

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 5492-01  
Bill No.: HB 2087  
Subject: Motor Vehicles; Licenses - Driver's; Children and Minors; Department of Revenue  
Type: Original  
Date: February 16, 2018

Bill Summary: This proposal establishes an administrative procedure for driver's license suspensions and revocations for persons with intermediate driver's license who have been cited for certain high-risk driving offenses.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
General Revenue	(\$714,986)	(\$164,616)	(\$165,931)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$714,986)</b>	<b>(\$164,616)</b>	<b>(\$165,931)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Highway Fund	(\$184,277)	\$4,870	\$4,870
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>(\$184,277)</b>	<b>\$4,870</b>	<b>\$4,870</b>

Numbers within parentheses: ( ) indicate costs or losses.  
This fiscal note contains 16 pages.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
General Revenue	3 FTE	3 FTE	3 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>3 FTE</b>	<b>3 FTE</b>	<b>3 FTE</b>

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$13,908</b>	<b>\$16,690</b>	<b>\$16,690</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

Officials at the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

#### §302.178.1(6)

Prohibits issuance of an intermediate drivers license to an applicant who has been cited for a "high risk driving offense" within the preceding 12 months.

#### §302.178.6(1)

Prohibits issuance of full driving privileges to the holder of an intermediate driver license who has a citation for any "high-risk driving offense" as defined in §302.800 within the preceding 12 months.

#### §302.178.7

Requires intermediate driver's license holder to pass the complete driver examination, apply for a new license, and pay a reinstatement fee for the license suspension resulting from a "high-risk" driving offense.

#### §302.800

Requires the Department to suspend or revoke an intermediate driver license holder that is under the age of 18 if cited for a high-risk driving offense as outlined within this section. This section also allows the driver to request a hearing for this departmental action and a final determination based on the evidence received at the time of the hearing. This action will be separate from same or similar facts in the adjudication of any criminal charges arising out of the same arrest.

#### §302.802

Requires a law enforcement officer who cited the holder of an intermediate driver's license who is under the age of 18 for a high-risk driving offense, to submit a certified report to the Department containing all information relevant to the citation.

#### §302.804

Requires the citing law enforcement officer to serve the driver with notification of suspension or revocation, take possession of the intermediate driver's license, issue a 15-day temporary permit and hearing request form to the driver. The officer must also forward to the Department a copy of all completed documents and the license taken into possession at the time of the stop along with the law enforcement officer's report.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

§302.806

Provides for a hearing request to the Department within 15 days of the notice and a stay of the license suspension or revocation if the request is made timely. This section also requires the Department to suspend the license for 30 days for a first "high-risk" citation and a one-year revocation for the second or subsequent citations.

§302.808

Provides for an administrative hearing be conducted by the Department, utilizing hearing officers who are licensed to practice law. The Department hearing officers are to determine whether the person was driving a vehicle under the circumstances set out in §302.802. This section will also allow the director to adopt any rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

§302.810

Provides for judicial review of the Department's administrative hearing decision to circuit court by trial de novo. The burden of proof shall be on the state to produce the evidence.

§302.812

Allows for the assessment of attorney's fees and court costs against the Department if a hearing decision is upheld by the circuit court, but overruled on appeal to the court of appeal.

§302.814

Requires an intermediate driver suspended or revoked under the provisions of §§302.800 - 302.820 to participate in and successfully complete a driver improvement program approved by the State Highway and Transportation Commission as a requirement for reinstatement. The person enrolling in the program shall pay the cost for this program.

§302.816

Requires the Department to expunge all record of suspension or revocation two years after the effective date of the suspension or revocation, or when the person attains the age of 21 years.

§302.818

Allows the Department rule making authority for administration of §§302.800-302.820.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

§302.820

Requires that the record of disposition in any court proceeding involving a high-risk driving offense to be forwarded to the Department, the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and entered into the MULES criminal record system. Failure to furnish records of disposition is a class D misdemeanor.

