

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 1902H.08P
Bill No.: Perfected HS for HCS for HB 876
Subject: Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure
Type: Original
Date: April 27, 2021

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

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue	Could exceed (\$768,084)	Could exceed (\$715,393)	Could exceed (\$738,919)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	Could exceed (\$768,084)	Could exceed (\$715,393)	Could exceed (\$738,919)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
State Legal Expense Fund (0692)*	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colleges and Universities	\$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)

*Transfer-In and expenses net to \$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
General Revenue	7 FTE	7 FTE	7 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	7 FTE	7 FTE	7 FTE

- ☒ 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	(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)	(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)	(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Oversight was unable to receive some of the agency responses in a timely manner due to the short fiscal note request time. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best current information that we have or on prior year information regarding a similar bill. Upon the receipt of agency responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval of the chairperson of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to publish a new fiscal note.

§566.145 – Offense of sexual conduct in the course of public duty

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration – General Services (OA/GS)** stated this section creates the offense of sexual misconduct in the course of public duty. The cost to the state is unknown, if this prohibition is used in an action against the state for violation by a state employee. The amount of the potential costs resulting from this proposal cannot be reasonably estimated as this language creates new legal standards, subject to judicial interpretation, and there is no readily available information that could assist in forming a rational basis for estimating costs. In addition, the number of potential claims, the severity of those claims, and the ultimate costs associated with any settlement or judgment resulting from those claims cannot be forecasted with any degree of assurance to their accuracy.

The state self-assumes its own liability under the state Legal Expense Fund (LEF), Section 105.711 RSMo. It is a self-funding mechanism whereby funds are made available for the payment of any claim or judgment rendered against the state in regard to the waivers of sovereign immunity or against employees and specified and individuals. Investigation, defense, negotiation or settlement of such claims is provided by the Office of the Attorney General. Payment is made by the Commissioner of Administration with the approval of the Attorney General.

OA/GS states there is no a direct fiscal impact to the LEF, because this is a criminal statute, not one that creates a civil cause of action.

Oversight assumes because this is not a direct impact to the LEF, any potential costs would be indirect. Therefore, Oversight no fiscal impact for fiscal note purposes for this section of the bill.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated the language added in section 566.145 involving a class E felony does not change existing legislation in a way that will likely impact department operations. No person was charged under this section in FY 2020.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's no impact for fiscal note purposes.

§574.110 – Unlawful use of a laser pointer

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated for the purpose of the proposed legislation, and as a result of excessive caseloads, the SPD 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 using a laser pointer under Section 574.110 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.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 31), officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Capitol Police**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Boone County Sheriff's Department**, the **Crestwood Police Department**, the **Ellisville Police Department**, the **Greenwood Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, the **Fredericktown Fire Department**, the **Gainesville Fire Department**, the **Lexington Fire and Rescue**, the **West County EMS and Fire Protection District**, the **Barry County 911 Board**, the **Nodaway County Ambulance District** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 31), officials from the **Mexico Police Department**, the **St. Clair Fire Protection District**, and the **Randolph County Ambulance District** responded to the legislation but did not provide a fiscal impact.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§575.095 – Tampering with a judicial officer

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated in FY 2020, there were three admissions for violations of section 575.095 as a class D felony. The changes in the bill would increase the number of judicial officers by expanding its definition and, consequently, will have the potential impact of creating a new nonviolent class D felony offense.

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people could be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, of which 2.8 years 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.

