In addition, **Oversight** notes the current fingerprint-based background check fee is \$44.75. The State portion of that fee is \$20 + \$2 retained from the federal fee. Based on DOR’s estimate of 8,000 applications annually, the potential income into the Criminal Records System Fund (0671) could be as much as \$176,000 annually attributable to the number of background checks required by DOR alone. However, as stated earlier, the provisions of this proposal are permissive and other state agencies, boards and committees are no longer mandated to require applicants submit fingerprints when seeking various licenses or permits. Therefore, Oversight will range income into the Criminal Records System Fund as \$0 to Could exceed \$176,000 for each FY26, FY27 and FY28.

In response to similar legislation, HB 992 (2025), officials from the **Springfield Police Department (PD)** stated the PD would likely be completing more fingerprint appointments than are currently done. This increase could cause the PD to need to hire another full-time employee.

Oversight assumes Springfield PD’s impact is speculative at this point as there is no guarantee they would see a significant increase in the number of fingerprint appointments scheduled. In addition, of the local law enforcement agencies responding (see below), no other law enforcement agency anticipated a fiscal impact. Therefore, Oversight assumes the potential increase in the number of fingerprint appointments scheduled by the Springfield PD will not be significant enough to require the hiring of additional FTE. Oversight will present no fiscal impact for this agency for the provisions of this proposal.

In response to similar legislation, HB 992 (2025), officials from the **University of Missouri** stated this bill would only create a fiscal cost for the University if UM chooses to pay licensure costs for individuals in the covered licensed professions/occupations (including the fingerprint costs associated with the bill).

Oversight assumes the University would not incur significant costs if it chooses to cover the cost of background checks for potential employees and the cost would be absorbable within the current funding levels of the University. Therefore, Oversight will present no fiscal impact to the University.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** stated there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight notes the following: “The office of state courts administrator **may** require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of the application of certification as a qualified interpreter...” and “The Missouri supreme court **may** require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application of licensure for admission or reinstatement to the Missouri Bar in order to engage in the practice of law or law business...”.

For purposes of this fiscal note, **Oversight** assumes OSCA will not pay the cost of fingerprint-based criminal history background checks rather the applicant would, if required. Therefore, Oversight will not show a fiscal impact to OSCA.

§§70.630, 70.655, 70.680, 70.690, 70.745, 70.746, 70.747, and 70.748 – LAGERS

In response to a similar proposal, HB 976 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System (LAGERS)** assumed that modifications to provisions in RSMo 70.630-70.748 are technical clean-up to the system's existing statutes and will have no impact on the calculation of member benefits or COLAs. Because the changes are technical updates to the statutes, LAGERS assumes this bill would have no negative fiscal impact on the system.

LAGERS assumes the language in RSMo 70.748 would clarify the pooling of assets for investment purposes of LAGERS' legacy plans, as authorized by RSMo 70.621, and also allow for the pooling of the system's staff plan. The pooling of assets is expected to create administrative efficiencies, which are estimated to reduce the staff plan contribution rate by approximately 5-10% points. Any reduction in the system's administrative costs will ultimately result in more efficient costs for LAGERS employers. At this time, that impact, while positive, is unknown.

Oversight assumes these provisions could result in a potential decrease in employer contribution rates for local political subdivisions beginning in FY 2026.

§86.200 – Earnable Compensation – Police Retirement System of the City of St. Louis

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER)** state the JCPER's review of HCS SS SCS SB 71 indicates that its provisions may constitute a “substantial proposed change” in future plan benefits as defined in section 105.660(10). It is impossible to accurately determine the fiscal impact of this legislation without an actuarial cost statement prepared in accordance with section 105.665. Pursuant to section 105.670, an actuarial cost statement must be filed with the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of

the Senate, and the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement as public information for at least five legislative days prior to final passage.

Officials from the **Police Retirement System of City of St. Louis** and the **City of St. Louis** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

Oversight assumes this proposal would have an impact on the Police Retirement System of the City of St. Louis. However, Oversight assumes the impact would be minimal and would not translate into a change in employer contributions for the retirement system (paid by the City of St. Louis). Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for the City of St. Louis.

§§87.140, 87.145, & 87.260 - St. Louis Pension Administration

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER)** stated the JCPER's review of HCS SS SCS SB 71 indicates that its provisions may constitute a "substantial proposed change" in future plan benefits as defined in section 105.660(10). It is impossible to accurately determine the fiscal impact of this legislation without an actuarial cost statement prepared in accordance with section 105.665. Pursuant to section 105.670, an actuarial cost statement must be filed with the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement as public information for at least five legislative days prior to final passage.

In response to similar legislation, HB 205 (2025), officials from the **City of St. Louis** stated the proposed legislation would allow the trustees of the Firemen's Retirement System (FRS, a plan that was frozen in 2013) to act as trustees of the newer Firefighters' Retirement Plan (FRP) which originated in 2013 as part of a pension plan reform effort to address rising costs partly due to failures under the old FRS board. The reform was successful and has reduced pension costs which had been rising to an increasingly greater proportion of operating costs of the Fire Department. The proposed legislation jeopardizes the progress made through this reform effort.

Oversight notes this proposal allows the Board of the Firemen's Retirement Plan of St. Louis to act on behalf of all other city firefighter retirement plans in St. Louis City including the Firefighter's Retirement Plan of St. Louis.