Administrative Impact

The Department currently only receives offenses once convicted. The Department received an average of 6,812 convictions per year in FY 2016 and FY 2017 for individuals 16-18 years of age. The administrative actions in this proposal would stack and be applicable to all convictions currently received. In addition, the Department estimates that 1,362 actions (20% of all convictions currently received) are pled down to non-moving traffic violations or are dismissed by the prosecutor, and another 1,362 (20% of all convictions currently received) never go beyond the traffic stop for purposes of prosecution that are currently not forwarded to the Department. Under this proposed legislation, these offenses would be actionable. The Department will receive approximately 9,536 suspension/revocation notices for processing the administrative action for high-risk offenses.

To implement the proposed language, the Department will be required to:

- Completed programming and user acceptance testing for a new action type and sub-system to the Missouri Driver License (MODL) system;
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing to the Missouri Electronic Driver License (MEDL) system;
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing to the Missouri AAMVAnet Interface (MAI) system;
- Create new procedures and training manuals;
- Develop new notices and forms;
- Update the Department website and driver guide; and
- Train staff.

FY 2019 - Driver License Bureau

Administrative Analyst I	1176 hrs. @ \$14.70 per hr.	= \$17,287
Management Analysis Spec II	1176 hrs. @ \$20.57 per hr.	= \$24,190
Revenue Manager Band I	1008 hrs. @ \$25.05 per hr.	= <u>\$25,250</u>
Total		= \$66,727

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Administrative Impact (continued)

FY 2019 - Personnel Services Bureau

Administrative Analyst III	336 hrs. @ \$19.43 per hr.	= \$ 6,528
Management Analysis Spec I	336 hrs. @ \$18.42 per hr.	= \$ 6,189
Total		= \$12,717

**Total Costs** **\$ 79,444**

OA-ITSD services will be required at a cost of **\$536,706** (7,156.08 x \$75 per hour) in FY 2019.

FTE Costs - Driver License Bureau

A Revenue Processing Technician (RPT I) can process 48 documents per day to process the order of suspension/revocation(s), process returned mail, and perform other related processes.

9,536	Suspension/Revocation Notices received annually
<u>/ 252</u>	Work days per year
38	Notices processed daily
<u>/ 48</u>	# of documents a RPT I can process daily
0.79	= .79 FTE needed to process additional suspensions/revocations

Telephone Inquiries

A telephone operator is expected to answer 100 telephone inquiries daily.

9,536	Suspension/Revocation Notices received annually
<u>x 90%</u>	Percent, which will generate telephone inquiries
8,582	Telephone inquiries received per year
<u>/ 252</u>	Work days per year
34	Telephone inquiries received per day
<u>/ 100</u>	Telephone inquiries processed per day
0.34	= .34 FTE needed to answer additional telephone inquiries

Written Correspondence

The Department estimates that 5% of the suspensions will result in written correspondence from individuals receiving the notice. This will require staff to research the issues presented in the correspondence and prepare a written response. A Revenue Processing Technician I is expected to research and prepare 30 written responses received daily.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Administrative Impact (continued)

9,536	Suspension/Revocation Notices received annually
<u>x 5%</u>	Percent, which will generate written correspondence
477	Written correspondence received per year
<u>/ 252</u>	Work days per year
2	Written correspondence received per day
<u>/ 30</u>	Written responses prepared per day
0.06	= .06 FTE needed to process additional correspondence

Reinstatements

Based on FY 2017 statistics, the Department estimates that 35% of those individuals who are suspended will submit their reinstatement requirements in order to reinstate their driving privilege. The Department assumes the same rate for this program. A Revenue Processing Technician I is expected to process 440 documents daily and another Revenue Processing Technician I is expected to process 346 reinstatement fees daily.

