

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0288H.01I
 Bill No.: HB 160
 Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure
 Type: Original
 Date: January 8, 2025

Bill Summary: This proposal establishes the offense of use of a minor to commit a crime.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
General Revenue	(\$69,900)	(\$171,115)	(\$239,989)	(\$381,205)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$69,900)	(\$171,115)	(\$239,989)	(\$381,205)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	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 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
General Revenue	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 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 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§568.075 – Protection of children

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §568.075 is enacted, creating the offense of use of a minor to commit a crime. These actions are considered a class E felony if it is a first offense, a class D felony for a second offense, and a class C felony for any subsequent offenses. As these are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of new class E, D, C felonies.

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 could be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
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 could be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
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

For each new class C felony, the department estimates four people could be sentenced to prison and six to probation. The average sentence for a class C felony offense is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years could be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class C Felony

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
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	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Parole				1	5	9	13	13	13	13
Probation	6	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Impact										
Prison Population	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Field Population	6	12	18	19	23	27	31	31	31	31
Population Change	10	20	30	34	38	42	46	46	46	46

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 25 additional offenders in prison and 52 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2030.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Probations	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	8	16	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Parole	0	0	2	6	13	17	21	21	21	21
Probation	13	26	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Impact										
Prison Population	8	16	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Field Population	13	26	41	45	52	56	60	60	60	60
Population Change	21	42	63	70	77	81	85	85	85	85

	# 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	8	(\$10,485)	(\$69,900)	0	\$0	13	(\$69,900)
Year 2	16	(\$10,485)	(\$171,115)	0	\$0	26	(\$171,115)
Year 3	22	(\$10,485)	(\$239,989)	0	\$0	41	(\$239,989)
Year 4	25	(\$10,485)	(\$278,169)	0	\$0	45	(\$278,169)
Year 5	25	(\$10,485)	(\$283,732)	1	(\$97,473)	52	(\$381,205)
Year 6	25	(\$10,485)	(\$289,407)	1	(\$89,477)	56	(\$378,884)
Year 7	25	(\$10,485)	(\$295,195)	1	(\$90,430)	60	(\$385,625)
Year 8	25	(\$10,485)	(\$301,099)	1	(\$91,395)	60	(\$392,494)
Year 9	25	(\$10,485)	(\$307,121)	1	(\$92,370)	60	(\$399,491)
Year 10	25	(\$10,485)	(\$313,263)	1	(\$93,357)	60	(\$406,620)

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 \$28.73 per day or an annual cost of \$10,485 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 \$100.25 per day or an annual cost of \$36,591 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 the State Public Defender (SPD)** state per the recently released National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by this change to Section 568.075 would take approximately thirty-five hours of SPD work for reasonably effective representation. Representation in one hundred cases under this section would result in a need for an additional one to two attorneys. Because the number of cases that will be filed under this statute is unknown, the exact additional number of attorneys necessary is unknown.

Oversight assumes this proposal will not create the number of new cases required to request additional FTE for the SPD and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

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 the proposal results in 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 Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Department of Social Services** the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services**, and the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>– State</u> <u>Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
GENERAL REVENUE				
Cost – DOC (\$568.075)				
Personal Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$48,736)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$35,967)
Exp. & Equip.	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$12,770)
Increased incarceration costs	<u>(\$69,900)</u>	<u>(\$171,115)</u>	<u>(\$239,989)</u>	<u>(\$283,732)</u>
Total Cost - DOC	<u>(\$69,900)</u>	<u>(\$171,115)</u>	<u>(\$239,989)</u>	<u>(\$381,205)</u>
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	<u>(\$69,900)</u>	<u>(\$171,115)</u>	<u>(\$239,989)</u>	<u>(\$381,205)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> <u>– Local</u> <u>Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2030)
	<u>\$0</u>	<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

OFFENSE OF USE OF A MINOR TO COMMIT A CRIME (Section 568.075)

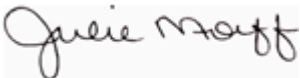
This bill creates the offense of use of a minor to commit a crime, which a person commits if he or she is at least 18 years old and intentionally uses a minor to commit a crime for which the person could be prosecuted or to assist in avoiding detection of or apprehension for the crime.

A person who commits a violation of this section will be guilty of a class E felony for a first offense, a class D felony for a second offense, and a class C felony for a third or subsequent offense.

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 Highway Patrol
Department of Social Services
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender



Julie Morff
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January 8, 2025



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January 8, 2025