Oversight assumes any decision by the Board to alter retirement benefits for the Firefighter's Retirement Plan of St. Louis would be an indirect impact. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Firemen's Retirement Plan of St. Louis** and the **Firefighter's Retirement Plan of St. Louis** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

§105.688 – Closing Records

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 976 (2025), officials from the **County Employees' Retirement Fund, Kansas City Civilian Police Employees' Retirement, Kansas City Police Retirement System, Kansas City Public School Retirement System, Public Schools and Education Employee Retirement Systems, Sheriffs' Retirement System, St. Louis Employees Retirement System, and Northwest Missouri State University** 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.

§173.2655 - Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD)** assume this legislation creates two new sections, 173.2655 and 173.2660, which establishes the "Public Safety recruitment and Retention Act." This act creates a grant for public safety officers and first responders (dispatchers, EMTs, fire fighters, paramedics, and police officers) to cover the cost of tuition and fees at Missouri public postsecondary institutions after working for 6 years, and for their dependents after working 10 years. The legislation also allows participation at non-profit, private institutions, but appears to limit the amount students can receive based on the rate at public institutions.

According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Program (BLS – OEWS), there are 29,050 full-time public safety officers and first responders in the state (3,190 dispatchers, 3,670 EMTs, 5,570 fire fighters, 3,550 paramedics, and 13,070 police officers). Although the legislation limits this award to those with at least six years of service, the best available data, from Zippia.com, indicates that just over 44 percent of public safety officers and first responders have been on the job for at least five years, and that 47.5 percent have below a bachelor's degree. Assuming a three percent utilization rate for those meeting the eligibility criteria, the department estimates that **183 individuals** would be eligible ($29,050 * 44.2 \text{ percent with eligible service} * 47.5 \text{ percent below a bachelor's degree} * 3 \text{ percent utilization}$).

Additionally, this allows the dependents of public safety officers and first responders, who have at least 10 years of service (19 percent), to receive this grant, which would include spouses and children. According to Pew Research, about 53 percent of individuals are married, and Census data indicates that 68 percent of adults have below a bachelor's degree. Applying national enrollment trends by age on the population, they estimate that around three percent of Missourians between the ages of 25 and 64 attend college, which would result in **60 eligible spouses** ($29,050 * 19 \text{ percent with 10 years of service} * 53 \text{ percent that are married} * 68 \text{ percent below a bachelor's degree} * 3 \text{ percent utilization}$). Further, Pew Research estimates that 39 percent of families have children, and the average family size is 1.4 dependents. Of those, roughly 9.5 percent are 18-24, of which 80 percent will stay in state and 60 percent will attend a public postsecondary institution, resulting in **137 eligible children** ($29,050 * 19 \text{ percent with 10 years of service} * 39 \text{ percent with children} * 1.4 \text{ dependents} * 9.5 \text{ percent of college going age} * 80 \text{ percent staying in-state} * 60 \text{ percent attending a public college or university}$).

This results in **380 individuals eligible for the award**. If assumed that roughly 32 percent attend community colleges (where tuition and fees average \$5,104 a year for full-time students) and 68 percent attend a public four-year institution (where tuition and fees average \$11,418.73 a year for full-time students), the total is \$3.57 million. Because these individuals have been working in their positions at least six years, the department does not believe they would be Pell or Fast Track eligible, and only a negligible amount would be eligible to receive a small Access Missouri award.

DHEWD/OA-ITSD estimates that the changes needed to FAMOUS for this new program will cost \$166,698 in FY 2026, \$34,173 in FY 2027 and \$35,027 in FY 2028 for necessary changes and updates to FAMOUS to administer this program. This review and authorization process will require one additional FTE, at the assistant associate level, with an annual salary of \$43,860. Additional costs include one-time costs, such as furniture and supplies (\$3,331) and ITSD Equipment (\$1,865.24, plus an additional monitor for \$202.80), as well as ongoing expenses from ITSD (\$4,494.74).

Oversight notes DHEWD is assuming a three percent utilization rate for those meeting the eligibility criteria. Oversight has calculated the below based on DHEWD's methodology to show a range of utilization rates. However, Oversight is unable to determine how many individuals will be eligible or utilize the grant. Oversight further assumes transfers-in, and grants provided will net to \$0.

Percentage utilization/ individuals eligible	Cost
1% / 218	\$2,492,394
2% / 299	\$3,418,467
3% / 380	\$4,344,540
6% / 622	\$7,111,326
9% / 865	\$9,889,545
12% / 1108	\$12,667,764

Oversight notes DHEWD is assuming a three percent utilization rate for those utilizing these programs. Oversight assumes there will be a gradual rise in participation as students receive the award over several years and new students are added to the participant group; therefore, Oversight will reflect a step up in participation. In response to similar legislation HCS for HB Nos. 1514, 1525, and 1527, DHE provided the average award amounts for students receiving the award, which included a 5% inflation rate for award amounts. Therefore, using their estimates and Oversight calculations for stepped up participation, Oversight will reflect the cost below:

R&R	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31
student	0	76	152	228	304	380
avg. award	\$0	\$9,406	\$9,876	\$10,370	\$10,889	\$11,433
award sub.	\$0	\$714,856	\$1,501,152	\$2,364,360	\$3,310,256	\$4,344,540

In response to similar legislation, SCS for SB 71 (2025), officials from the **University of Missouri System** assumed that 120 credit hours tuition cost \$54,600 in academic year 2025. This fiscal impact would be this amount multiplied by the number of students who were eligible to receive this waiver, which they cannot estimate at this time.

