

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 3694-04
Bill No.: SCS for HB No. 1450, HB No. 1296, HCS for HB No. 1331, and HCS for HB No. 1898
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Evidence; Firearms; St. Louis City; Attorney General; Courts; Courts, Juvenile; Criminal Procedure; Drugs and Controlled Substances; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Prisons and Jails; Probation and Parole; Sexual Offenses; Victims of Crime
Type: Original
Date: April 27, 2020

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to criminal law.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
General Revenue*	(Greater than \$2,961,314)	(Greater than \$4,625,387)	(Greater than \$5,338,588)	(Greater than \$10,092,902)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue*	(Greater than \$2,961,314)	(Greater than \$4,625,387)	(Greater than \$5,338,588)	(Greater than \$10,092,902)

***Officials from the Department of Corrections assume a significant fiscal impact past the ten-year reporting timeframe from changes to §571.015 regarding prison terms for armed criminal action.**

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses. This fiscal note contains 33 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change of Venue for Capital Cases Fund	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown

* Revenue and expenditures net to zero

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
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 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
General Revenue	27 or 28 FTE	26 or 27 FTE	24 or 25 FTE	26 or 27 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	27 or 28 FTE	26 or 27 FTE	24 or 25 FTE	26 or 27 FTE

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
Local Government	Could exceed \$1,000,000	Could exceed \$1,000,000	Could exceed \$1,000,000	Could exceed \$1,000,000

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

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

Section 211.071

This section requires a court having jurisdiction over a juvenile offender alleged to have committed the offense, hold a certification hearing in order to determine whether the juvenile should be tried as an adult. Presumably, more juvenile certification hearings will result in more juvenile offenders tried and sentenced as adults. The actual impact of section 211.071.1 is difficult to determine as it is unknown how many juveniles will be found guilty and sentenced to a term of adult incarceration for this offense; therefore, the DOC anticipates an (Unknown) impact.

Officials at the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** assumes the following:

Division of Legal Services (DLS)

§211.071.1—this bill adds two new offenses, any offense under 571.030 (unlawful use of a weapon) and any offense under 571.015 (armed criminal action).

§211.071.12—the addition of these two new offenses will be effective on January 1, 2021. The Division of Youth Services has estimated that this bill will increase the total number of youth screened for the dual jurisdiction program, as well as increase the number of youth committed to the dual jurisdiction program. If these numbers increase, the involvement of Division of Legal Services (DLS) litigation attorneys will also increase as DLS must file motions to extend custody pursuant to §211.073.4 as well as motions to petition the court for a hearing before it releases a youth pursuant to §211.073.5 as the youth is about to turn twenty-one, or pursuant to §211.073.3, because the youth is beyond the scope of DYS' treatment.

The involvement of DLS will increase in equal proportion to the number of additional DYS commitments. The number of hours required by DLS litigation per case is highly dependent on the circuit court location and if all parties will consent to orders without the attorney's appearance. Based off of DLS litigation attorney's estimations, each extension motion can be completed in an average of eight hours (including drafting time, preparation time, time communicating with the other parties, travel time, and court appearance time). Each motion to release depends on the circuit court location and if the motion is contested. These proceedings may take, on average, sixteen hours to complete (including drafting time, preparation time, time communicating with the other parties, travel time, and court appearance time). In order to accommodate the increased workload, DLS is estimating the need of one FTE Attorney.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Children's Division (CD)

The Children's Division does not anticipate a fiscal or programmatic impact as a result of this legislation.

Division of Youth Services (DYS)

This bill modifies section 211.071 by adding language that includes any offenses under section 571.030; felony and misdemeanor, and any offenses under section 571.015; felony and misdemeanor, as offenses that require the court to order a hearing to determine if a child will be transferred to a court of general jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law. The division anticipates that enactment of this proposal will have fiscal impact to our dual jurisdiction program as outlined below.

Dual Jurisdiction Commitments:

Information received from the Office of State Courts Administrator indicates that in CY 19, the offenses outlined in this proposal under section 571.030 and section 571.015 would account for an additional 307 orders for certification hearings.

Of those 307 offenses, 92 of those are misdemeanors. **The division assumes the 92 misdemeanors would not result in certifications.**

In CY19, there were 87 orders for certification hearings under current statute. In CY19, 41 of 87 (47%) of certification hearings held resulted in certification of the youth. The division has averaged 11 ordered assessments (*22%) annually of youth certified, for entry into the dual jurisdiction program. Those assessments resulted in an average of 8 (73%) admissions into the dual jurisdiction program.

*numbers are based on a five year average

Enactment of this bill would result in an increase of 16 dual jurisdiction commitments annually. Given the average rate of existing annual commitments, the division anticipates the total number of dual jurisdiction commitments to grow to 24 youth per year with average lengths of stay projected to be three years.

