

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0828H.05C  
 Bill No.: HCS for SS No. 2 for SB 26  
 Subject: Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Criminal Procedure; Attorneys;  
 Administrative Law  
 Type: Original  
 Date: April 6, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal creates provisions relating to public safety.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
General Revenue	(Could exceed \$303,777)	(Could exceed \$675,679)	(Could exceed \$1,052,939)	(Could exceed \$3,902,821)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$303,777)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$675,679)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$1,052,939)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$3,902,821)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
988 Public Safety Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colleges and Universities	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>

\*Income and costs net to zero.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
General Revenue*	0 FTE	(1) FTE	(1) FTE	(7) FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>	<b>(1) FTE</b>	<b>(1) FTE</b>	<b>(7) FTE</b>

\*Increased incarceration times result in a reduction in the Probation and Parole population – resulting in a reduction in Probation and Parole officers.

- 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.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### §67.030 – Local law enforcement budgets

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** state the provisions of §67.030 in this legislation could have a negative fiscal impact if there was a budget reduction.

**Oversight** assumes rarely will a political subdivision decrease their budget for law enforcement by an amount exceeding 12 percent in relation to other items in the proposed budget over a five-year aggregate amount. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note to local governments for this section of the proposal.

#### §§557.045, 574.045, and 574.085 – Special victims, unlawful traffic interference, and vandalism

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume the following:

In addition to the creation of new penalties, the bill proposes to prohibit probation and parole eligibility for offenders committing dangerous felonies if the victim is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or emergency service provider. Law enforcement officers and emergency providers are defined as special victims in section 565.002, and these offenses are identifiable by reference to their enhanced felony classes as defined in each respective section of legislation.

Current statutes allow probation and 120-day court stipulated sentences for all the offenses. The bill mandates no probation or parole for dangerous felonies against law enforcement officers, fire fighters, and emergency service providers. No parole means that an offender is required to serve to the conditional release unless other sentencing restrictions make the sentence ineligible for conditional release. The dangerous felonies for which statute allows enhanced sentencing when offenses are committed against persons classified as special victims are: Assault 1st degree and Assault 2nd degree. Assault 1st degree and Assault 2nd degree, if the victim is a special victim, are dangerous felonies in which the offenders would serve 100% of the sentence because they are excluded from the provisions of conditional release.

To assess the potential impact of changes proposed in this bill, DOC analyzed FY 2020 new prison admissions, new probation cases, and time served to first release for offenders with sentences for assaults on special victims. In FY 2020, there were 72 new court commitments (including 120-day admissions) to prison with an average sentence of 17.0 years for first degree assault on a special victim. There were 29 new court commitments to prison with an average sentence of 8.2 years for second degree assault on a special victim.

**FY 2020 New court commitments (including 120-day admissions) to prison based on assaults on special victims.**

MISSOURI STATUTE	DESCRIPTION	OFFENSE CLASS	OFFENDERS	AVERAGE SENTENCE
565050	Assault 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	A	72	17.0
565052	Assault 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	B	29	8.2

In FY 2020, there were 23 new probation cases with an average sentence of 10.9 years for first degree assault on a special victim. There were 19 new probation cases with an average sentence of 6.9 years for second degree assault on a special victim. Under the proposed legislation, all of these offenders would be sentenced to prison instead of probation.

**FY 2020 New probation cases based on assaults on special victims.**

MISSOURI STATUTE	DESCRIPTION	OFFENSE CLASS	OFFENDERS	AVERAGE SENTENCE
565050	Assault 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	A	23	10.9
565052	Assault 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	B	19	6.9

In FY 2020, 96 offenders in prison on sentences for first degree assault on a special victim were released from prison after serving, on average, 14.9 years, or approximately 90% of the length of the sentence. There were 18 offenders in prison for a second degree assault on a special victim who were first released from prison after serving, on average, 4.1 years, or approximately 50% of the length of the sentence.

**FY 2020 Offenders released from prison after serving time for convictions of assaults on special victims.**

MISSOURI STATUTE	DESCRIPTION	OFFENSE CLASS	OFFENDERS	AVERAGE SENTENCE	TIME SERVED TO FIRST RELEASE	PERCENT SENTENCE SERVED TO FIRST RELEASE
565050, 565081	Assault 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	A	96	17.5	14.9	90%
565052, 565082	Assault 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	B	18	8.4	4.1	50%

To estimate the potential impact of this bill, we assume all offenders with class A and class B felony offenses will serve 100% of their sentence in prison.

