

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0071H.02C
Bill No.: HCS for HB 156
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure
Type: Original
Date: February 26, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue	(\$6,463)	(\$15,822)	(\$16,139)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$6,463)	(\$15,822)	(\$16,139)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

- ☐ Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.
- ☐ Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Local Government	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§575.205 – Electronic monitoring equipment

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this bill modifies the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment. Section 575.205 is modified to include failing to charge or otherwise attempting to disable an electronic monitoring device in the list of actions considered as an offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment. This legislation, as it is written, adds a class E felony.

Since this is a new offense, the department will use a standard class E felony response. 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.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2024.

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

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

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	# to probation & parole	Cost per year	Total cost for probation and parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	1	(\$7,756)	(\$6,463)	2	absorbed	\$0	(\$6,463)
Year 2	2	(\$7,756)	(\$15,822)	4	absorbed	\$0	(\$15,822)
Year 3	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,139)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,139)
Year 4	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,461)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,461)
Year 5	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,791)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,791)
Year 6	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,127)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,127)
Year 7	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,469)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,469)
Year 8	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,818)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,818)
Year 9	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,175)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,175)
Year 10	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,538)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,538)

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.

In response to a previous version, the **Missouri State Public Defender (SPD)** stated 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 Tampering with Electronic Monitoring Equipment, a class E felony, Section 575.205 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 SPD 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.

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, and the **St. Joseph Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Boone County Sheriff's Department**, the **Crestwood Police Department**, the **Ellisville Police Department**, the **Greenwood Police Department**, the **Kimberling City Police Department**, the **Osage Beach Police Department**, the **Springfield Police Department**, the **Webster Groves Police Department**, and the **Weston Police Department** 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.

Officials from the **St. Louis County Police Department (SLCPD)** estimate if the department received 100 cases annually, it would require two hours of booking, two hours of report writing and warrant application, and one hour of warrant application review for each case. Therefore, at five hours per case, with an average hourly pay of \$46, each case would total \$230 (5 x \$46). This equates to approximately \$23,000 annually.

Oversight notes the estimated cost for the St. Louis County Police Department; however, Oversight is unable to project a statewide cost for police and sheriff's departments; therefore, the impact to local governments will be presented as \$0 to (Unknown).

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other 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
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Cost - DOC</u> (\$575.205) Increased incarceration costs	<u>(\$6,463)</u>	<u>(\$15,822)</u>	<u>(\$16,139)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>(\$6,463)</u>	<u>(\$15,822)</u>	<u>(\$16,139)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
LOCAL GOVERNMENT - POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS			
<u>Cost - Police and Sheriff's Departments</u> (\$575.205) Increased labor hours to process cases	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT - POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

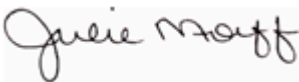
A person commits the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment if he or she fails to charge or otherwise disables the electronic monitoring equipment.

The bill specifies that the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment when a person fails to charge or otherwise disables the equipment is a class E felony unless the offense for which the person was placed on electronic monitoring was a misdemeanor, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

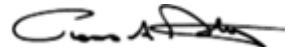
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office
Department of Corrections
Department of Public Safety
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of State Courts Administrator
State Public Defender's Office
Boone County Sheriff's Department
Crestwood Police Department
Ellisville Police Department
Greenwood Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
Kimberling City Police Department
Osage Beach Police Department
Springfield Police Department
St. Joseph Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
Webster Groves Police Department
Weston Police Department



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