Projection:

307 (new required hearings) -92 (misdemeanor offenses) = 215 (new possible cohort of certifications)

- 215 x 47% (certification rate) = 101 new certifications annually
- 101 x 22% (dual jurisdiction assessment ordered rate) = 22 new dual jurisdiction assessments ordered annually
- 22 x 73% (program admissions rate)= 16 youth admitted to dual jurisdiction annually under this proposal

ASSUMPTION (continued)

16 (new youth admitted to DJ program under this proposal)
+ 8 (existing average rate of admittance to DJ program)
24 total youth admitted to DJ program annually

The division has forty beds designated for service to dual jurisdiction youth. Twenty-three of those beds are occupied by dual jurisdiction youth committed under the existing law with average lengths of stay of 4 years. Given the new legislation passed in SFY19, raising the age of criminal majority to 18 effective January 1, 2021, the division anticipates that the average age of the dual jurisdiction population would increase causing the average length of stay of the new population to decrease to three years. Under this proposal, 24 total youth would be accepted and committed into the dual jurisdiction program annually, at an average length of stay of 3 years, creating a need for 65 secure beds at the peak of the cycle in SFY 23. In SFY 24, the final five dual jurisdiction youth with a four year average length of stay will exit. Sixty dual jurisdiction secure beds will be necessary thereafter.

	FY21 (6-Months)	FY22	FY23	FY24
Existing DJ Youth +New DJ youth- anticipated DY Youth exits	23+12*-6	29+24-6	47+24-6	65+24-24-5
DJ Beds Needed	29	47	65	60

*FY21 reflects rate at 6 months due to January 1, 2021 enactment

DYS will place the need at 65 total beds to adequately serve this population under this proposal. The division currently has 40 designated beds; therefore, would need 25 additional secure beds for dual jurisdiction youth.

The division has existing physical plant space at Hillsboro Treatment Center to respond immediately to this proposal. The division would need to re-open two unfunded groups (that are currently closed) to meet the projected needs for growth within the dual jurisdiction program. However staffing at this facility remains a challenge and the unknown locations of additional commitments would most likely result in youth being moved farther from home than preferred to allow for family engagement. The ultimate and long term plan would be to evaluate the need based on the outcomes of judicial behavior and impact of the implementation of the raise the age legislation.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The division anticipates a fiscal impact of \$1,228,875 for FY21 (6 months) and then around \$2 million on-going which includes 28 FTE to reopen programs needed to accommodate these youth.

FTE Breakdown: (1) Social Services Manager (Youth Facility Manager IV); (2) Group Leader; (20) Youth Specialist II; (3) Special Education Teacher III; (1) Cook II; (1) Social Services Manager = 28 FTE.

Projections for the dual jurisdiction program are based on the current landscape of judicial and prosecuting behavior. Historically, courts use of the dual jurisdiction program has been dynamic; therefore, assessment and acceptance rates are based on five year averages. The recent passing of the raise-the-age legislation also makes projections a challenge as this legislation will produce an older cohort of youth that will most likely result in the need for additional secure bed space similar to the need for dual jurisdiction youth.

The division acknowledges the situation remains unpredictable especially given the impact of the raise-the-age legislation; however, we do believe these are real scenarios that would result in the need to provide for additional secure beds for the dual jurisdiction program under this proposal.

Oversight notes in DSS's response for FY 2021, part of the expenditures were duplicated of \$4,228 and will adjust this amount in their costs below. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the cost estimated by DSS less the duplicate amount in the proposal.

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

Section 491.641

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety (DPS)** state this proposal creates a new fund in the state treasury to be used solely by the DPS for the purposes of witness protection services. It does not establish a specific source from which monies will be collected by the fund. It also does not specify if fund monies can be spent on administration of the fund.

The DPS believes it will require one (1) Public Safety Program Specialist to administer the fund.

In the proposed Governor's Budget, DPS is receiving additional FTE to work on grant programs. It is our anticipation that those FTE would cover administering this program. However, if those FTE are cut from the budget, DPS would require an additional one (1) FTE to administer this program.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DPS. Therefore, Oversight will range DPS' response from \$0 (DPS will receive additional FTE in the FY 2021 budget) to DPS' impact for fiscal note purposes.

Oversight notes this proposed legislation creates the Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund. The legislation authorizes the Department of Public Safety to disperse to reimburse expenditures by law enforcement agencies to provide for the security, health, safety and welfare of witnesses, potential witnesses, victims, and members of their families and households, if they are in danger of bodily injury or their life is in jeopardy as a result of giving testimony or being willing to testify in criminal proceedings instituted or investigations pending against a person alleged to have engaged in a violation of state law. This includes authority for local law enforcement agencies to purchase, rent or modify protected housing facilities and to contract with federal or state government agencies to obtain or provide the facilities or services necessary for such housing. In the FY 2021 budget, the Governor's Recommendation approved the funding for this program at \$1,000,000.

Section 550.125

Officials at the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assume there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently due to the unknown number of sequestered jury capital cases on a change of venue with applications submitted for reimbursement from the proposed fund. OSCA may be able to absorb with existing staff and resources but would reflect any actual needs in future budget requests.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** state 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 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.

In response to a similar proposal (HCS HB 1331), officials at the **Office of the Attorney General** and the **Office of the State Treasurer** each assumed no fiscal impact to their respective agencies from this proposal.

