

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 4155H.03P  
 Bill No.: Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 1777, 2203, 2059 & 2502  
 Subject: Department of Corrections; Prisons and Jails; Public Assistance  
 Type: Original  
 Date: March 14, 2024

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to certain offenders.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
General Revenue**/**	Could exceed (\$387,457)	More or less than (\$6,481)	More or less than (\$6,643)	More or less than (\$27,287,304)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>Could exceed (\$387,457)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$6,481)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$6,643)</b>	<b>More or less than (\$27,287,304)</b>

\*Reflects a potential cost for the IT system development that could occur in FY 2025 or a potential unknown cost for FTE to handle the calculations. Oversight notes, in response to other legislation this year, DOC has used a per-inmate cost of \$9,689 to the General Revenue Fund per year. DOC notes HA1 to HA 1 could increase the prisoner population by 2,774 inmates by FY 2034.

\*\*The Department of Corrections assumes a potential reduction in the number of persons incarcerated from the changes in the Good Time Credits. Oversight notes if enough prisoners are released, the potential savings in FY 2026 and FY 2027 could reach the \$250,000 threshold.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
Federal Funds*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

\*Income and expenses estimated to be \$121,000 in FY 2025 and \$9,000 on-going beginning in FY 2026 net to zero.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
General Revenue	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	(54) FTE*
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>	<b>(54) FTE</b>

\*An increase in the prisoner population and offsetting reduction in parole population would reduce the number of DOC Probation and Parole officers needed.

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

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

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### §§208.247, 221.520, 221.523, 491.075, and 492.304 – Protections for pregnant offenders

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)**, Information Technology Services Division (ITSD)/Department of Social Services (DSS) stated updates to the Family Assistance Management Information Systems (FAMIS) and Missouri Eligibility Determination and Enrollment System (MEDES) applications would be required.

OA, ITSD/DSS assumes every new IT project/system will be bid out because all ITSD resources are at full capacity. IT contract rates for FAMIS are estimated at \$105/hour. It is assumed FAMIS modifications will require 734.40 hours for a cost of \$77,112 (734.40 \* \$105), split 41% GR; 59 % Federal.

Therefore, the total FAMIS upgrades will cost \$77,112 (\$31,616 GR; \$45,496 Federal) in FY 2025; \$15,808 (\$6,481 GR; \$9,327 Federal) in FY 2026; and \$16,203 (\$6,643 GR; \$9,560 Federal) in FY 2027 and subsequent years.

Modifications for the MEDES system must be performed by Redmane. Hourly IT costs under this contract vary by position title and work type. It is estimated to take 968 hours for a total cost of \$127,776 in FY 2025 exclusively, split 41% GR; 59 % Federal.

Therefore, the total MEDES upgrades will be \$127,776 (\$52,388 GR; \$75,388 Federal) in FY 2025.

Total system upgrades for FAMIS and MEDES are estimated at \$204,888 in FY 2025; \$15,808 in FY 2026; and \$16,203 in FY 2027 and subsequent years.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the costs provided by ITSD/DSS for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** state sections 221.520 and 221.523 may have a negative fiscal impact on Kansas City if the legislation causes an increase in costs of jailing prisoners.

**Oversight** notes the provision of this proposal would not significantly increase the costs of jailing prisoners. Any increase in the cost is assumed to be minimal and absorbable within current funding levels.

#### §217.443 – Inmate release from Corrections

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state the department has an established process to assist offenders in obtaining a copy of their birth certificate, social security card and state identification prior to release. In FY 2024, the DOC requested and the General Assembly approved a core reallocation to assist the DOC with the cost of providing such services.

In order to comply with this legislation, the department would need to alter the existing process for obtaining source documents. In addition, this legislation would require the department to provide additional records to the offender upon release from custody. The DOC is unable to quantify the amount of staff time that would be required to prepare the additional records; therefore, this will have an unknown impact.

**Oversight** notes the DOC received a core reallocation in FY 2024 of \$1,598,240 to expand reentry services and \$650,000 of the reallocation was designated for offender source documents. Therefore, Oversight assumes the DOC 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 DOC for fiscal note purposes. However, the DOC may seek additional appropriations if there is a significant increase in staff time to prepare the additional records/documentation.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state the department currently has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to issue nondriver licenses for inmates at certain facilities. The nondriver licenses issued under this MOA are for a term of six years and are mailed to the DOC facility prior to the inmate's release.

