

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 4051S.02C
 Bill No.: SCS for SB 1015
 Subject: Courts; Department of Health and Senior Services; Health Care; Mental Health;
 Department of Mental Health
 Type: Original
 Date: March 10, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal creates provisions for involuntary outpatient treatment.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
General Revenue*/**	(\$55,615 to Unknown)	(\$136,146 to Unknown)	(\$185,158 to Unknown)	(\$332,325 to Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$55,615 to Unknown)	(\$136,146 to Unknown)	(\$185,158 to Unknown)	(\$332,325 to Unknown)

*DOC notes that current capacity will be met by July 2029 (FY 2030) or potentially much sooner. Therefore, Oversight has made the decision to reflect the marginal cost of incarceration up to an unknown cost if DOC needs to add staff and/or rehabilitate, expand or construct additional capacity. Oversight assumes the unknown cost has the potential to exceed \$250,000.

** Costs to DMH are unknown but could exceed \$250,000 annually.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Federal Funds*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

* Revenue gain and costs to DMH are unknown but could exceed \$250,000 annually and net to \$0.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0	\$0

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 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office** and **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

§§632.580, 632.585, 632.590, 632.593, 632.595, 632.600, 632.605 and 632.610 - Court-Ordered Involuntary Outpatient Treatment for Persons with Mental Disorders

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal creates provisions for involuntary outpatient treatment.

Section 632.585 allows for petitions for assisted outpatient treatment to be filed without notarization or for any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting a petition. The petition and any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting the petition shall be subject to the provisions of section 492.060 allowing for declaration under penalty of perjury. Section 575.040 outlines the penalties for perjury.

It adds a Class E nonviolent felony in the perjury is committed in any proceeding not involving a felony charges.

It adds a Class D nonviolent felony if the perjury is committed in any proceeding involving a felony charges.

It adds a Class B felony if the perjury is committed during a criminal trial for the purpose of securing the conviction of an accused for any felony except murder.

It adds a Class A felony if the perjury is committed during a criminal trial for the purpose of securing the conviction of an accused for murder.

As these are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class E, D, B, and A felony.

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person could be sentenced to prison and two to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class E felony offense is 3.4 years, of which 2.1 years could be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

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.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

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

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

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

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

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

The sentence lengths associated with these offenses pushes the estimate of total cumulative impact on the department beyond the 10-year time frame of this fiscal note. However, the estimated impact by FY 2036 is 10 additional offenders in prison.

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact

The total impact of adding an A, B, Non-violent D and Non-Violent E felony on the department is estimated to be 25 additional offenders in prison and 33 on field supervision by FY 2036.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	6	(\$11,123)	(\$55,615)	0	\$0	7	(\$55,615)
Year 2	12	(\$11,123)	(\$136,146)	0	\$0	14	(\$136,146)
Year 3	16	(\$11,123)	(\$185,158)	0	\$0	23	(\$185,158)
Year 4	18	(\$11,123)	(\$212,469)	0	\$0	26	(\$212,469)
Year 5	20	(\$11,123)	(\$240,798)	0	\$0	29	(\$240,798)
Year 6	21	(\$11,123)	(\$257,895)	0	\$0	30	(\$257,895)
Year 7	22	(\$11,123)	(\$275,579)	0	\$0	31	(\$275,579)
Year 8	23	(\$11,123)	(\$293,867)	0	\$0	32	(\$293,867)
Year 9	24	(\$11,123)	(\$312,777)	0	\$0	33	(\$312,777)
Year 10	25	(\$11,123)	(\$332,325)	0	\$0	33	(\$332,325)

The department will assume a marginal cost (multiplied by number of offenders) for any projected increase or decrease in the incarcerated population. Marginal cost is \$30.47 per day or an annual cost of \$11,123 per offender which includes costs such as medical, food, wages and operational E&E. The unknown amount is a result of the uncertainty in the growth of the underlying offender population. The impact of any new legislation combined with the growth of the underlying population could result in the tiered approach below in order to meet the population demands.

1. Fully staffing DOC's current capacity (27,368) which is habitable, but DOC does not have the staffing resources for all bed space.
2. Rehabilitating current space that is not currently habitable and obtaining staffing resources for that space (requires capital improvements).
3. Expanding new capacity by adding housing units or wings to existing prisons and obtaining staffing resources for that space (requires capital improvements).
4. Constructing a new prison and obtaining staffing resources. 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 plus annual operating costs of approximately \$50 million (requires capital improvements).

The department's population projections indicate current physical capacity will be met by July 2029; however recent trends indicate that capacity could be met much sooner. Should new construction be the result of the increasing offender population, the full cost per day per offender would be used, which is \$106.96 or an annual cost of \$39,040. This includes all items in the marginal cost calculation plus fringe, personal service, utilities, etc.

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.

* 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.

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

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** state this proposal creates provisions relating to court ordered involuntary outpatient treatment for persons with mental disorders.

Section 632.580 defines "assisted outpatient treatment" as court ordered involuntary outpatient mental health care services that are provided by a mental health program under a treatment plan developed and monitored by a master's level mental health professional. The services can include case management, medication management, therapy, substance use treatment, crisis intervention services, and assistance with housing, employment, or other county resources necessary to an individual's stability.