Oversight notes the University of Missouri's response indicates an average cost per credit hour of \$455 (\$54,600/ 120 hours) for academic year 2025.

Officials from **DHEWD** estimate the department estimates that the fiscal impact for FY 2026 is between zero and \$241,673, to stand up the program. The department estimates this program will go into effect in FY 2027 and estimates the fiscal impact to be between zero and \$3.68 million. Assuming an annual inflationary increase of five percent per year, and an increase in participation of 7.5 percent, the costs for FY 2028 would range from zero to \$4.16 million.

Oversight notes the DPS provided the current number of commissioned peace officers (law enforcement officer) count in the table below.

Full-time Peace Officers	14,307
Reserve Peace Officers	1,568
Officers Not Working and Not Expired	7,833
Active Agencies	597
Firefighters	22,000

§173.2660 - Provisions for "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act"

Officials from **DHEWD** assume section 173.2660 requires the recipients of this award to remain in the state for five years and provide tax documentation to the department. For those who fail to remain in Missouri or file taxes over this five-year period, the grant would convert to a loan, which would require repayment. The department would need to contract with a loan servicer to handle this repayment and estimates that initial costs include at least \$20,000 in set up fees, and that ongoing costs would include \$25 per loan for onboarding and \$3.50 per loan per month servicing fee. Beyond the initial set up fees, these costs will not be immediate and will only be incurred later in the life of the program.

Oversight notes the servicer of the loans shall be the **Higher Education Loan Authority of the State of Missouri (MOHELA)**. However, without a response from MOHELA, Oversight will reflect the estimated impact by DHEWD in the fiscal note of \$20,000 in FY 2027 for loan servicing set up fee and zero (no repayments) or unknown cost starting in FY 2028.

Oversight notes, if a recipient of the award does not remain a Missouri resident for five years after accepting the award and does not garnish tax returns the recipient agreed that the award would be treated as a loan. Therefore, Oversight assumes repayment of the award through this loan process will result in an income to the Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund as \$0 to Unknown as it is unclear how many award recipients would be in violation.

Officials from the **Office of Administration – Budget & Planning** assume section 173.2660 creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund" to support public safety tuition awards. This fund does not have a dedicated source; transfers from General Revenue would be subject to appropriation. There are no limits on awards and are subject to appropriation. There is no direct impact on Total State Revenues.

§191.227 – Provisions Relating to Health Care Records

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state this proposal modifies provisions relating to health care records. Section 191.227.8 allows for the written request of health care records related to a patient's health history and treatment created by an emergency care provider or a telecommunicator first responder. Any complaints received by the Section for Health Standards and Licensure (HSL) and/or the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (BEMS) as a result of the proposed legislation would be conducted within the normal ebb and flow of work scope.

It is assumed that the Department can absorb the costs of this bill with current resources. However, if the workload significantly increased or other legislation was enacted, additional resources would be requested through the appropriation process.

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

In response to similar legislation, HB 457 (2025), officials from the **University of Missouri Health Care (MUHC)** reviewed the proposed legislation and determined that as written it should not create expenses in excess of \$100,000 annually.

Oversight assumes the costs incurred by the MUHC related to this proposal can be absorbed within current resource levels.

In response to similar legislation, HB 457 (2025), officials from the **Newton County Health Department** 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.

§287.243 – Line of Duty Compensation Awards

Oversight notes, based on information requested for a Sunset Review (2024), DOLIR provided the following information related to line of duty compensation claims paid for fiscal years FY 2019 through FY 2024, as shown in the table below:

Fiscal Year	Total Claims	Total Paid
2019	8	\$200,000
2020	6	\$150,000
2021	10	\$250,000
2022*	24	\$600,000
2023	8	\$200,000
2024	6	\$150,000
Total	62	\$1,550,000

*Seventeen of the 24 payments were due to COVID-19.

DOLIR further stated that while there are no outstanding claims at this time, there are currently five cases on appeal. Additionally, four (4) pending cases for FY 2025 have been received to date.

Oversight notes it is unknown how many individuals may be killed in the line of duty in any particular year; however, the annual average has been 8 $[(8+6+10+6+8) / 5]$ excluding FY 2022, due to the increase in COVID related deaths. Currently, the amount of compensation per claimant is \$25,000. Therefore, on average the compensation line of duty compensation paid was \$200,000 annually.

Oversight notes this act extends the sunset, from its original end date, on June 19, 2025, until December 31, 2031. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the continuous cost of this proposal, beginning of FY 2026, that could more or less the average expenditure of \$200,000 annually in the fiscal note (excluding FY 2022).

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety (DPS)- Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** defer to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations – Division of Workers’ Compensation for a response regarding the potential fiscal impact of this section. The remaining provisions of this proposal will have no fiscal impact on the MHP.

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

Officials from the **DOC** defer to the **DOLIR** for the potential fiscal impact of this provision.

§292.606 – Fees Paid to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission

Officials from the **DPS – State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)** state that currently, authorization for the collection of fees for hazardous chemicals in the workplace, which funds

the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC), was not reauthorized under HB 1870 (2024) and was allowed to expire on August 28, 2024. HB 1870 (2024) would have extended the authorization for six years to August 28, 2030.

The mission of the MERC is to protect public health and the environment by assisting communities with chemical incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery; and by receiving, processing, and reporting on chemical information under the community right-to-know laws. The program has been in existence since the late 1980s and has provided training and assistance to local communities to be compliant with the federal EPCRA laws.