In response to a similar proposal (HB 1331), the **Office of the State Public Defender** assumed no fiscal impact from this proposal.

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (HCS for HB No. 1331), officials at the **Grundy County Circuit Clerk & Recorder's Office** stated they have not received any Change of Venue capital cases for their county.

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (HCS for HB No. 1331), officials at **Marion County** stated they have had one capital case in the past decade and are unaware of any capital cases that they have received a "Change of Venue".

In response to a similar proposal from 2020 (HCS for HB No. 1331), officials at the **Wright County Circuit Clerk** assumed no fiscal impact from this proposal.

Oversight inquired the Office of the State Courts Administrator regarding this proposal. Information regarding a capital case can be found in the following sections of statute: §§546.720, 552.060, 565.020, 565.032, 562.051 and 576.070. Oversight notes that murder in the first or treason, both Class A Felonies, would be considered capital cases. According to the FY19 Charge Code Report from OSCA, a total of 48 guilty verdicts were charged as follows:

Jury Verdict Guilty (Class A/Unclassified)	33
Alford, Guilty, Guilty Written	8
Tried/Court Guilty	7
Treason	<u>0</u>
Total	48

Oversight notes that the new fund would be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and that counties who apply for a reimbursement for a change of venue on a capital case could then receive reimbursement of costs associated with the sequestering of jurors. Oversight is unclear on how many change of venues occur for capital cases in the State of Missouri each year.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Oversight notes that OSCA will disburse the money to the county if they are eligible for reimbursement. Oversight notes not all funds may be reimbursed to the county. Therefore, Oversight will reflect appropriations going to the new fund from general revenue as a \$0 to unknown and potential reimbursements to counties as a \$0 to unknown from the new fund for this proposal.

Section 544.170

Oversight notes, in response to a similar proposal (SCS for SB 520), the **St. Louis County Department of Justice Services** and the **Springfield Police Department** each stated the proposal would not have a direct 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 similar provisions in SB 520, officials from the **Manchester Police Department** stated this proposal will have an impact on our jail in the short term but will lessen the cost in the long run. The cost is much higher when we arrest someone, release them after a 24-hour period (because an investigation is not complete) and then have to arrest them a second time when a warrant is later obtained. It is cheaper and safer to simply obtain a warrant while the person is still in custody. A 48-hour hold period will greatly enhance our ability to do this.

In response to similar provisions in SB 520, officials from the **St. Louis County Police Department (SLCPD)** stated if the proposed legislation is passed, the SLCPD may experience cost savings. Currently, officers are required to complete warrant application prior to going off shift which often results in overtime costs. The proposed legislation would allow officers the opportunity to complete the warrant application process on their next shift, if scheduled within 48 hours, creating the potential for an unknown amount of cost savings.

It should be noted that the SLCPD does not operate a detention facility; therefore, the additional costs of housing, feeding, and medicating the offenders would be the responsibility of the St. Louis County Justice Services.

Officials from **St. Louis County** state in 2018, there were 2,230 24-hour holds in the St. Louis County Department of Justice Services. A 2015 survey of jail expenses and revenue from the Vera Institute of Justice calculated the “short-run” marginal cost (the cost affected as soon as the inmate population changes) at \$6.23. Increasing 24-hour holds to 48-hour holds would cost our department, at a minimum, approximately \$14,000 per fiscal year.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

We are unable to determine the “long-run” marginal cost (adjustments made to staffing levels in response to changes in jail capacity) without seeing the changes in our population first hand.

Oversight notes the fiscal impact to the Manchester Police Department and the St. Louis County Police Department. Oversight is unable to project a statewide impact to local jailers for the additional time some persons maybe kept in custody. Oversight assumes the personnel savings to a department would be more than offset by the additional costs. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an impact to local governments as \$0 to (Unknown). Oversight notes this proposal is permissive and allows more flexibility to local law enforcement.

§556.065 - Jurisdiction of the Attorney General

In response to similar legislation (SB 889), officials from the **Attorney General’s Office (AGO)** assumed a negative fiscal impact of \$0 to Unknown as a result of 556.065.

Oversight notes upon receiving a referral from a law enforcement agency alleging a violation of sections 565.020, 565.021, or 570.027, the attorney general may commence prosecution within sixty days by filing a complaint, information, or indictment. Oversight assumes because the potential for litigation is speculative that the AGO may not incur significant costs related to this proposal. If a fiscal impact were to result, the AGO may require additional resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the AGO’s impact as \$0 to (Unknown) to the General Revenue Fund.

Section 557.045

The **DOC** states this is similar to FN 3178-03 which intends to prohibit the eligibility of probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or conditional release for convictions of second-degree murder and convictions of dangerous felonies for people with associated armed criminal action or prior dangerous or class A or class B felony offenses.

Murder 2nd Degree

In FY 2019, there were 110 new admissions for 2nd degree murders under class A felony, with an average sentence of 21.8 years and 17.6 years as a time for first release. There were four new probations with an average term of 4.5 years.