9,536	Suspension/Revocation Notices received annually
<u>x 35%</u>	Percent submitting reinstatement requirements
3,338	Reinstatement filings received per year
<u>/ 252</u>	Work days per year
13	Reinstatements received daily
<u>/ 440</u>	Reinstatements processed daily
0.03	= .03 FTE needed to process reinstatement filings collected

Reinstatement fees

3,338	Reinstatement fees received per year
<u>/ 252</u>	Work days per year
13	Reinstatement fees received daily
<u>/ 346</u>	Reinstatement fees processed daily
0.04	= .04 FTE needed to process reinstatement fees

Note: Processing suspension/revocation notices (.79 FTE), processing telephone inquiries (.34 FTE), processing correspondence (.06 FTE), processing reinstatement filings (.03 FTE), and processing reinstatement fees (.04 FTE) equals to 1.26 FTE's needed. If the amount of documents received increases and cannot be absorbed by existing staff, additional FTE's will be requested through the appropriations process.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Administrative Impact (continued)

Increased Postage, Notice, and Envelope Costs

First Class Mail Costs:

- Notice of suspension/revocation re-issued =  $(9,536/2)$  5,000 per year
  - Reinstatement notices =  $(35\%$  of 9,536) 3,338 per year
  - Correspondence letters =  $(5\%$  of 9,536) 477 per year
- Total pieces of mail = 8,815

FY 2019 (10 months) =  $8,815 / 12 = 735 \times 10$  months = 7,350 pieces of mail  $\times$  \$0.49 = \$3,602  
first class postage cost

FY 2020 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.49 = \$4,319 first class postage cost

FY 2021 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.49 = \$4,319 first class postage cost

Notice Costs

Total Notices = 8,815 per year

FY 2019 (10 months) =  $8,815 / 12 = 735 \times 10 = 7,350 \times$  \$0.025 per letter = \$184

FY 2020 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.025 = \$220 letter cost

FY 2021 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.025 = \$220 letter cost

Envelope Costs

Total envelopes = 8,815

FY 2019 (10 months) =  $8,815 / 12 = 735 \times 10 = 7,350 \times$  \$0.04 per envelope = \$294

FY 2020 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.04 = \$353 envelope cost

FY 2021 =  $8,815 \times$  \$0.04 = \$353 envelope cost

Total Notices, Postage, & Envelope Costs

FY 2019 (10 months): \$3,602 (postage) + \$184 (notices) + \$294 (envelopes) = **\$4,080**

FY 2020: \$4,319 (postage) + \$220 (notices) + \$353 (envelopes) = **\$4,892**

FY 2020: \$4,319 (postage) + \$220 (notices) + \$353 (envelopes) = **\$4,892**



ASSUMPTION (continued)

Administrative Impact (continued)

Mail out to Law Enforcement Agencies including the following:

- Develop new suspension/revocation notice served by the arresting enforcement officer based on the new statute.
- Print 160,000 copies of new form
- Central stores stock - 28,800
- Mail 131,200 copies of new form to 656 law enforcement agencies (200 forms each)

FY 2019

Cost for new suspension/revocation notice - 160,000 - 2-part carbonless copy (approx. \$.075 each)	= \$12,000
Cost for new law Enforcement Report form - 160,000 (approx. \$.075 each)	= \$12,000
Cost for envelopes - 656 @ \$0.12	= \$ 79
Cost for postage - 656 @ \$5.48	= \$ 3,595
Total Cost	<u>\$27,674</u>

FTE Costs - General Counsel's Office

It is expected that at least one Legal Counsel (at \$44,344 annually) and one Senior Office Support Assistant (at \$26,340 annually) will be required to administer the new hearing program and to handle any circuit court appeals.

In summary, DOR assumes a cost of **\$647,904** (\$79,444 + \$536,706 + \$4,080 + \$27,674) in FY 2019 and **\$4,892** in FY 2020 and FY 2021. This does not include expenses for the three additional FTE's.

**Oversight** assumes DOR is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DOR could absorb some of the administrative costs related to this proposal; therefore, Oversight will reflect a fiscal impact of DOR's three additional FTE plus **\$568,460** for IT services and mailing costs and **\$4,892** in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Revenue Impact

Based on FY 2017 statistics, the Department estimates that 35% of those individuals who are suspended will submit the reinstatement fee. The Department assumes the same rate for this program. This will result in 3,338 reinstatement fees collected annually. The reinstatement fee for a High-Risk Driving suspension/revocation is \$20.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Revenue Impact (continued)

Total increase in reinstatement fees collected annually = \$66,760 (3,338 x \$20 reinstatement fee)

Fees collected will be distributed 75% Highway Fund, 15% Cities, and 10% Counties.