Current law allowed for the collection of data and fees. In fiscal year 2023, the amount collected was approximately \$1,001,410 with \$598,495 of this fund being redistributed to the locals, \$92,076 distributed to the Missouri Division of Fire Safety for hazardous materials training and the remaining \$230,190 was retained by the MERC to operate the program and to provide a match for federal funds that allow additional hazardous materials planning and training for local first responders. The chemical storage facility owners and gas station owners must pay an annual fee based on the type and amount of chemicals they store at their facility.

This proposal would allow a one-time fee to be calculated based on the normal filing due March 1, 2025 and will be paid by November 1, 2025.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** state \$292,606 would extend the sunset for the Missouri Emergency Response Commission fees until 2031 and assess a one-time fee to make up for collections not received in FY 25. In FY 24, the fund received \$1,002,018 in revenue from fees. B&P assumes the normal fee collection combined with the one-time fee would collect approximately \$2-2.1 million in fee revenue for FY 26 deposited into the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Oversight assumes the one-time fee assessed for FY 2025, will be equal to the revenues received in FY 2024 or \$1,002,018 and notes FY 2026 revenue will be for 10 months. Therefore, the fiscal impact on the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund is assumed to be \$1,836,526 in FY 2026 (\$1,001,410 + \$834,508 (10/12 of the annual total) and \$1,001,410 in FY 2027 and subsequent years.

Oversight notes the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund (0587) had a fund balance of \$698,599 on December 31, 2024.

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 70 (2025), officials from the **Branson Police Department** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§§569.170 and 569.175 – Offenses Involving Motor Vehicles

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal modifies provisions relating to public safety.

569.170

The bill creates a new class D felony when a person unlawfully enters into a motor vehicle with the intent to commit any felony or theft, and a class C felony when the burglary is committed with the possession of a firearm.

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people could be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, of which 2.8 years could be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class D Felony (nonviolent)

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parole			1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
Population Change	8	16	24	27	30	30	30	30	30	30

For each new class C felony, the department estimates four people could be sentenced to prison and six to probation. The average sentence for a class C felony offense is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years could be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Parole				1	5	9	13	13	13	13
Probation	6	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Impact										
Prison Population	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Field Population	6	12	18	19	23	27	31	31	31	31
Population Change	10	20	30	34	38	42	46	46	46	46

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact (SB 71, 1178H.08T)

The impact of a new class D felony, a new C felony on the department is estimated to be 23 additional offenders in prison and 53 on field supervision by FY 2032.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probations	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	7	14	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Parole	0	0	1	5	12	16	20	20	20	20
Probation	11	22	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Impact										
Prison Population	7	14	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Field Population	11	22	34	38	45	49	53	53	53	53
Population Change	18	36	54	61	68	72	76	76	76	76

569.175

This section creates a class A misdemeanor penalty for the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into motor vehicles. Since misdemeanor penalties fall outside the purview of DOC, the department estimates no impact on the offender population from this part of the bill.

* 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 \$28.73 per day or an annual cost of \$10,485 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 \$100.25 per day or an annual cost of \$36,591 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.

If the incarcerated population impact of any one piece of legislation, or combined impact of multiple pieces of legislation, results in a prison population that exceeds the current physical capacity of 26,835, the state would need to construct additional capacity. Based on current construction projects in other Midwest states, the department estimates the cost of constructing a new 1,500-bed maximum security prison at approximately \$825 million to \$900 million.

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.

Oversight notes that with the combined impact the DOC would require an FTE in FY 2030 to handle the additional case load. Oversight notes due to the structure of the note the cost for the FTE will be shown in FY 2031. However, Oversight notes there would be a cost of \$426,602 in FY 2030 for the FTE for DOC.

Oversight notes the provisions of §569.175 creates a class A misdemeanor penalty for the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into motor vehicles. Class A misdemeanors carry a penalty of \$2,000 for each offense in addition to any individual county/municipal fees and court costs. The fine revenue for the offense goes to local school funds and court costs go to various state and local funds. Oversight assumes there will be some (less than \$250,000) amount of fine revenue from violations of the statute. Therefore, the impact to various state funds and local governments will be presented as less than \$250,000. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the possibility that fine revenue paid to school districts may act as a subtraction in the foundation formula.

Below are examples of some of the state and local funds which court costs are distributed:

Fee/Fund Name	Fee Amount
Basic Civil Legal Services Fund	\$8.00
Clerk Fee	\$15.00 (\$12 State/\$3 County)
County Fee	\$25.00
State Court Automation Fund	\$7.00
Crime Victims' Compensation Fund	\$7.50
DNA Profiling Analysis Fund	\$15.00
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Fund	\$1.00
Motorcycle Safety Trust Fund	\$1.00
Brain Injury Fund	\$2.00
Independent Living Center Fund	\$1.00
Sheriff's Fee	\$10.00 (County)
Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Attorney Training Fund	\$4.00
Prosecuting Attorney Training Fund	\$1.00 (\$0.50 State/\$0.50 County)
Spinal Cord Injury Fund	\$2.00

In response to similar legislation, HB 117 (2025), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by the changes to Sections 569.170 and 569.175 would take approximately thirty-five hours of SPD work for reasonably effective representation. If one hundred cases were filed under this section in a fiscal year, representation would result in a need for an additional one to two attorneys. Because the number of cases that will be filed under this statute is unknown, the exact additional number of attorneys necessary is unknown. Each case would also result in unknown increased costs in the need for core staff, travel, and litigation expenses.