After changes in this bill, no offenders convicted of second-degree murder will be sentenced to probation or receive SIS, SES, or CR, and all offenders will serve their full sentence prior to release from prison. The cumulative impact over the 10-year scope of these changes could be 40 new admissions to prison and 18 fewer field supervisions cases in FY 2030. The impact of this bill continues beyond this 10-year period, and should level off in FY 2042 with 76 new prison admissions and 7 fewer field supervision cases.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
New Admissions										
Current Law	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
After Legislation	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Probation										
Current Law	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
Parole										
Probation	-4	-8	-12	-16	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
Impact										
Prison Population	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
Field Population	-4	-8	-12	-16	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18
Population Change					2	6	10	14	18	22

Dangerous Felony and ACA

In FY 2019, there were 478 new admissions to prison associated with a dangerous felony sentence, with an average sentence of 14.0 years. Offenders with dangerous felony sentences who were released from prison for the first time in FY 2019 served, on average, 82% of their sentence prior to first release. As per this legislation, the prison term will be 100% of the length of the sentence for those offenders who have prior dangerous felony convictions.

Out of the 478 new prison admissions in FY 2019,

- 50 had both an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison and a prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony.
- 46 had a prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony and did not have an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison.
- 292 had an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison and no prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony.

This legislation proposes that these 388 offenders will serve their entire sentence in prison. Therefore, we estimate that they will serve 14.0 years in prison instead of the 82% average to first release. Because of long-term sentence, the impact will not be observable within the 10-year scope of this note; however, DOC estimates that by the year 2034, there will be an addition of 660 new offenders in prison with an equivalent number of reductions in field population.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
New Admissions										
Current Law	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388
After Legislation	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	388
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Populations										
Prison										
Parole										
Probation										
Impact										
Prison Population										
Field Population										
Population Change										

In FY 2019, there were 191 new court probations for dangerous felonies and ACA convictions, with an average sentence of 8.1 years. As per the proposed legislation, offenders with a prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony, or offenders with an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 probation case, will no longer be eligible for probation and their prison term will be 100% of the length of their sentence.

Out of the 191 new probation cases in FY 2019,

- 8 had both an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison and a prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony.
- 85 had a prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony and did not have an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison.
- 1 had an armed criminal action charge associated with their FY 2019 admission to prison and no prior conviction for either a dangerous felony or a class A or class B felony.

As per the proposed changes, these 94 offenders will be sentenced to prison rather than probation and serve sentences of 8.1 years. The cumulative impact of these changes could be 761 new admissions to prison and 282 fewer field supervisions cases in FY 2029.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Probation										
Current Law	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
After Legislation	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Probations	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94	-94
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	94	188	282	376	470	564	658	752	761	761
Parole										
Probation	-94	-188	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282
Impact										
Prison Population	94	188	282	376	470	564	658	752	761	761
Field Population	-94	-188	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282	-282
Population Change				94	188	282	376	470	479	479

Combined Impact

Although the estimated impact of this bill is nearly double what is presented here when projected over a longer time period, the combined impact of proposed changes could be an additional 801 offenders in prison and 300 fewer offenders under supervision in the field by FY 2030.

Officials at the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** assumes the following:

This modification removes eligibility for the dual jurisdiction program for those youth that commit the offenses outlined in the proposal. The exact number impacted is difficult to quantify but if enacted this proposal would lessen the number of youth eligible for consideration to participate in the dual jurisdiction program.

Section 570.027

Creates the offense of vehicle hijacking as a new class B felony offense. For each new class B felony, the department estimates three people will be sentenced to prison and four to probation. The average sentence for a class B felony offense is 8.7 years, of which 5.1 years will be served in prison with 3.4 years to first release. The remaining 3.6 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 15 additional offenders in prison and 12 on field supervision by FY 2025.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 571.015

The section increases imprisonment terms for offenders with ACA crimes and eliminates the eligibility for probation, parole, CR, SIS, or SES and requires sentences for ACA to be served consecutively. This legislation does not create any new criminal offenses, it increases criminal penalties for existing offenses. Because of this fact there is no projected fiscal impact within the ten-year timeframe for fiscal note responses. However, the department does anticipate **significant fiscal impact** past the ten-year reporting timeframe.

Section 571.070

This section enhances the felony class of unlawful possession of a firearm from a class D felony to a class C felony for offenders also convicted of a dangerous felony.

In FY 2019, there were 85 new admissions under section 571.070 for a class D felony, with an average sentence of 5.0 years, and 2.1 years for the first release. There were 246 sentences to either probation or 120 days, with an average term of 4.4 years.

Out of these offenders, nine were also convicted of dangerous felony. None was convicted of drug trafficking. All of these offenses are either a class A, B or U felony charges, higher than a class C felony. Thus, these offenders are already serving longer sentences than that for a Class C felony. Changing a class D to a class C felony will result in a longer stay, only if these sentences are consecutive instead of concurrent, which is not the case and is not addressed in this bill.

Nevertheless, assuming a consecutive sentence of class C felony for unlawful firearm possession, these nine offenders will now be charged under class C felony. The average sentence for a new class C felony is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years will be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact, assuming nine new admissions and no new probations, will be six new prison admissions and (6) new field supervisions by FY2024.