	# 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	3	(\$7,756)	(\$19,390)	5	absorbed	\$0	(\$19,390)
Year 2	6	(\$7,756)	(\$47,467)	10	absorbed	\$0	(\$47,467)
Year 3	8	(\$7,756)	(\$64,555)	16	absorbed	\$0	(\$64,555)
Year 4	8	(\$7,756)	(\$65,846)	19	absorbed	\$0	(\$65,846)
Year 5	8	(\$7,756)	(\$67,163)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$67,163)
Year 6	8	(\$7,756)	(\$68,506)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$68,506)
Year 7	8	(\$7,756)	(\$69,876)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$69,876)
Year 8	8	(\$7,756)	(\$71,274)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$71,274)
Year 9	8	(\$7,756)	(\$72,699)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$72,699)
Year 10	8	(\$7,756)	(\$74,153)	22	absorbed	\$0	(\$74,153)

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 estimated impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 1340), officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

§590.030 – Peace officer licensure

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HCS HB 839), officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Capitol Police** and the **St. Louis County Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HCS HB 839), the MHP stated there is no cost associated with law enforcement agency Rap Back Program enrollment, nor for law enforcement officer fingerprint submission.

In response to a previous version (HB 839), officials from the **Crestwood Police Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§590.075 – Certified notifications

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state in order to meet the requirement to respond to requests for a certified copy of officer records within three business days, the Department of Public Safety will need an additional one (1) FTE Program Specialist in order to research the request and pull all of the information together. There is still an issue with pulling older documents that are currently archived as it takes time to receive those records from the State Archives.

In order to facilitate a faster response time in compiling the records, the department is requesting staff and equipment support in order to scan all of the older, archived records so that they are immediately accessible. The Department is proposing the use of approximately six (6) part-time individuals to scan the documents. The amount of documents to be scanned is unknown at this

time. DPS left the scanning costs in for all three years but that could vary based upon the actual number of documents.

The Department of Public Safety will need to scan officer records from 1979 through March 1, 2015. This will require the purchase of scanners as well as ITSD services to set up the scanning process and acquire licensing and ongoing SDC costs.

One-Time Costs

Scanners (Qty 2): \$20,000 each	= \$40,000 total
Licensing (for each scanner): \$3,600 each	= \$ 7,200 total
Staff Time to Build:	= <u>\$11,500</u>
Total one-time costs	= \$58,700

On-Going Costs

OnBase User Fee (to be able to access the system) = \$20/month/user x 2 = \$480

ITSD costs include \$2,000 for database setup/maintenance and an additional Tableau license is required at a cost of \$5,500 per year.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DPS. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DPS's impact for fiscal note purposes. Oversight assumes the six (6) part-time FTE would not be provided fringe benefits and may not be needed past FY 2022 and the state would only pay Social Security and Medicare benefits of 7.65 percent. In addition, Oversight assumes the DPS would not need additional rental space for FTE.

\$590.500 - Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HCS HB 499), officials from the **Ellisville Police Department** stated there may be a fiscal impact related to the implementation of this bill; however, there does not appear to be any direct cost.

Oversight notes the provisions of this bill provide that law enforcement officers have the right to compensation for any economic loss incurred as a result of disciplinary action by the agency if the alleged misconduct is not sustained. Additionally, law enforcement officers may petition the circuit court to review the decision of the administrative body hearing the appeal of discipline. Upon a finding that the discipline was not justified, the circuit court may award back pay and costs, including attorney's fees to the officer.

Oversight notes the number of cases in which a law enforcement officer is awarded compensation either by the agency or the circuit court in the county in which the law enforcement agency has its principal place of business in unknown and could affect any law enforcement officer employed by any unit of the state or any county, charter county, city, charter city, municipality, district, college, university, or any other political subdivision. Therefore, Oversight will present a \$0 to (Unknown) impact to local governments, Colleges and

Universities, and the State Legal Expense Fund. Oversight notes the State Legal Expense Fund is funded by the General Revenue Fund as well as other state funds.

§§590.1150 and 590.1152 – AGO database on certain law enforcement officers

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Attorney General's Office (AGO)** stated this program duplicates a program operated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS operates a database that tracks the status of Missouri peace officers' licenses as they handle disciplinary proceedings against peace officer licenses. Their existing database would not cover all the functions/information necessary to satisfy the provisions of this bill since it applies to excessive use of force and officer termination/resignation/retirement (actions tied to employment rather than simply their license).