Section 557.045 prohibits eligibility for probation or parole for first degree assault on special victim

**Class A Felony Assaults in 1st Degree on Special Victims (Law Enforcement, emergency workers etc.)**

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
After Legislation	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Probations	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
Parole										
Probation	-23	-46	-69	-92	-115	-138	-161	-184	-207	-230
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
Field Population	-23	-46	-69	-92	-115	-138	-161	-184	-207	-230
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Section 557.045 prohibits eligibility for probation or parole for second degree assault on special victim

**Class B Felony Assaults in 2nd Degree on Special Victims (Law Enforcement, emergency workers etc.)**

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
After Legislation	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Probations	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19	-19
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	19	38	57	76	95	129	177	225	234	234
Parole						-15	-44	-73	-78	-78
Probation	-19	-38	-57	-76	-95	-114	-131	-131	-131	-131
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	19	38	57	76	95	129	177	225	234	234
Field Population	-19	-38	-57	-76	-95	-129	-175	-204	-209	-209
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

Section 574.045

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person will 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 will be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parole			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

For the purpose of the proposed legislation, and as a result of excessive caseloads, the **Missouri State Public Defender (SPD)** state they cannot assume existing staff will be able to provide competent, effective representation for any new cases where indigent persons are charged with the proposed new crime(s) of misdemeanor or felony unlawful traffic interference in violation of Section 574.045 RSMo. The Missouri State Public Defender System is currently providing legal representation in caseloads in excess of recognized standards. While the number of new cases may be too few or uncertain to request additional funding for this specific bill, the Missouri State Public Defender will continue to request sufficient appropriations to provide competent and effective representation in all cases where the right to counsel attaches.

**Oversight** assumes the SPD 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 SPD for fiscal note purposes.

Section 574.085

The **DOC** assumes for each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person will 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 will be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

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

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parole			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the Department estimates three people will 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 will be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 22 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2026.

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

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

Due to the relatively long sentences for the class A and class B felonies included in this analysis, the entire estimated impact goes beyond the 10-year timeframe of this response.

Within 10 years, DOC estimates that if the proposed legislation were passed, there could be up to an additional 477 offenders in prison and 403 fewer offenders on field supervision.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
After Legislation	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
After Legislation	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Probations	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	47	94	139	181	223	279	350	421	454	477
Parole	0	0	2	6	9	-5	-34	-63	-69	-69
Probation	-33	-66	-99	-141	-183	-225	-265	-288	-311	-334
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	47	94	139	181	223	279	350	421	454	477
Field Population	-33	-66	-97	-135	-174	-230	-299	-351	-380	-403
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	Change in probation & parole officers	Total savings for <b>probation &amp; parole</b>	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	47	(\$7,756)	(\$303,777)	0	\$0	(33)	(\$303,777)
Year 2	94	(\$7,756)	(\$743,645)	(1)	\$67,966	(66)	(\$675,679)
Year 3	139	(\$7,756)	(\$1,121,639)	(1)	\$68,700	(97)	(\$1,052,939)
Year 4	181	(\$7,756)	(\$1,489,762)	(2)	\$138,882	(135)	(\$1,350,880)
Year 5	223	(\$7,756)	(\$1,872,162)	(3)	\$210,574	(174)	(\$1,661,588)
Year 6	279	(\$7,756)	(\$2,389,147)	(4)	\$283,801	(230)	(\$2,105,346)
Year 7	350	(\$7,756)	(\$3,057,081)	(5)	\$358,598	(299)	(\$2,698,483)
Year 8	421	(\$7,756)	(\$3,750,776)	(6)	\$434,980	(351)	(\$3,315,796)
Year 9	454	(\$7,756)	(\$4,125,675)	(7)	\$512,990	(380)	(\$3,612,685)
Year 10	477	(\$7,756)	(\$4,421,379)	(7)	\$518,558	(403)	(\$3,902,821)

If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it is because the Department of Corrections has changed the way probation and parole daily costs are calculated to more accurately reflect the way the Division of Probation and Parole is staffed across the entire state.

In December 2019, the DOC reevaluated the calculation used for computing the Probation and Parole average daily cost of supervision and revised the cost calculation to be the DOC average



district caseload across the state which is 51 offender cases per officer. The new calculation assumes that an increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a change in costs/cost avoidance equal to the cost of one FTE staff person. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offenders 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. For instances where the proposed legislation affects a less specific caseload, DOC projects the impact based on prior year(s) actual data for DOC's 48 probation and parole districts.

The DOC cost of incarceration is \$21.251 per day or an annual cost of \$7,756 per offender. The DOC cost of probation or parole is determined by the number of P&P Officer II positions that would be needed to cover the new caseload.

**Oversight** does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's impact for fiscal note purposes.

#### §590.192 – 988 Public Safety Fund

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state the creation of the new fund does not by itself create a need for additional staffing and resources in the Department of Public Safety. However, if the department is required to manage the fund, promulgate rules, and disperse payments it would require an additional staff person to accomplish these activities.

**Oversight** notes because this is a dedicated fund under the Department of Public Safety, staff may be required to administer this program. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 to (Unknown) impact to DPS for fiscal note purposes.