Sections 578.419, 578.421, 578.423, and 578.425

The portion of the bill introduces a class B felony as punishment for criminal street gang activities and classifies criminal street gang activity as a “dangerous felony.” Although the impact of changes will result in longer and harsher prison sentences, due to infrequent number of occurrences and scarce data, the DOC can potentially state no foreseen significant fiscal impact by the changes proposed in this bill.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Sections 579.065 and 579.068

adds felony classes A and B for these drugs (flunitrazepam, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, fentanyl or carfentanyl) if they are charged under trafficking 1st degree, depending upon quantity of drugs involved and first or subsequent offense. Similarly, it adds them to felony B and C, if the offense is charged under trafficking 2nd degree.

We are expecting that the average sentence length and average first releases from the prison as well as parole and probation sentences will remain the same for these new offenders, however the number may increase because of the addition of new drugs under this legislation.

In FY2019, there were seven new admissions under charges of 1st degree drug trafficking Class A felony, with 12.5 years of average sentence, and 7.2 years average time for first release, 4 new probations with average term of 5 years. For 1st degree class B felony, there were six new admissions with average sentence of 8.7 years and four new probations with average term of 5 years.

For 2nd degree drug trafficking felony class A, there were five new admissions with an average sentence of 10.7 years, 6.7 years to first release and 5 new probations with 4.2 years average probation term. For 2nd degree drug trafficking class B felony, there were 30 new admissions, 9.7 years average sentence, 2.8 years to first release and 6 new probations with 4.7 years average term.

For 2nd degree drug trafficking class C felony, there were 11 new admissions with 7.2 years average sentence length, 1.3 years to first release, and 14 new probations with 3.8 years average term length.

Estimating that the changes in the bill result in the same number of new admissions and probations, we will see no new impact by this new change. However, if we assume an increase of at least 30% new admissions and probations, based on addition of these new drugs to the list, and assuming same sentence lengths, the likely impact will be approximately 96 new prison admissions and 109 additional field population by FY2030.

ASSUMPTION (continued)**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
Drug Trafficking 1st Degree Class A										
Prison Population	2	4	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	19
Field Population	1	2	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	8
Drug Trafficking 1st Degree Class B										
Prison Population	2	4	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Field Population	1	2	4	5	8	10	11	13	14	14
Drug Trafficking 2nd Degree Class A										
Prison Population	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	12	12
Field Population	2	3	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	9
Drug Trafficking 2nd Degree Class B										
Prison Population	9	18	27	36	45	47	47	47	47	47
Field Population	2	4	5	7	8	16	25	34	43	49
Drug Trafficking 2nd Degree Class C										
Prison Population	3	7	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Field Population	4	8	13	18	21	25	28	29	29	29
Cumulative Impact										
Prison Population	18	35	54	69	82	87	91	94	96	96
Field Population	10	20	30	41	50	62	76	87	100	109
Population Change	28	55	84	110	132	149	167	181	196	205

Section 632.460

This portion of the bill makes it illegal to use unmanned aircraft near a mental hospital with exceptions similar to those found in the proposed 217.850 section. The legislation includes a requirement that the department post a warning sign, no smaller than 11" x 14". The cost of a sign of similar size is \$28.00/each; the cost to place one sign at all prisons would be \$588.

Total Estimated Cumulative Impact

The total estimated cumulative impact of this legislative proposal over the next 10 years is an increase of 918 people in prison and a decrease of 157 people under supervision by FY 2030.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total savings for probation and parole	# to Probation and Parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes a 2% inflation)
Year 1	119	(\$6,386)	(\$633,278)	(2)	\$111,074	(84)	(\$522,204)
Year 2	237	(\$6,386)	(\$1,543,752)	(3)	\$202,083	(168)	(\$1,341,669)
Year 3	357	(\$6,386)	(\$2,371,906)	(5)	\$340,445	(252)	(\$2,031,461)
Year 4	479	(\$6,386)	(\$3,246,123)	(5)	\$344,120	(251)	(\$2,902,002)
Year 5	593	(\$6,386)	(\$4,099,060)	(5)	\$347,839	(244)	(\$3,751,221)
Year 6	696	(\$6,386)	(\$4,907,259)	(4)	\$281,283	(220)	(\$4,625,976)
Year 7	798	(\$6,386)	(\$5,738,955)	(4)	\$284,335	(195)	(\$5,454,621)
Year 8	899	(\$6,386)	(\$6,594,620)	(4)	\$287,418	(181)	(\$6,307,202)
Year 9	914	(\$6,386)	(\$6,838,746)	(3)	\$217,906	(166)	(\$6,620,840)
Year 10	918	(\$6,386)	(\$7,006,049)	(3)	\$220,274	(157)	(\$6,785,775)

If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it is because the DOC 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 used for 2020 fiscal notes. For the purposes of fiscal note calculations, the DOC averaged district caseloads across the state and came up with an average caseload of 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 44 probation and parole districts.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The DOC cost of incarceration is \$17.496 per day or an annual cost of \$6,386 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.