Section 590.1150 of this bill would require the AGO to establish a brand new database to track the use of excessive force by Missouri police officers as well as disciplinary information on their licenses and employment. This database would need to be built before the end of 2021 and would cover a multitude of topics. The AGO expects that three (3) information technology specialists/developers would be necessary to establish this database before 2022 and maintain it going forward. Two (2) Assistant Attorneys General would be needed to review cases to ensure that officers' due process rights had been respected when information on them was being entered into the database.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the costs to the General Revenue Fund provided by the AGO.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 958), officials from the **Bel-Nor Police Department** indicated this proposal would have a fiscal impact on their organization. However, **Oversight** notes the Bel-Nor Police Department provided no information explaining the potential fiscal impact this proposal would have on their organization. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes any fiscal impact incurred by this police department would be absorbable within current funding levels.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 958), officials from the **DPS – Capitol Police**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Crestwood Police Department**, the **Ellisville Police Department**, and the **St. Louis County 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.

§590.1265 – Police Use of Force Transparency Act

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state in order to receive and analyze use of force data under this new language, the DPS is requesting one (1)

FTE Research/Data Analyst. The department will also need ITSD assistance in order to set up a system to receive information and put it into a format to analyze for reporting purposes.

Oversight notes the provisions of this bill have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2022. Therefore, Oversight will adjust the fiscal impact provided by the DPS to 6 months for FY 2022.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HCS HB 499), officials from **the St. Louis County Police Department** stated the proposed legislation would require the Department to collect various types of data from use of force incidents to submit to the FBI and Department of Public Safety. While the Department currently reports any uses of force resulting in fatalities or serious injury to the FBI's National Use of Force Data Collection, the proposed legislation does not specify if additional information would need to be collected for other types of uses of force. This may become problematic if some of the information that would need to be collected for the DPS is not already tracked by the Department. If this were the case, the Department would need to devote additional time, training, and resources in order to develop and utilize new methods to track the required information. Therefore, without knowing the specific information that the Department is required to report to the DPS, it is impossible to determine an estimated cost on the proposed legislation.

Oversight notes the provisions of this bill require the DPS to establish and operate a system to intake and report on use-of-force incidents consistent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Use of Force Data Collection. Therefore, Oversight assumes the St. Louis Police Department will be able to implement the provisions within the proposal with existing resources.

The provisions of this section have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2022.

Bill as a Whole

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)** stated this legislation is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State** noted 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 within 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 Natural Resources** and the **Fruitland Fire Protection District** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

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 – (Capitol Police and Missouri Highway Patrol)**, the **Department of Social Services**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, the **Crawford County 911 Board**, **Missouri State University**, and **Northwest 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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **University of Central Missouri** determined the potential for a minimal negative fiscal impact.

Oversight assumes any fiscal impact incurred by the University of Central Missouri would be absorbable within current funding levels.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties, fire protection districts, ambulance/EMS, colleges and universities, circuit clerks, 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.

House Amendment 4

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight assumes House Amendment 4 will have no fiscal impact on state or local governments.

House Amendment 5

§§50.327 and 57.317 – Sheriff’s compensation in certain counties

In response to similar legislation (HB 1132), officials from **Cole County** stated Cole County would incur a negative fiscal impact of approximately \$42,740 in additional salary and \$3,462 in additional benefits, for a total of approximately \$46,202 annually. This impact is for the first year; subsequent years may see an increase.

Oversight does not have sheriff salary information by county to determine how much of an increase in county budgets would result from this proposal. Oversight has contacted the Department of Public Safety and the Missouri Sheriff’s Association for more information. §57.318 has been added to include salary information for 3rd and 4th class county sheriffs that was not in prior proposals from other years. Oversight assumes there could be an increase in sheriff’s salaries but is unclear by how much. Therefore, until more information becomes available from other counties and sheriff departments, Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to county budgets for sheriffs.

Oversight notes the current salary for an Associate Circuit Judge is \$145,334. Therefore, the following percentages (for sheriffs’ salaries) would apply.