#### Administrative Impact

To implement the proposed legislation, the Department will:

- Coordinate with the DOC to define a process for communicating whether an inmate currently holds a form of state identification;
- Review rules and regulations proposed by the Department of Corrections;
- Collaborate with OA-ITSD to develop business requirements and system design for the Missouri Electronic Driver License (MEDL) system and supporting applications to incorporate a new indicator to distinguish the inmate issued identification, modify the term to be four years from the issue month, and disallow renewal of the identification;
- Collaborate with OA-ITSD to develop business requirements and system design for the Missouri Driver License system (MODL) and supporting applications to store the new indicator to distinguish the inmate issued identification;
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing;
- Update procedures; and
- Train staff.

#### FY 2024-Driver License Bureau

Research/Data Assistant 125 hrs. @ \$19.38 per hr. = \$2,423  
Research/Data Analyst 250 hrs. @ \$28.89 per hr. = \$7,223

Administrative Manager 60 hrs. @ \$31.36 per hr. = \$1,882  
Total = \$11,528

FY 2024-Strategy and Communications Office

Associate Research/Data Analyst 40 hrs. @ \$23.15 per hr. = \$926

**Total Cost = \$12,454**

The fiscal impact estimated above is based on changes in the current Department's Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing system environment. The implementation of this legislation will be coordinated with the integration of the Department's Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing software system approved and passed by the general assembly in 2020 (Senate Bill 176). To avoid duplicative technology development and associated costs to the state, it is recommended a delayed effective date be added to this bill to correlate with the installation of the new system.

The costs associated with these legislative changes may be outside of the current contract and identified programming work for the incoming integrated system. As such, the department has included the potential costs associated with making the changes to the integrated system by the department's current vendor.

**Oversight** assumes DOR will use existing staff and will not hire additional FTE to conduct these activities; therefore, Oversight will not reflect the administrative costs DOR has indicated on the fiscal note.

**DOR** notes OA-ITSD services will be required at a cost of **\$33,453** in FY 2025 (318.6 hours x \$105 per hour). In addition, an Implementation Consultant will be required at a cost of **\$20,000** (\$250 per hour x 80 hours).

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary in regards to DOR's assumptions; therefore, Oversight will reflect DOR's OA-ITSD and consultant costs to the General Revenue fund.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal 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 (SOS)** noted 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 its 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.

In response to similar legislation from 2024 (HB 2502), officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Veterans Commission** 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.

#### House Amendment (HA) 1 to HA 1

##### §558.019 – Minimum prison terms

DOC states this proposal modifies provisions relating to minimum prison terms. The bill modifies section 558.019 to require all new commitments to prison with one or two prior felony convictions to serve a minimum prison term of fifty percent of their sentence. New commitments to prison on sentences identified in subsection 3 and with three or more prior felony convictions will be required to serve a minimum prison term of at least eighty percent of applicable sentences.

While there were 1,066 offenders admitted to prison during FY 2023 on at least one sentence that made the current version of 558.019 applicable to their admission, there were 5,548 new commitments during FY 2023 that the proposed version of 558.019 could be applied to. The average length of the sentence cycles for those 5,548 offenders (after taking into account designations of concurrent and consecutive terms) was 12.9 years, with the expected average time to first release from prison being 7.0 years under current legislation and 7.7 years under the proposed legislation.

Given the relatively long length of these sentences cycles, DOC estimates no impact within the first 8 years. The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2,774 additional offenders in prison and 2,774 fewer offenders on field supervision by FY 2034.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548
After Legislation	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548	5,548
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	2,774
Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-555	-2,774
Probation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	2,774
Field Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-555	-2,774
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in Total probation & parole officers	Total savings for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 2	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 3	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 4	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 5	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 6	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 7	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 8	0	(\$9,689)	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Year 9	555	(\$9,689)	(\$6,300,475)	(10)	\$886,834	(555)	(\$5,413,641)
Year 10	2,774	(\$9,689)	(\$32,120,845)	(54)	\$4,840,184	(2,774)	(\$27,280,660)

If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it could be due to an increase/decrease in the number of offenders, a change in the cost per day for institutional offenders, and/or an increase in staff salaries.

If the projected impact of legislation is less than 1,500 offenders added to or subtracted from the department's institutional caseload, the marginal cost of incarceration will be utilized. This cost of incarceration is \$26.545 per day or an annual cost of \$9,689 per offender and includes such costs as medical, food, and operational E&E. However, if the projected impact of legislation is 1,500 or more offenders added or removed to the department's institutional caseload, the full cost of incarceration will be used, which includes fixed costs. This cost is \$99.90 per day or an annual cost of \$36,464 per offender and includes personal services, all institutional E&E,

medical and mental health, fringe, and miscellaneous expenses. None of these costs include construction to increase institutional capacity.