Bill as a Whole

In response to similar legislation (HB 1450, HCS HB 1898, SS SCS SB No. 602, 778, 561, SB 696, SB 889, and HCS HB 1964) officials from the **Office of State Public Defender (SPD)** stated they cannot assume that existing staff will provide effective representation for any new cases arising where indigent persons are charged with the proposed new crimes in the aforementioned bills. Missouri State Public Defender System is currently providing legal representation in caseloads in excess of recognized standards.

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 in all cases where the right to counsel attaches.

Oversight notes over the last three fiscal years, the SPD has lapsed a total of \$153 of General Revenue appropriations (\$2 out of \$28.0 million in FY 2017; \$150 out of \$42.5 million in FY 2018; and \$1 out of \$46.0 million in FY 2019). Therefore, Oversight assumes the SPD is at maximum capacity, and the increase in workload resulting from this bill cannot be absorbed with SPD's current resources.

Adding one additional Assistant Public Defender 1 (APD) with a starting salary of \$47,000, will cost approximately \$74,500 per year in personal service and fringe benefit costs. One additional APD II (\$52,000 per year; eligible for consideration after 1 year of successful performance at APD I) will cost the state approximately \$81,000 per year in personal service and fringe benefit costs. When expense and equipment costs such as travel, training, furniture, equipment and supplies are included, Oversight assumes the cost for a new APD could approach \$100,000 per year.

Oversight assumes the SPD cannot absorb the additional caseload that may result from this proposal within their existing resources and, therefore, will reflect a potential additional cost of (Less than \$100,000) per year to the General Revenue Fund.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

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

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)** state the legislation is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact to JCAR beyond its current appropriation.

Oversight assumes JCAR will be able to administer any rules resulting from this proposal with existing resources.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** state 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 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.

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.

Oversight notes the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri State Highway Patrol** has stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. The MHP notes in version 3694-01, the language stated that laboratories would have to perform quantitative testing of fentanyl/fentanyl derivatives, while in this version the language states "substance containing a detectable amount" of fentanyl.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Oversight notes the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Revenue**, the **Department of Public Safety - Fire Safety**, the **Department of Natural Resources**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Conservation**, **Department of Transportation**, the **Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District**, the **St. Louis County Police Department** and the **St. Louis County Department of Justice Services** have each stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their 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 similar proposal (SS SCS SB Nos. 602, 778, and 561), **Oversight** notes the **Attorney General's Office** and **State Treasurer's Office** each stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organizations.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, the City of St. Louis, counties, county prosecutors, police and sheriff's departments, utilities, and the St. Louis Region Convention and Sports Center 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.

FISCAL IMPACT -
State Government

	FY 2021 (10 Mo.)	FY 2022	FY 2023	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
<u>Savings - DOC -</u>				
Fewer P&P Officers				
Personal Service	\$64,588	\$117,420	\$197,660	\$127,149
Fringe Benefits	\$40,700	\$73,992	\$124,555	\$80,123
Equipment and				
Expense	<u>\$5,786</u>	<u>\$10,671</u>	<u>\$18,230</u>	<u>\$13,002</u>
<u>Total Savings - DOC</u>	<u>\$111,074</u>	<u>\$202,083</u>	<u>\$340,445</u>	<u>\$220,274</u>
<u>FTE Change -</u>				
DOC p. 18	(2) FTE	(3) FTE	(5) FTE	(3) FTE
<u>Costs - DOC</u>				
\$211.071 p. 4	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Costs - DOC p. 18</u>				
Increased				
incarceration costs	(\$633,278)	(\$1,543,752)	(\$2,371,906)	(\$7,006,049)
<u>Costs - AGO</u>				
(\$556.065) Potential				
litigation costs p. 11	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs - SPD</u>				
Salaries, fringe				
benefits, and				
equipment and				
expense p. 19	(Less than \$100,000)	(Less than \$100,000)	(Less than \$100,000)	(Less than \$100,000)

**FISCAL IMPACT -
State Government**FY 2021
(10 Mo.)

FY 2022

FY 2023

Fully
Implemented
(FY 2030)**GENERAL
REVENUE FUND
(continued)**Costs - DSS

§211.071 p. 4-7

Expected to
exceed...

Personal Services	(\$535,467)	(\$1,081,643)	(\$1,092,460)	(\$1,092,460)
Fringe Benefits	(\$344,869)	(\$693,294)	(\$696,886)	(\$696,886)
Equipment	(\$14,260)	\$0	\$0	\$0
One-Time	(\$217,256)	\$0	\$0	\$0

Facility Expenses

On-going expenses for Residential	(\$58,000)	(\$118,900)	(\$121,873)	(\$121,873)
-----------------------------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

On-going expenses per FTE	<u>(\$105,058)</u>	<u>(\$215,370)</u>	<u>(\$220,754)</u>	<u>(\$220,754)</u>
---------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

<u>Total Costs - DSS</u>	(\$1,274,910)	(\$2,109,207)	(\$2,131,973)	(\$2,131,973)
--------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