Associate Circuit Judge	100%	\$145,334
1 st & 2 nd Class counties	80%	\$116,267
3 rd & 4 th Class counties	45%	\$65,400
	50%	\$72,667
	55%	\$79,934
	60%	\$87,200
	65%	\$94,467

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Costs – DOC p. 4-6 (\$575.095) Increased incarceration costs</u>	(\$19,390)	(\$47,467)	(\$64,555)
<u>Costs – DPS (\$590.075) p. 6-7</u>			
Personal services	(\$38,476)	(\$46,633)	(\$47,099)
Fringe benefits	(\$32,886)	(\$35,639)	(\$35,796)
Equipment and expense	(\$3,348)	(\$871)	(\$893)
Temporary Help	(\$110,400)	\$0 to (\$132,480)	\$0 to (\$132,480)
One-time costs	(\$58,700)	\$0	\$0
On-base user fee	(\$400)	(\$480)	(\$480)
<u>Total Costs – DPS</u>	<u>(\$244,210)</u>	<u>(\$83,623) to (\$216,103)</u>	<u>(\$84,268) to (\$216,748)</u>
FTE Change – DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Costs – AGO (\$590.1150) p. 8</u>			
Personal service	(\$242,700)	(\$294,152)	(\$297,094)
Fringe benefits	(\$131,661)	(\$158,976)	(\$159,969)
Equipment and expense	(\$82,429)	(\$48,494)	(\$49,706)
<u>Total Costs - AGO</u>	<u>(\$456,790)</u>	<u>(\$501,622)</u>	<u>(\$506,769)</u>
FTE Change – AGO	5 FTE	5 FTE	5 FTE
<u>Costs – DPS (\$590.1265) p. 8-9</u>			
Personal services	(\$23,085)	(\$46,632)	(\$47,098)
Fringe benefits	(\$13,761)	(\$27,678)	(\$27,836)
Equipment and expense	(\$3,348)	(\$871)	(\$893)
IT Development/ database cost	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)	(\$2,000)
Tableau License	(\$5,500)	(\$5,500)	(\$5,500)
<u>Total Costs – DPS</u>	<u>(\$47,694)</u>	<u>(\$82,681)</u>	<u>(\$83,327)</u>
FTE Change – DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
GENERAL REVENUE FUND (continued)			
Transfer Out – p. 8 (\$590.500) to the State Legal Expense Fund – compensation for economic loss	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>Could exceed (\$768,084)</u>	<u>Could exceed (\$715,393)</u>	<u>Could exceed (\$738,919)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change to the General Revenue Fund	7 FTE	7 FTE	7 FTE
STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (0692)			
Transfer In – from General Revenue (\$590.500) p. 8	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Costs - compensation for economic loss (\$590.500) p. 8	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES			
<u>Costs</u> – compensation for economic loss. (\$590.500) p. 8	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Cost</u> – increase in salaries and benefits for county sheriffs p. 11	(Could exceed \$250,000)	(Could exceed \$250,000)	(Could exceed \$250,000)
<u>Loss</u> – Law Enforcement Agencies – compensation for economic loss. (\$590.500) p. 8	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET FISCAL IMPACT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)</u>	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)</u>	<u>(Unknown, could exceed \$250,000)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This proposal modifies provisions relating to law enforcement.

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 Natural Resources
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Public Safety
Department of Social Services
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of Administration
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Public Defender
Bel-Nor Police Department
Crestwood Police Department
Ellisville Police Department
Greenwood Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
Mexico Police Department
St. Joseph Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
Missouri State University
Northwest Missouri State University
University of Central Missouri
Fredericktown Fire Department
Gainesville Fire Department
Lexington Fire and Rescue
St. Clair Fire Protection District
West County EMS and Fire Protection District
Barry County 911 Board

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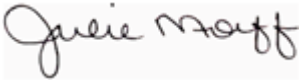
Fruitland Fire Protection District

Crawford County 911 Board

Nodaway County Ambulance District

Randolph County Ambulance District

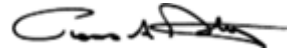
Cole County



Julie Morff

Director

April 27, 2021



Ross Strobe

Assistant Director

April 27, 2021