FY 2019

\$66,760	Increase in reinstatement fees collected annually
/ 12	Months per year
\$ 5,563	Increase in reinstatement fees collected monthly
x 10	Number of months in first year of bill passing
\$55,630	Increase in reinstatement fees collected in FY 2019

\$55,630 x 75% = \$41,723 - Highway Fund

\$55,630 x 15% = \$8,345 - Cities

\$55,630 x 10% = \$5,563 - Counties

FY 2020

\$66,760 x 75% = \$50,070 - Highway Fund

\$66,760 x 15% = \$10,014 - Cities

\$66,760 x 10% = \$6,676 - Counties

FY 2021

\$66,760 x 75% = \$50,070 - Highway Fund

\$66,760 x 15% = \$10,014 - Cities

\$66,760 x 10% = \$6,676 - Counties

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (DPS-MHP)** assume the proposed legislation would require courts to forward a record of disposition in any court proceeding involving a "high-risk" driving offense of an intermediate driver license holder to the Missouri Department of Revenue within seven days of the court proceeding. The DOR is then required to forward the same court record to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for inclusion into the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES). Court dispositions that are required to be reported by the court to DOR and DPS-MHP include guilty pleas, findings of guilt, suspended imposition of sentence, suspended execution of sentence, probation, conditional sentences, sentences of confinement, and "any other such dispositions that may be required under state or federal law."

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The records entered into the MULES by the Patrol are required to be made available to any law enforcement officer; prosecuting or circuit attorney; or any judge of a municipal or state court in the state upon request.

The proposal defines a "high -risk" driving offense as a violation of state law or county or city ordinance of the following:

- Speeding in excess of ten miles per hour over the posted speed limit
- Leaving the scene of an accident
- Careless and imprudent driving
- Endangerment of a highway worker
- Aggravated endangerment of a highway worker
- Endangerment of an emergency responder
- Aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder

The court records noted above that are required to be entered by the Missouri State Highway Patrol into the MULES would actually be entered into a newly created module of the DWI Tracking System (DWITS). The MULES would be a means of querying the court disposition records. Consideration would have to be given to renaming the DWITS since the system would contain records not related to DWI offenses.

For the period of 2014-2016, the Patrol Records Division received an average of 1,752 court conviction records for the aforementioned offenses in which the drivers were 16 or 17 years of age (intermediate driver license holder). Considering there is no statewide traffic citation/arrest system, and it is unknown how many "high risk" arrests would be Non-Highway Patrol related, the same 1,752 averages will be used as a baseline figure for Non-Highway Patrol arrests/citations. Since related court conviction records for Highway Patrol offenses would be submitted and processed electronically, the bulk of the full-time employee manual labor would be encoding court Record of Conviction information into a database pertaining to Non-Highway Patrol arrests/citations. Thus, there would be no need for additional full-time personnel to process these estimated Records of Conviction.

1 FTE = 1,864 hours (average work hours per year) x 60 minutes per hour = 111,840 minutes per year.

10 minutes = estimate of the amount of time per manual Record of Conviction entry into a data system.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

1 FTE can manually encode 11,184 Records of Conviction per year = 111,840 / 10.

Estimated 1,752 court Records of Conviction manually encoded / 4 FTE's = 438 additional records per year per FTE.

IT services are listed below:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Total</b>
Requirements/Design	200	\$100	\$20,000
Develop new web based application to collect information	960	\$100	\$96,000
Create database tables and infrastructure	150	\$100	\$15,000
Create mapping and reporting screens and pages	300	\$100	\$30,000
Create interface with other systems	400	\$100	\$40,000
Management time	200	\$125	\$25,000
<b>Total Personnel Cost</b>	<b>2,210</b>		<b>\$226,000</b>

There would be a 20% ongoing maintenance cost for the system.

$\$226,000 \times .20 = \$45,200$  annually thereafter.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** assume 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 \$2,500. 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 the 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.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could request funding through the appropriation process.