FTE Change - DSS	29 FTE	29 FTE	29 FTE	29 FTE
------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Costs - DPS

(\$491.641)

Administer Pretrial

Witness Protection

Services Fund p. 7	\$0 or...	\$0 or...	\$0 or...	\$0 or Could exceed...
--------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------------

Personal Services	(\$38,476)	(\$46,633)	(\$47,099)	(\$47,099)
-------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Fringe Benefits	(\$22,378)	(\$27,007)	(\$27,162)	(\$27,162)
-----------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Equipment and Expense	<u>(\$3,346)</u>	<u>(\$871)</u>	<u>(\$893)</u>	<u>(\$893)</u>
-----------------------	------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

<u>Total Costs - DPS</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$64,200)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$74,511)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$75,154)</u>	<u>\$0 or (\$75,154)</u>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

FTE Change - DPS	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE
------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Costs - OSCA

(\$500.125)

Appropriated funds

to the Change of

Venue for Capital

Cases Fund p. 8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
-----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

FISCAL IMPACT -
State GovernmentFY 2021
(10 Mo.)

FY 2022

FY 2023

Fully
Implemented
(FY 2030)**GENERAL
REVENUE FUND**
(continued)Transfer Out - To
Pretrial Witness
Protection Services
Fund §491.641 p. 8(\$1,000,000)(\$1,000,000)(\$1,000,000)(\$1,000,000)**ESTIMATED NET
EFFECT ON THE
GENERAL
REVENUE FUND**(Greater than
\$2,961,314)(Greater than
\$4,625,387)(Greater than
\$5,338,588)(Greater than
\$10,092,902)Estimated Net FTE
Change for the
General Revenue
Fund

27 or 28 FTE

26 or 27 FTE

24 or 25 FTE

26 or 27 FTE

L.R. No. 3694-04

Bill No. SCS for HB No. 1450, HB No. 1296, HCS for HB No. 1331, and HCS for HB No. 1898

Page 25 of 33

April 27, 2020

FISCAL IMPACT -
State Government

FY 2021
(10 Mo.)

FY 2022

FY 2023

Fully
Implemented
(FY 2030)

**PRETRIAL
WITNESS
PROTECTION
SERVICES FUND**

Transfer In - From
General Revenue
Fund §491.641
pages 7 - 8

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

Transfer Out - Local
Political
Subdivisions (Police
and Sheriff's
Departments)

(\$1,000,000)

(\$1,000,000)

(\$1,000,000)

(\$1,000,000)

**ESTIMATED NET
EFFECT ON THE
PRETRIAL
WITNESS
PROTECTION
SERVICES FUND**

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$0

FISCAL IMPACT -
State GovernmentFY 2021
(10 Mo.)

FY 2022

FY 2023

Fully
Implemented
(FY 2030)**CHANGE OF
VENUE FOR
CAPITAL CASES
FUND**Transfer in -
appropriated funds
from General
Revenue \$550.125
p 8 - 10

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

\$0 to Unknown

Costs - OSCA -
reimbursements to a
county that has a
change in venue on a
capital case from
another county that
sequestered jurors\$0 to (Unknown)\$0 to (Unknown)\$0 to (Unknown)\$0 to (Unknown)**ESTIMATED NET
EFFECT ON THE
CHANGE OF
VENUE FOR
CAPITAL CASES
FUND**\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT -
Local Government**LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS**Transfer In - From
Witness Protection
Services Fund
\$491.641FY 2021
(10 Mo.)

FY 2022

FY 2023

Fully
Implemented
(FY 2030)

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

\$1,000,000

Savings - Police and
Sheriff's Department
- Potential reduction
in costs if law
enforcement is
allowed to complete
additional duties
regarding an arrested
person within 48
hours \$544.170\$0 to
Unknown\$0 to
Unknown\$0 to
Unknown\$0 to
UnknownCosts - Police and
Sheriff's
Departments
(\$544.170) Increased
costs to house
individuals kept in
custody

\$0 to (Unknown) \$0 to (Unknown) \$0 to (Unknown) \$0 to (Unknown)

Reimbursement of
Costs - (\$550.125)
Payments for a
change of venue for
a capital case held in
counties\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown\$0 to Unknown**ESTIMATED NET
EFFECT ON
LOCAL
GOVERNMENT -
POLITICAL
SUBDIVISIONS****Could exceed**
\$1,000,000**Could exceed**
\$1,000,000**Could exceed**
\$1,000,000**Could exceed**
\$1,000,000

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies provisions relating to criminal offenses.

CERTIFICATION OF A JUVENILE (Section 211.071)

Under this act, beginning January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking and is between the ages of 12 and 18, then a mandatory hearing is conducted to determine if the case shall proceed in a juvenile court or a court of general jurisdiction.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR CAPITAL CASES (Section 500.125)

This bill creates the "Change of Venue for Capital Cases Fund", which will consist of money appropriated by the General Assembly. Money in the fund is to be used solely for reimbursement to a county that receives a capital case from another county. At the conclusion of a capital case for which the venue was changed from one county to another, the county that received the case may apply to the Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA) for reimbursement of any costs associated with sequestering jurors. If a county is eligible for reimbursement, OSCA shall disburse the money to the county. If OSCA determines that a county is not eligible for reimbursement, the county in which the capital case originated shall be responsible for reimbursement.

OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY (Sections 545.140, 557.021, AND 562.014)

Under this act, if two or more defendants are charged with being joint participants in a conspiracy, it is presumed there is no substantial prejudice in charging both defendants in the same indictment or being tried together.

Under current law, guilt for an offense may be based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense when a person, with the purpose of promoting the commission of the offense, agrees with another person that they will engage in conduct to commit the offense. A person cannot be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit the offense unless he or she committed an overt act.

This act modifies provisions regarding conspiracy to create the offense of conspiracy if a person agrees, with one or more persons, to commit any Class A, B, or C felonies, or any unclassified felonies that exceed 10 years of imprisonment, and one or more persons do any act in furtherance of the agreement. The offense of conspiracy to commit an offense is a class C felony.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Additionally, this act repeals the provisions barring a person from being charged, convicted, or sentenced for both the offense of conspiracy and the actual offense.

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act adds to the definition of "dangerous felony" the offense of armed criminal action, the offense of conspiracy to commit an offense when the offense is a dangerous felony, and the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a Class A felony.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CONCURRENT JURISDICTION (Section 556.065)

Under this act, the Attorney General shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis for the offenses of first and second degree murder, and vehicle hijacking.

Upon receiving a referral from a law enforcement agency, the Attorney General may commence prosecution within 60 days. Once the Attorney General receives a referral, he or she may prosecute any additional violations connected to the underlying offense. If the Circuit Attorney commences a prosecution prior to the Attorney General, the Attorney General shall also have the authority to adopt or amend the complainant, information, or indictment and the Circuit Attorney must immediately withdraw from the prosecution.

OFFENSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION (Section 557.045)

This act provides that any person found guilty of, or pleading guilty to: the offense of second degree murder when the person knowingly causes the death of another person or, with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to another person, causes the death of another person; any dangerous felony involving a deadly weapon; or any dangerous felony where the person has been previously found guilty of a Class A or B felony or a dangerous felony shall not be eligible for probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or a conditional release term, and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (Section 570.027)

This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a Class A felony.

OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015)

Under current law, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense,

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

and 10 years for any subsequent offense, in addition to any punishment for the crime committed by, with, or through the use of a deadly weapon.

This act changes the prison term for this offense to 3 to 15 years for the first offense, 5 to 30 years for the second offense, and at least 10 years for any subsequent offense. These prison terms shall be served in addition to and consecutive to any punishment for the crime committed with the use of a deadly weapon. Additionally, this act provides that if the person convicted of armed criminal action is unlawfully possessing a firearm, the minimum prison term for the first offense is 5 years, the second offense is 10 years, and the third offense is 15 years.

No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070)

Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony to a Class C felony.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER AN OPEN AIR FACILITY (SECTION 577.800)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open air facility if he or she:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 400 feet from the ground and within the property line of an open air facility; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft with the purpose of delivering to a person within an open air facility a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a class B felony; or

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a class D felony.

CRIMINAL STREET GANGS (SECTIONS 578.419 TO 578.425)

This act establishes the "Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act". The act modifies the definition of a "criminal street gang" by defining such an organization to have as one of its motivating, rather than primary, activities the commission of one or more criminal acts. The definition of "pattern of criminal street gang activity" is modified to include "dangerous felony" as one of the offenses that would constitute a pattern.

Currently, any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of criminal street gang activity and who willfully promotes such criminal conduct shall be punished by one year in the county jail or one to three years of imprisonment in a state correctional facility. This act provides that such a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang that engages in a pattern of criminal conduct shall be guilty of a class B felony.

Further, this act changes the mental state and penalty for any person who is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang. This act provides that such action must be with the purpose, rather than specific intent, to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members. The act repeals the applicability of this provision to a misdemeanor.

A person convicted under this act shall serve a term in addition and consecutive to the punishment for the felony conviction a term of two years, unless the felony is committed within one thousand feet of a school then the term shall be three years. Finally, if a person is convicted of a dangerous felony under this act, he or she shall be punished by an additional 5 years.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A MENTAL HEALTH HOSPITAL (SECTION 632.460)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital if he or she purposely;

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 300 feet over the mental health hospital's property line; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft to deliver to a person confined in a mental health hospital a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

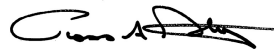
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Conservation
Department of Corrections
Department of Mental Health
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Public Safety
Department of Social Services
Department of Revenue
Department of Transportation
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of State Courts Administrator
Office of Secretary of State
State Public Defender's Office
State Treasurer's Office
Springfield Police Department
Manchester Police Department
Political subdivisions
Grundy County Circuit Clerk & Recorder's Office
Marion County
Wright County Circuit Clerk
St. Louis Metropolitan Sewer District
St. Louis County Police Department
St. Louis County Department of Justice Services



Julie Morff
Director
April 27, 2020



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
April 27, 2020