

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 4343H.01I
Bill No.: HB 1719
Subject: Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Animals; Crimes and Punishment
Type: Original
Date: January 17, 2024

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

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
General Revenue	(\$32,297)	(\$79,062)	(\$100,804)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$32,297)	(\$79,062)	(\$100,804)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
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 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
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 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§575.353 – Offenses against police dogs

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §575.353 intends to create a class A misdemeanor for any injury to a law enforcement animal that does not result in veterinary care; a class E felony for any injury to a law enforcement animal that results in veterinary care; and a class D felony for any injury resulting in death of a law enforcement animal.

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of the Department of Corrections, the DOC will not be analyzing their projected impact. Thus, as it relates to DOC, the intent of the bill is to create one new class E felony offense and one new class D felony offense.

For each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person could be sentenced to prison and two to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class E felony offense is 3.4 years, of which 2.1 years will be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

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

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
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

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.

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

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parole			1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
Population Change	8	16	24	27	30	30	30	30	30	30

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 10 additional offenders in prison and 23 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2027.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	4	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Parole	0	0	2	5	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probation	7	14	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Impact										
Prison Population	4	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Field Population	7	14	23	26	29	29	29	29	29	29
Population Change	11	22	33	36	39	39	39	39	39	39

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	4	(\$9,689)	(\$32,297)	0	\$0	7	(\$32,297)
Year 2	8	(\$9,689)	(\$79,062)	0	\$0	14	(\$79,062)
Year 3	10	(\$9,689)	(\$100,804)	0	\$0	23	(\$100,804)
Year 4	10	(\$9,689)	(\$102,820)	0	\$0	26	(\$102,820)
Year 5	10	(\$9,689)	(\$104,877)	0	\$0	29	(\$104,877)
Year 6	10	(\$9,689)	(\$106,974)	0	\$0	29	(\$106,974)
Year 7	10	(\$9,689)	(\$109,114)	0	\$0	29	(\$109,114)
Year 8	10	(\$9,689)	(\$111,296)	0	\$0	29	(\$111,296)
Year 9	10	(\$9,689)	(\$113,522)	0	\$0	29	(\$113,522)
Year 10	10	(\$9,689)	(\$115,793)	0	\$0	29	(\$115,793)

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.

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. However, the AGO may seek additional appropriations if there is a significant increase in litigation or investigation.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes the AGO 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 AGO for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Public Safety – (Capitol Police, Fire Safety and Missouri Highway Patrol), the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, the Office of the State Courts Administrator, the Office of the State Public Defender, the Phelps County Sheriff’s Department, the Kansas City Police 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.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other local law enforcement and fire protection districts 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
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Cost – DOC (\$575.353) Increased incarceration costs</u>	<u>(\$32,297)</u>	<u>(\$79,062)</u>	<u>(\$100,804)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	<u>(\$32,297)</u>	<u>(\$79,062)</u>	<u>(\$100,804)</u>

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

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT ANIMALS (Section 575.353)

This bill replaces the term "police animal" with the term "law enforcement animal". The bill also labels the section related to assault on a law enforcement animal as "Max's Law".

Currently, an assault on a law enforcement animal is a class C misdemeanor, unless the assault results in the death of the animal or the animal is disabled to the extent the animal is unable to be utilized as a law enforcement animal, in which case it is a class E felony.

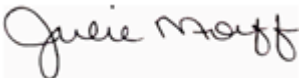
As specified in this bill, the offense is a class A misdemeanor if the law enforcement animal is not injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment, a class E felony if the animal is seriously injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment, and a class D felony if the assault results in the death of the animal.

Additionally, certain statutes have an exemption for bites from animals owned or used by a law enforcement agency. This bill adds an exemption for injuries caused by such animals.

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 Public Safety
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
Phelps County Sheriff's Department
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department



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