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

Officials at the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assume the fiscal impact of this proposal is unknown. There may be some impact but there is no way to quantify the impact at this time. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

For the purpose of this proposed legislation, officials at the **Office of State Public Defender (SPD)** cannot assume that existing staff will provide effective representation for any new cases arising where indigent persons are charged with the proposed new crime of refusal to furnish records of disposition, a new class D misdemeanor.

While the number of new cases (or cases with increased penalties) may be too few or uncertain to request additional funding for this specific bill, the SPD will continue to request sufficient appropriations to provide effective representation.

**Oversight** assumes the SPD can absorb the additional caseload that may result from this proposal.

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** state that the proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact to their agency beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health, Department of Corrections and Office of Prosecution Services** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from the **St. Louis County Police Department** assume this proposal would require a minimum of two hours of training for all commissioned personnel. The average officer is paid \$46.10 per hour and there are currently 916 commissioned officers at the St. Louis County Police Department. The cost of training all commissioned officers for two hours would be \$84,455.

**Oversight** assumes training on new procedures can be incorporated into existing training and the new paperwork requirements can be absorbed by local law enforcement agencies.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **Greene County Sheriff, Boone County Sheriff's Department, St. Louis County Department of Justice Services and Joplin Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2019 (10 Mo.)	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
<u>Cost - DOR</u>			
Personal Services	(\$79,206)	(\$95,994)	(\$96,954)
Fringe Benefits	(\$50,493)	(\$60,874)	(\$61,159)
Equipment and Expense	(\$16,827)	(\$2,856)	(\$2,926)
Forms and Mailing expenses	(\$31,754)	(\$4,892)	(\$4,892)
IT Services	<u>(\$536,706)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Costs - DOR	<u>(\$714,986)</u>	<u>(\$164,616)</u>	<u>(\$165,931)</u>
FTE Change - DOR	3 FTE	3 FTE	3 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>(\$714,986)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$164,616)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$165,931)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the General Revenue Fund	3 FTE	3 FTE	3 FTE
<b>HIGHWAY FUND</b>			
<u>Revenue (75%) - Reinstatement fees</u>	\$41,723	\$50,070	\$50,070
<u>Cost - IT services - DPS-MHP</u>	<u>(\$226,000)</u>	<u>(\$45,200)</u>	<u>(\$45,200)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE HIGHWAY FUND</b>	<b><u>(\$184,277)</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,870</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,870</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2019 (10 Mo.)	FY 2020	FY 2021
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>			
<u>Revenue</u> - Cities (15%) - Reinstatement fees	\$8,345	\$10,014	\$10,014
<u>Revenue</u> - Counties (10%) - Reinstatement fees	<u>\$5,563</u>	<u>\$6,676</u>	<u>\$6,676</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>\$13,908</u></b>	<b><u>\$16,690</u></b>	<b><u>\$16,690</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill requires the revocation or suspension of intermediate driver's licenses when a juvenile is cited for a high risk traffic offense. Such offenses are specified in the bill and include speeding, leaving the scene of an accident, certain types of careless and imprudent driving, and the endangerment of specified highway workers and emergency responders. The revocation or suspension may be challenged at an administrative hearing where full evidence of the circumstances involving the citation is allowed. However, the ultimate disposition of criminal charges involving the occurrence is not binding on the administrative process. Only officers licensed by the Department of Public Safety under Chapter 590, RSMo, shall issue reports of citations triggering the revocation or suspension requirements of the bill to the Department of Revenue. The content of such reports is specified in the bill and they are made under penalty of perjury.

The process for taking possession of a regular license and issuing a 15-day temporary permit, and providing notice of hearing to a juvenile cited for a high risk offense is specified in the bill. The process for requesting and holding a hearing is specified in the bill and the burden of proof is on the state to show by preponderance of the evidence that a vehicle was driven in a high risk manner described in the citation.

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 Revenue  
Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol  
Department of Mental Health  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Attorney General's Office  
Department of Corrections  
Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Public Defender  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Greene County Sheriff  
Boone County Sheriff's Department  
St. Louis County Department of Justice Services  
Joplin Police Department

Ross Strope



Acting Director  
February 16, 2018