DOC's cost of probation or parole is determined by the number of P&P Officer II positions that are needed to cover its caseload. The DOC average district caseload across the state is 51 offender cases per officer. An increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a cost/cost avoidance equal to the salary, fringe, and equipment and expenses of one P&P Officer II. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offender cases 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.

**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 similar legislation from 2024 (HB 2770), officials from the **Missouri Department of Transportation** 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.

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** and **Office of the State Courts Administrator** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

#### §558.041 – Good time credit

**DOC** states at this time, the department does not have an automated system that could track and calculate the good-time credits as described in the legislation. As such, the department is unable to project the impact to the prison population. However, it is assumed the legislation would decrease the number of individuals incarcerated.

Without automation to calculate the good-time credits, the department would have to calculate these credits by hand which would be additional work for Division of Adult Institutions Records Officers. At this time, they are unsure if an automated system can be created because of the different criteria it takes to calculate good time credit. This is a labor intensive calculation done by hand by our Records Officer staff. DOC does not know how many additional staff it would take to accommodate this change in legislation. Therefore, the DOC assumes an unknown impact.

In response to similar legislation from 2022 (HB 2397), DOC stated they would have to contract with a vendor to design and develop an automated system to track and calculate the good-time credits as described in this legislation and estimates the cost to be greater than \$250,000.



**Oversight** does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a potential cost for the IT system development that could occur in FY 2025 or a potential unknown cost for FTE to handle the calculations. Additionally, as this new program may decrease populations for DOC, Oversight will reflect a potential savings (\$0 or Unknown) in future years. Oversight notes, in response to other legislation this year, DOC has used a per-inmate cost of \$9,689 to the General Revenue Fund per year.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **City of O'Fallon**, and the **Kansas City 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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Branson Police Department** indicated this proposal would have an administrative impact on their organization but did not provide a fiscal impact. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes any fiscal impact incurred by this police department would be absorbable within current funding levels.

Bill as a Whole, As Amended

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Office of the State Public Defender**, the **University of Missouri**, the **Phelps County Sheriff's Department**, and the **St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, counties, hospitals, and local law enforcement were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System (MOLIS) database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Savings – DOC (\$558.019) (HA 1 to HA 1)</u>				
Personal services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,680,236
Fringe benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,925,920
Exp. & Equip.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,028
<u>Total Savings - DOC</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$4,840,184</u>
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	(54) FTE
<u>Savings - DOC (\$558.041) Potential impact to the population relating to good time credit</u>	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Costs – OA, ITSD/DSS (\$208.247)</u>				
FAMIS system updates	(\$31,616)	(\$6,481)	(\$6,643)	(\$6,643)
MEDES system updates	(\$52,388)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs – OA,ITSD/DSS</u>	<u>(\$84,004)</u>	<u>(\$6,481)</u>	<u>(\$6,643)</u>	<u>(\$6,643)</u>
<u>Costs – DOC (\$217.443) OA-ITSD services</u>	(\$33,453)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs – DOC (\$217.443) Consultant fee</u>	(\$20,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs – DOC (\$558.019) Increased incarceration costs (HA 1 to HA 1)</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$32,120,845)
<u>Costs – DOC (\$558.041) Calculation of good-time credits</u>	<u>(Unknown, Could exceed \$250,000)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b><u>Could exceed (\$387,457)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than (\$6,481)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than (\$6,643)</u></b>	<b><u>More or less than (\$27,287,304)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	(54) FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<u>Income</u> – OA,ITSD/DSS (\$208.247) Reimbursement for FAMIS & MEDES system updates	\$120,884	\$9,327	\$9,560	\$9,560
<u>Costs</u> – OA, ITSD/DSS (\$208.247)				
FAMIS system updates	(\$45,496)	(\$9,327)	(\$9,560)	(\$9,560)
MEDES system updates	(\$75,388)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs</u> – OA,ITSD/DSS	(\$120,884)	(\$9,327)	(\$9,560)	(\$9,560)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2025 (10 Mo.)	FY 2026	FY 2027	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

**VULNERABLE PERSONS**

This bill modifies several provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons, including access to SNAP benefits; pregnant offenders; and admissibility of certain evidence in criminal cases.