Oversight assumes this proposal will not create the number of new cases required to request additional FTE for the SPD and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

In response to similar legislation, HB 117 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of new crimes [569.170 and 569.175] create additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

§§650.900 & 560.910 – Missouri Task Force on Nonprofit Safety and Security

Oversight notes the provisions of §650.900 establish the Missouri Task Force on Nonprofit Safety and Security. Oversight assumes the nine members of the task force may incur some expenses if meetings are held quarterly, either in-person or by phone and/or video conference. Oversight further assumes DPS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year and, therefore, assumes the expenses related to assisting the task force and writing the report could be absorbed by the DPS.

Oversight also notes the provisions of §650.910.1 establishes the Supplemental Nonprofit Safety and Security Fund. This fund is to consist of moneys collected under this section and §650.900. §650.910.3 provides that nonprofit organizations whose applications for funding through the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) nonprofit security grant program have been approved by the DPS Office of Homeland Security are eligible for grants from the fund. No additional application is required for grants from the fund and an application for a grant from the federal program is also an application for funding from the fund. An eligible organization may receive a grant for up to five percent (5%) of the funds available in the grant pool for that distribution. In addition, no more than five percent (5%) of the funds available annually shall be used for administrative expenses associated with the fund.

Oversight will reflect the possibility that the General Assembly could appropriate moneys to this new fund from the General Revenue Fund. For simplicity, Oversight assumes all appropriated moneys, if any, will be expended in the same year.

For informational purposes, **Oversight** notes on the Missouri DPS website (FY 2024 NSGP application workshop), availability for the FY 2024 Nonprofit Security Grant Program of up to \$150,000 per site location for up to three sites (maximum award of \$450,000 per applicant) states:

“The Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security announces the funding opportunity for the FY 2024 Nonprofit Security Grant Program – Urban Area (NSGP-UA; St. Louis and Kansas City) and the State (MSGP-S). The federal notice of funding has estimated funding levels for the FY 2024 NSGP-S for Missouri at \$2,137,500; the federal notice does not specify a funding level for the FY 2024 NSGP-UA for Missouri.

Houses of worship, educational facilities, medical facilities, senior centers/care facilities and event venues are among those eligible to apply for the competitive grants.

Oversight also notes according to FEMA’s website, the 2024 federal funding available for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) is \$454.5 million

- Nonprofit Security Grant Program – Urban Areas (UA) - \$227.25 million;
- Nonprofit Security Grant Program – State - \$227.25 million

Oversight notes the provisions of this proposal have an emergency clause.

Responses Regarding the Proposed Legislation as a Whole

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume 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.

Officials from **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assume in reference to Fiscal Note Number 1178-08, House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 71 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 notes OSCA assumes this proposal 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 **Oversight Division** state the Division is responsible for providing a Sunset Report pursuant to §23.253, RSMo; however, Oversight will be able to absorb the cost with the current budget authority.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, Department of Commerce and Insurance, Department of Economic Development, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Mental Health, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Public Safety (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Capitol Police, Division of Fire Safety, Department of Public Safety - Director's Office, Highway Patrol, Gaming Commission and Missouri Veterans Commission), Missouri Ethics Commission, Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Agriculture, Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Department of Transportation, Missouri National Guard, MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund, Office of the State Treasurer, City of Kansas City, Phelps County Sheriff, Kansas City Police Department, Office of the Governor, Office of Administration, Missouri House of Representatives, Missouri Senate, Missouri Lottery, University of Missouri, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, St. Louis County Police Department, Legislative Research, Missouri**

Consolidated Health Care Plan, Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, Missouri State Employee's Retirement System, and State Tax Commission each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Officials from the **University of Central Missouri** assume the proposal will have an indeterminate fiscal impact. Possible increase in revenue.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender, Office of the State Auditor, Joint Committee on Education, and the Higher Education Loan Authority of the State of Missouri** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Costs – DHEWD– Loan servicing - §173.2660 p.13</u>	\$0	(\$20,000)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Costs – DOC - §§569.170 and 569.175 p.18</u>				
Personal Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$49,716)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$36,690)
Exp. & Equip.	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$13,508)
Increased incarceration costs	(\$61,162)	(\$149,726)	(\$218,172)	(\$371,493)
<u>Total Cost - DOC</u>	<u>(\$61,162)</u>	<u>(\$149,726)</u>	<u>(\$218,172)</u>	<u>(\$471,407)</u>
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – DHEWD/ITSD – FAMOUS changes/updates - §173.2655 p.11</u>	(\$166,698)	(\$34,173)	(\$35,027)	(\$38,442)
<u>Transfer-out §§650.900 and 650.910 - Appropriation to the Supplemental Nonprofit Safety and Security Fund p.19</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs – DHEWD §173.2655 p.11</u>				
Personnel Service	(\$36,550)	(\$44,737)	(\$45,632)	(\$49,395)
Fringe Benefits	(\$27,809)	(\$33,723)	(\$34,081)	(\$35,590)
Expense & Equipment	(\$5,399)	\$0	\$0	\$0
ITSD ongoing costs	(\$4,495)	(\$4,495)	(\$4,495)	(\$4,495)
<u>Total Costs – DHEWD (§173.2655) p.11</u>	<u>(\$74,253)</u>	<u>(\$82,955)</u>	<u>(\$84,208)</u>	<u>(\$89,480)</u>
FTE Change	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
<u>Costs – DOR - §301.551 p.7</u>	\$0 to...	\$0 to...	\$0 to...	\$0 to...
Personal service	(\$77,412)	(\$94,752)	(\$96,647)	(\$104,614)
Fringe benefits	(\$57,347)	(\$69,561)	(\$70,320)	(\$57,721)
Equipment and expense	(\$20,990)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contract programming costs	(\$67,318)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs - DOR</u>	<u>(\$223,067)</u>	<u>(\$164,313)</u>	<u>(\$166,967)</u>	<u>(\$162,335)</u>
FTE Change - DOR	0 to 2 FTE	0 to 2 FTE	0 to 2 FTE	0 to 2 FTE
<u>Costs – OSCA – increased caseload p.20</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Transfer out – DHEWD - Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund §173.2655 p.11</u>	\$0	\$0 or More or less than (714,856)	\$0 or More or less than (1,501,152)	\$0 or More or less than (4,344,540)
<u>Costs – (§287.243) – Line of Duty Compensation Sunset Extension to December 31, 2031 p.14</u>	More or Less than (200,000)	More or Less than (200,000)	More or Less than (200,000)	More or Less than (200,000)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	More or Less than (725,180)	More or Less than (1,366,023)	More or Less than (2,205,526)	More or Less than (5,306,204)
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	1 to 3 FTE	2 to 4 FTE
VARIOUS STATE FUNDS				
<u>Revenue – §569.175 Court costs p.18</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON VARIOUS STATE FUNDS	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>
CRIMINAL RECORDS SYSTEM FUND (0671)				
<u>Income</u> – MHP §301.551 – fingerprint background check fees p. 7	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL RECORDS SYSTEM FUND	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>	\$0 to Could exceed <u>\$176,000</u>
PUBLIC SAFETY RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION FUND				
<u>Transfer in</u> – from General Revenue to Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund §173.2655 p.11	\$0	\$0 or More or less than \$714,856	\$0 or More or less than \$1,501,152	\$0 or More or less than \$4,344,540
<u>Income</u> – Award repayment for violation of conditions - §173.2655 p.11	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Income</u> – gifts, donations, Bequests §173.2655 p.11	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown

GS:LR:OD

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
SUPPLEMENTAL NONPROFIT SAFETY AND SECURITY FUND				
<u>Transfer-in</u> - §§650.900 and 650.910 Appropriation from General Revenue p.19	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Costs</u> – DPS §§650.900 and 650.910 – Distribution of grant monies p.19	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL NONPROFIT SAFETY AND SECURITY FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY FUNDS				
<u>Income</u> – Tuitions awards from Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund §173.2655 p.11	<u>\$0</u>	\$0 or More or less than <u>\$714,856</u>	\$0 or More or less than <u>\$1,501,152</u>	\$0 or More or less than <u>\$4,344,540</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 or More or less than \$714,856</u>	<u>\$0 or More or less than \$1,501,152</u>	<u>\$0 or More or less than \$4,344,540</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2032)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
<u>Revenue</u> – \$569.175 Court costs p.18	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000
<u>Revenue</u> – Schools \$569.175 Fine revenue p.18	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000
<u>Savings</u> – potential decrease in employer contributions §70.748 p.8	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

This proposal will impact small businesses that are required to have background checks performed before receiving licenses to operate. In addition, should any new or existing small businesses be unable to pass the state or federal criminal record check, they would be unable to do business in Missouri. (§301.155)

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act creates and modifies provisions relating to public safety.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS (Sections 43.546, 168.014, 190.106, 208.222, 209.324, 210.482, 210.487, 301.551, 324.055, 324.129, 324.488, 324.1105, 326.257, 330.025, 331.025, 332.015, 334.015, 334.403, 334.501, 334.701, 334.739, 334.805, 335.022, 335.042, 336.025, 337.018, 337.308, 337.501, 337.605, 337.702, 338.052, 339.015, 339.510, 345.016, 374.711, 436.225, 443.702, 476.802, 484.125, 590.060, and 640.011)

This act provides that certain agencies, boards, or commissions may require fingerprint submissions for application for certain licenses. If fingerprints are required for licensure, the agency, board, or commission shall require applicants to submit fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Highway Patrol and shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a federal

background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the agency, board, or commission of any criminal history record discovered on the applicant for licensure.

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Section 70.630)

This act repeals the provision prohibiting membership in Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") for employees where continuous employment to the time of retirement eligibility will leave the employee with less than the minimum required number of years of credited service.

LAGERS: COST OF LIVING CPI (SECTION 70.655)

This act provides that the cost of living adjustment for LAGERS shall be a measure of the Consumer Price Index as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor and adopted by the Board of LAGERS, instead of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

LAGERS: REPEAL OF OBSOLETE STATUTORY PROVISION (SECTION 70.680)

This act repeals references to obsolete statutory provisions.

LAGERS: MEMBERSHIP (SECTION 70.690)

Additionally, this act provides that in the event a member's membership terminates, any accumulated contributions unclaimed by the member within 10 years, instead of 3 years, shall be transferred to the investment income fund of the system.

LAGERS: INVESTMENT DECISIONS (SECTIONS 70.745 TO 70.747)

This act provides that the Board of LAGERS may deliberate or make decisions on investments or other financial matters in a closed meeting if the disclosure of such deliberations or decisions would jeopardize the ability to implement a decision or to achieve investment objectives. Furthermore, this act repeals the provision that the investment counselor of the Board shall be registered as an investment advisor with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Lastly, this act repeals the limitation that no more than one-tenth of the funds of the system be invested in real estate.