Section 632.585 states a petition for an order authorizing involuntary outpatient treatment may be filed by the director, administrator or treating physician of a mental health program of where the individual is hospitalized or an emergency center where the individual is receiving services or the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), the Department of Mental Health (DMH) or any local public health agency located within the judicial district in which the petition is filed. Subsection 3 states the petition shall allege under oath, without a notarization requirement, that the petitioner has reason to believe that the respondent meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment in section 632.590 and the petition shall specify factual information on which such belief is based and shall contain the names and addresses of all persons known to the petitioner who have knowledge of such facts through personal observation. Subsection 4 states no notarization shall be required for a petition or for any affidavits, declarations or other documents supporting a petition and shall be subject to the provisions of section 492.050 allowing for declaration under penalty of perjury.

Section 632.590 states a court may issue an order requiring a respondent to participate in assisted outpatient treatment if they are eighteen years of age or older, is suffering from a mental

disorder, will not obtain treatment voluntarily and is unable to make an informed decision to seek or to comply with the voluntary treatment. The court shall assign a case manager from a Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) to individuals ordered to assisted outpatient treatment, and the case manager shall monitor compliance of the court order. The case worker and respondent shall report to court at least every 90 days unless the court request more frequent appearances. Respondents that do not comply with the order may be court ordered to an evaluation or hospitalization as outlined.

DMH does not directly provide outpatient services. The Department of Mental Health (DMH) contracts with Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC) and CCBHC providers who provide Assisted Outpatient Treatment (AOT). Because of the case management and treatment requirements included in the proposal, DMH community providers will likely see increased costs. The average CCBHC PPS rate for FY26 is \$318.52 per visit. The fiscal impact at this time is unknown as it is not known how many new individuals would be court-ordered to AOT.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the DMH. Oversight assumes the unknown negative impact to DMH could exceed \$250,000 annually each to GR and Federal Funds.

In response to a previous version, SB 1015 (2026), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated this proposal 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 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 or (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 **Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol, Department of Social Services, Newton County Health Department, Phelps County Sheriff's Department, Branson Police Department, Kansas City Police Department** and **St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

In response to a previous version, SB 1015 (2026), 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 these agencies.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other local public health agencies, circuit clerks, county prosecutors, public administrators, law enforcement agencies and hospitals were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. Upon the receipt of additional responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval to publish a new fiscal note. A general listing of political subdivisions included in our database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Cost – OSCA</u> (§§632.580-632.610) Increased court costs p.7*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (§632.585) Increased incarceration costs p.3-6*	(\$55,615 to Unknown)	(\$136,146 to Unknown)	(\$185,158 to Unknown)	(\$332,325 to Unknown)
<u>Cost – DMH</u> (§632.590) Outpatient services p.6- 7*	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENRAL REVENUE	(\$55,615 to Unknown)	(\$136,146 to Unknown)	(\$185,158 to Unknown)	(\$332,325 to Unknown)
FEDERAL FUNDS				
<u>Revenue Gain – DMH</u> (§632.590) Outpatient services p.6-7**	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Cost – DMH</u> (§632.590) Outpatient services p.6- 7**	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

* Costs to DMH are unknown but could exceed \$250,000 annually.

** Revenue gain and costs to DMH are unknown but could exceed \$250,000 annually and net to \$0.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Community providers may see an increase in business from court-ordered treatment.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act establishes procedures for authorizing or continuing an individual's assisted outpatient treatment. A petition in court for such treatment may be filed by individuals specified in the act. A court may issue an order requiring the individual to participate in assisted outpatient treatment if the individual is at least 18 years of age, is suffering from a mental disorder, will not obtain treatment in the community voluntarily, and is unable to make an informed decision to see or comply with voluntary treatment. Additional grounds for ordering treatment shall consider the necessity of treatment to prevent a deterioration in the individual's mental illness likely to result in harm to the individual or others or the individual's history of lack of compliance with treatment for the illness, as described in the act.

The act sets forth the procedures for the hearing process, including the option for a jury trial. If the court or jury finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the individual meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment and that an appropriate mental health program has agreed to accept the individual, the court shall issue an order requiring the individual to participate in treatment for a period not to exceed two years, unless extended by the court as described in the act.

Current provisions of law exempting certain professionals from civil liability for investigating, detaining, transporting, conditionally releasing, or discharging a person shall apply to assisted outpatient treatment under this act.

The court shall assign a case manager from a certified community behavioral health clinic to each individual ordered to participate in assisted outpatient treatment. The case manager and individual shall report to the court at least once every ninety days.

If a court determines that the individual is not complying with an order of assisted outpatient treatment, the court may order, without a hearing, that the individual be evaluated at a community mental health center, be hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital for a period of not more than ten days, and potentially be hospitalized for longer upon the recommendation of the community mental health center; provided such extended hospitalization does not exceed the duration of the order for assisted outpatient treatment or ninety days, whichever is less. If the individual objects to such hospitalization, the court shall schedule a hearing as described in the act.

Finally, the Office of State Courts Administrator shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly regarding certain statistics of individuals receiving treatment under this act and the impact of such treatment on hospitalization and incarceration rates.

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 Corrections
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Social Services
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
Newton County Health Department
Phelps County Sheriff's Department
Branson Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department



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