**Oversight** notes §590.192 creates the "988 Public Safety Fund" for the purpose of providing services for peace officers to assist in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma resulting from a response to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event. The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated by the General Assembly. Oversight will reflect the possibility that the General Assembly could appropriate moneys to this new fund from the General Revenue Fund. Oversight also assumes all appropriated moneys, if any, will be expended in the same year on services such as consultation, risk management, education, intervention, and other crisis intervention services provided by DPS to peace officers affected by a critical incident.

#### §590.502 – Law Enforcement Officer Disciplinary Actions

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** state §590.502.8 could have a negative fiscal impact on Kansas City if the City has to pay a judgment (Kansas City is responsible for its police department's budget) for a police officer's gross negligence.

**Oversight** notes the (Unknown) impact for the City of Kansas City and is unable to project a statewide cost; therefore, the impact to local governments-political subdivisions will be presented as \$0 to (Unknown).

Officials from the **Northwest Missouri State University** state there will be a need for legal fees, officer time compensation, administrative and human resources commitment. Planning on one case a year: legal – 80 hours x \$350 = \$28,000; officer 40 hours x \$31= \$1,240; 80 administrator 80 hours x \$39 = 3,120; human resources 80 hours x \$29 = \$2,320 which equates to approximately \$34,680 annually.

**Oversight** assumes Northwest Missouri State University's impact is in regard to §590.502 and will reflect their response under this section.

**Oversight** notes the impact for Northwest Missouri State University and is unable to project a statewide cost; therefore, the impact to Colleges and Universities will be presented as \$0 to (Unknown).

#### Bill as a Whole

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC)** stated an unknown fiscal impact, but likely less than \$250,000 for training.

**Oversight** notes without elaboration from the MDC and statements of no impact from other law enforcement agencies, Oversight will assume the MDC will be able to implement the provisions within the proposal with existing resources.

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assume the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of a new crime (574.045) creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

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 Secretary of State's office 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 Secretary of State's office for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The Secretary of State's office recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, they also recognize 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 their office can sustain with their core budget. Therefore, they reserve the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

**Oversight** 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 require additional resources.

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Natural Resources**, the **Department of Public Safety – (Capitol Police and Fire Safety)**, the **Department of Social Services**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **City of Claycomo**, the **City of Corder**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department** and the **University of Central Missouri** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Officials from the **Fruitland Area Fire Protection District** responded to the legislation but did not provide a fiscal impact.

#### **SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1**

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Attorney General’s Office**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Public Safety – Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Office of Administration**, the **Office of the State Treasurer**, the **City of O’Fallon**, the **City of Springfield**, the **Ellisville Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **Crawford County 911 Board**, and **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.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, colleges and universities, ambulance and EMS, fire protection districts, and police and sheriff’s departments were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A general listing of political subdivisions included in our database is available upon request.



<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
<u>Transfer Out – to the 988 Public Safety Fund §590.192 p. 9</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Savings – DOC</u> (§§557.045, 574.045, and 574.085) Fewer P&P officers p. 5-9				
Personal service	\$0	\$39,140	\$39,532	\$296,681
Fringe benefits	\$0	\$25,269	\$25,522	\$191,540
Equipment and expense	\$0	\$3,557	\$3,646	\$30,337
<u>Total savings - DOC</u>	\$0	\$67,966	\$68,700	\$518,558
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	(1) FTE	(1) FTE	(7) FTE
<u>Costs – DOC Increased incarceration costs</u>	(\$303,777)	(\$743,645)	(\$1,121,639)	(\$4,421,379)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$303,777)</u></b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$675,679)</u></b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$1,052,939)</u></b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$3,902,821)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the General Revenue Fund	0 FTE	(1) FTE	(1) FTE	(7) FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES</b>				
<u>Costs</u> – (\$590.502) Litigation costs related to police officer’s negligence p. 10	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES</b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>
<b>988 PUBLIC SAFETY FUND</b>				
<u>Transfer In</u> – from General Revenue	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Costs</u> – DPS Administration and expenditures for the program p. 9	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE 988 PUBLIC SAFETY FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Fully Implemented (FY 2031)
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>				
<u>Costs</u> – (\$590.502) Litigation costs related to police officer’s negligence p. 9-10	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act creates provisions relating to public safety.

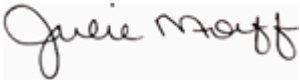
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

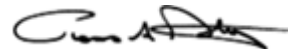
- Attorney General’s Office
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Social Services
- Department of Mental Health
- Missouri Department of Conservation
- Missouri Department of Transportation
- Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
- Office of Administration
- Office of the State Courts Administrator
- Office of the State Public Defender
- Office of the State Treasurer

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April 6, 2021

City of Claycomo  
City of O'Fallon  
City of Springfield  
Ellisville Police Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Crawford County 911 Board  
Fruitland Area Fire Protection District  
Missouri State University  
University of Central Missouri



Julie Morff  
Director  
April 6, 2021



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
April 6, 2021