LAGERS: INVESTMENT FUNDS (SECTION 70.748)

This act provides that the Board may establish and maintain a local government employee retirement systems of Missouri investment fund account in which investments of LAGERS may be placed and be available for investment purposes. The funds may be combined with funds of

any retirement plan administered by LAGERS and any retirement plan established for providing benefits to employees of LAGERS, but such funds shall be accounted for separately.

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS CITY (Section 86.200)

This act modifies the definition of "earnable compensation", as used by the Police Retirement System of St. Louis, by providing that the term shall not include any funds received through a judgment or settlement of a legal action or claim made or threatened by a member against the City of St. Louis if such funds are intended to retroactively compensate the member for the salary differential between the member's actual rank and the rank the member claims he or she should have received.

FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS (Sections 87.140, 87.145, and 87.260)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis ("Board") shall not be prevented from simultaneously acting as the trustees of any other pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for firefighters employed by St. Louis City. The administration of the other plan shall be in accordance with the terms of such plan.

Additionally, the administration of the other plan includes the ability of the Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan's funds and for the transaction of the plan's business. The Board shall maintain separate records of all proceedings of the pension plan. Furthermore, this act provides that the Board of Trustees shall have the authority and discretion to invest funds of the other pension plan in property of any kind. The Board may choose to invest the funds of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis and the funds of the plan in the same investments if the amounts invested and the gains, profits, or losses are accounted for separately. No benefits due from the pension plan shall be paid from the funds of the System. Additionally, no expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the other pension plan or in the investment of the other pension plan's funds shall be paid by the funds of the System. Finally, nothing in this act shall prevent the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis City from adopting ordinances relating to the pensioning of firefighters and their dependents in regards to other pension plans administered by the Board.

ALL PUBLIC PENSION PLANS: INVESTMENT FIDUCIARY (SECTION 105.688)

This act prohibits fiduciaries for public employee retirement systems from being prohibited from closing records related to information in connection with investments in or financial transactions with business entities.

PUBLIC SAFETY RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

This act establishes the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide college tuition awards for certain public safety personnel and their legal dependents. The act defines "public safety personnel" as including any police officer, firefighter, paramedic, telecommunicator first

responder, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician who is trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment.

"Institution of higher education" is defined as including public community colleges and state colleges and universities located in Missouri; an approved private institution, as such term is defined in current law, that chooses to accept tuition award money as provided in the act; and accredited providers of emergency medical services training.

Subject to appropriation, public safety personnel with at least six years of service shall be entitled to an award worth up to 100% of the resident tuition charges, including fees, of an institution of higher education located in Missouri if they satisfy the conditions set forth in the act. The maximum award to attend an approved private institution shall be equal to the total cost of tuition and mandatory fees charged to a Missouri resident at the public institution of higher education that has the highest combined tuition and mandatory fee cost in the state, as determined by the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD). A private institution that chooses to accept any award money as a tuition payment shall not charge the recipient of the award any tuition that exceeds the maximum combined tuition and mandatory fee cost as determined by DHEWD.

To apply for a tuition award, public safety personnel shall present to DHEWD verification of their current, valid license in a profession specified in the act, along with a certificate of verification signed by their employer verifying that they are employed full-time as public safety personnel. Such individuals shall also meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education and pursue a license or associate or baccalaureate degree in an academic subject specified in the act. Individuals who have already earned a baccalaureate degree are ineligible to use the tuition award to earn another degree. Each year an individual applies for and receives a tuition award, he or she shall file with DHEWD documentation showing proof of employment and proof of residence in Missouri. Additionally, an applicant for a tuition award shall first apply for all other forms of federal and state student financial aid, including filing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, applying for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill. (Section 173.2655)

The legal dependent of public safety personnel with at least ten years of service is also eligible for a tuition award if he or she executes an agreement with the institution of higher education outlining the terms and conditions of the tuition award, including the legal dependent's commitment to reside in Missouri for the next five years, as well as a commitment to provide a copy of his or her state income tax return annually to DHEWD in order to prove residency in Missouri. The agreement shall also include a provision that if the tuition award recipient fails to provide proof of residency in Missouri for the five-year period following the use of the tuition award, the tuition award shall be treated as a loan to such recipient, with the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority as the loan servicer, as provided in the act. Finally, the agreement shall provide that any residency, filing, or payment obligation incurred by the tuition award recipient under the act is canceled in the event of the tuition award recipient's total and permanent disability or death.

The five-year residency requirement for a legal dependent who receives a tuition award begins once the legal dependent applies for and receives the tuition award and continues until the tuition award recipient (a) completes the five-year tuition award eligibility period, (b) completes a baccalaureate degree, (c) completes an associate degree and notifies DHEWD that he or she does not intend to pursue a baccalaureate degree or additional associate degree using tuition awards, or (d) notifies DHEWD that he or she does not plan to use additional tuition awards.

The legal dependent shall satisfy certain other criteria to be eligible for a tuition award. The legal dependent shall not have previously earned a baccalaureate degree, and he or she shall meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education he or she wishes to attend. The legal dependent shall also file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, apply for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill, as well as providing verification of the public safety personnel's eligibility for the tuition award to DHEWD, as provided in the act. (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

Public safety personnel and their legal dependents may receive a tuition award for up to five consecutive years if they otherwise continue to be eligible. The five years of eligibility starts once the individual applies for and receives the tuition award for the first time. DHEWD shall grant an award worth up to 100% of the individual's tuition remaining due after subtracting awarded federal financial aid grants and state scholarships and grants. An application for a tuition award shall include a verification of the public safety personnel's satisfaction of the requirements of the act, including proof of full-time employment and residency status. Public safety personnel shall include such verification when they or their legal dependents are applying to DHEWD for a tuition award.