**ACCESS TO SNAP BENEFITS**

The bill repeals current provisions of law allowing for individuals convicted of certain drug offenses to participate in SNAP only if certain conditions are met. Under this bill, individuals who are convicted of a state or federal felony drug offense shall not be excluded from SNAP for such conviction.

**PREGNANT OFFENDERS**

This bill prohibits all county and city jails, except in extraordinary circumstances, from using restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester, including during transportation or labor, delivery, and 48 hours post-delivery. Pregnant offenders are required to be transported in vehicles equipped with seatbelts. In cases of extraordinary circumstances that require restraints to be used, the sheriff or jailer shall document, in writing and within 48 hours of the incident, the reason for the restraints used, as specified in the bill.

If restraints are used, they shall be the least restrictive available and the most reasonable under the circumstances. No leg, ankle, or waist restraints, or mechanical restraints shall be used; any wrist restraints used shall be placed in front of the offender's body.

Jails shall offer staff training on the provisions of this bill and inform offenders of the policies and practices developed under this bill.

By January 1, 2025, all county and city jails shall develop specific procedures for intake and care of pregnant offenders, including the provision of maternal health evaluations; dietary supplements; nutritious meals; substance abuse treatment; HIV treatment; Hepatitis C treatment; sleeping arrangements; mental health care; sanitary materials; postpartum recovery; and a requirement that a female medical professional be present during examinations.

#### ADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Currently, a statement made by a child under 14 years of age may be admissible in criminal proceedings, under certain circumstances. This bill amends the age to a child under 18 years of age.

Additionally, the bill provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person, as defined in the bill, and relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances, as is specified in the bill.

#### INMATE RELEASE FROM CORRECTIONS (Section 217.443)

This bill requires the Department of Corrections to provide certain inmates, as specified in the bill, with relevant documentation to assist in obtaining post-release employment.

The Department shall coordinate with the Department of Revenue to provide a State-issued identification card if the inmate does not have a current one.

Nine months prior to an inmate's release from custody, the Department of Corrections shall determine whether the inmate has a current State ID and, if not, begin gathering the required documentation to receive one.

State-issued ID cards issued with a record card from the Department of Corrections shall be valid for a period of four years and are nonrenewable.

The Department of Corrections may utilize any funds to cover the purchase of ID cards, including but not limited to, inmate trust funds, existing funds of the Department, and donations.

**MINIMUM PRISON TERMS** (Sections 558.019, 566.030, 566.060, 566.125, and 566.210)  
Currently, if an offender has one previous prison commitment to the Department of Corrections for a felony offense, the minimum prison term is 40% of the sentence. If an offender has two previous prison commitments to the Department of Corrections for felony offenses, the minimum prison term is 50% of the sentence. If an offender has three previous prison commitments to the Department of Corrections the minimum prison term is 80% of the sentence.

This bill repeals these provisions, requiring any offender with one or two prior felony convictions to serve 50% of the sentence imposed by the court; and any offender with three or more prior felony convictions to serve 80% of the sentence.

**GOOD TIME CREDIT** (Section 558.041)

This bill modifies provisions authorizing offenders committed to the Department of Corrections to receive good time credit. Good time credit is time that once earned, shall be subtracted from the offender's minimum eligibility-for-release date.

This bill provides that the accumulation of good time credit does not require that the offender be released; the parole board retains discretion to determine the date of release. The parole board in its discretion shall determine the date of release.

The bill provides that any major conduct violation or the accumulation of minor conduct violations exceeding six in one year will result in the loss of all credit earned. No offender who has been sentenced to death or life without probation or parole is eligible for good time credit.

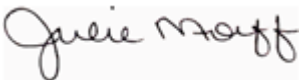
The Department shall award credit of 60 days for programs and activities to any qualifying offender who successfully:

- (1) Receives a high school diploma or equivalent, college diploma, or a vocational training certificate;
- (2) Completes an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program, excluding those treatment programs ordered by either the court or parole board;
- (3) Completes 1,000 hours of restorative justice; or
- (4) Completes other programs provided under the Department's policy.

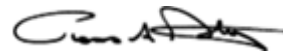
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Commerce and Insurance  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Public Safety  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Social Services  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Public Defender  
University of Missouri  
City of Kansas City  
City of O'Fallon  
Phelps County Sheriff's Department  
Branson Police Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department



Julie Morff  
Director  
March 14, 2024



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
March 14, 2024