The death of public safety personnel in the line of duty shall not disqualify an individual's otherwise eligible legal dependent from receiving the tuition award. In such a case, in lieu of submitting verification of the public safety personnel's employment, the legal dependent shall submit a statement attesting that, at the time of death, the public safety personnel satisfied the requirements of the act, and such individual died in the line of duty, as described in the act. DHEWD shall provide a tuition award to an eligible applicant for the award who applies for an "open seat", defined in the act as a vacant position in a class, course, or program that is available for enrollment. DHEWD shall not provide a tuition award if doing so would require an institution of higher education to create additional seats exceeding program capacity.

Applications for tuition awards shall be submitted to DHEWD no later than December 15th annually. No later than March 1st annually, DHEWD shall send written notice of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for the tuition award and state whether the application has been approved or denied. If the applicant is determined not to be eligible for the tuition award, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for such determination. If the application is denied, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for the denial.

The Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund is created for purposes of granting tuition awards as provided in the act. In the event that funds are insufficient to provide tuition awards for all eligible applicants, public safety personnel shall be in the first class of applicants to

receive the awards, and dependents shall be in the second class, in a priority order specified in the act.

The tuition awards provided for in this act are subject to appropriation. If there are no moneys in the Fund, no tuition awards shall be granted. (Section 173.2655)

PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS (Section 191.227)

Under this act, records containing a patient's health history and treatment created by an emergency care provider or telecommunicator first responder, in the course of their official duties while responding to a formal request for assistance, shall be made available to the patient or patient's representative, upon written request.

LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION ACT (Sections 287.243 and B)

The act reauthorizes the Line of Duty Compensation Act, which provides for compensation for a public safety officer killed in the line of duty.

This program shall automatically sunset on December 31, 2031.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

MISSOURI EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (Section 292.606)

This act extends the authority for the collection of certain fees by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission for six years, beginning August 28, 2025. The act also authorizes a one-time fee to be assessed, which shall be calculated based on filings due March 1, 2025, and shall be paid by November 1, 2025.

OFFENSE OF BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE (Sections 569.170 & 569.175)

Current law provides that the offense of burglary in the second degree occurs when a person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure for the purpose of committing a crime. This act provides that a person also commits the offense for knowingly entering unlawfully into a motor vehicle with the intent to commit a felony or the offense of stealing. Such offense is a class D felony unless the offender was in possession of a firearm or stole a firearm from the vehicle, in which case it is a class C felony.

The act further provides that offense of burglary in the second degree occurs when a person enters a restricted area of a commercial business for the purpose of committing a crime and the restricted area is commonly reserved for personnel where money or other property is kept or clearly marked with a sign or signs indicating that public entry is forbidden. Such offense is a class B misdemeanor unless committed as a second or subsequent violation, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

The act also creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle, which a person commits if he or she lifts the door handles or otherwise tries the doors and locks of successive vehicles in an attempt to gain entry for the purpose of committing the offense of stealing. Such a violation is a class A misdemeanor unless the person is the owner of the vehicle or has the owner's permission to enter the vehicle, in which case it is not an offense.

MISSOURI TASK FORCE ON NONPROFIT SAFETY AND SECURITY (Sections 650.900 and 650.910)

This act creates the "Missouri Task Force on Nonprofit Safety and Security" within the Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security. The Task Force shall study and make recommendations on the security needs of nonprofit organizations that are at elevated risk of terrorist attacks in Missouri. Members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Director of the Department of Public Safety, as described in the act. The Task Force shall annually issue a report to the Office of Homeland Security of its findings and recommendations with respect to terrorist attacks in Missouri.

The act creates the "Supplemental Nonprofit Safety and Security Fund". The Fund shall be used to defray the costs of security enhancements or measures, as described in the act, for eligible nonprofit organizations. A nonprofit organization that has been approved for funding by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Nonprofit Security Grant Program shall be eligible for grants from the Fund. An eligible organization may receive a grant of up to five percent of the available grant pool for distribution.

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

Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Corrections
Department of Public Safety- Directors Office
Department of Public Safety- Highway Patrol
Department of Public Safety- Capitol Police
Department of Public Safety- Fire Safety
Department of Public Safety- Alcohol and Tobacco Control
Department of Public Safety- Gaming Commission
Department of Public Safety- State Emergency Management Agency
Department of Public Safety- Veterans Commission
Secretary of State
University of Missouri System

Office of the State Treasurer
Southeast Missouri State University
Northwest Missouri State University
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
Phelps County Sheriff Department
Kansas City Police Department
Branson Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
University of Central Missouri
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Office of Administration
Department of Natural Resources
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri National Guard
City of Kansas City
Office of the Secretary of State
Sheriff's Retirement System
City of St. Louis
Attorney General's Office
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System
Department of Social Services
Springfield Police Department
Kansas City Election Board
Jackson County Board of Elections
Department of Economic Development
St. Louis County Police Department
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Office of the State Auditor
Missouri Senate
Oversight Division
City of Kansas City
Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission
Department of Revenue
Office of the Governor

L.R. No. 1178H.08T

Bill No. Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed HCS for SS for SCS for SB 71

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June 27, 2025

Missouri Department of Agriculture
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund



Julie Morff
Director
June 27, 2025



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
June 27, 2025