

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 1623S.12T  
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SS No. 2 for SCS for HCS No. 2 for HB 495  
Subject: Children and Minors; Cities, Towns, and Villages; Crimes and Punishment;  
Criminal Procedure; Drugs and Controlled Substances; Education, Elementary and  
Secondary; Immigration; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Motor  
Vehicles; Department of Public Safety; Saint Louis City  
Type: Original  
Date: June 11, 2025

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Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to public safety.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
General Revenue*	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,795,279)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,470,776)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,565,879)	Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,706,840)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,795,279)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,470,776)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,565,879)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,706,840)</b>

\***Oversight** notes the impact of this proposal includes implementation cost to DOR for updates to the Driver's License Bureau, DOC incarceration costs and changes to liability claims eligible for payment under §105.711 paid by such boards on an equal share basis per claim, as well as the State taking ownership of contractual obligations of the SLPD (including liability). Oversight anticipates the positive unknown could exceed the \$250,000 threshold. Includes additional liability claims from raising the cap in §105.726.3 from \$1 million to \$2 million. Without additional information, Oversight cannot estimate the net impact to General Revenue. There is also an additional one-time cost impact in FY26 of \$400,000 for DPS/DO to implement the provisions of §595.209.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
Highway Fund (0644)**	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Legal Expense Fund (0692)*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Inmate Incarceration Reimbursement Act Revolving Fund (0828)	(\$920,305)	(\$920,305)	(\$920,305)	(\$920,305)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds</b>	<b>Less than (\$920,305)</b>	<b>Less than (\$920,305)</b>	<b>Less than (\$920,305)</b>	<b>Less than (\$920,305)</b>

\*Transfers and distributions net to zero.

\*\*Oversight does not anticipate the reinstatement fees to exceed \$250,000.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>

- ☒ 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>				
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2026</b>	<b>FY 2027</b>	<b>FY 2028</b>	<b>Fully Implemented (FY 2034)</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>

## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

### **ASSUMPTION**

#### **§43.503, 56.265 and 56.750 – Prosecuting and Circuit Attorneys**

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** state sections 43.503, 56.265 & 56.750 were drafted by MOPS and have been accurately put in the bill. There is no measurable fiscal impact to MOPS since there is a statewide case management system and staff capable of producing the annual required report.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for this provision.

#### **§43.505 – Reporting of Immigration Status of Criminal Offenders**

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** state this bill would require modifications to the Crime Insight website that accepts and stores Missouri Incident Based Reporting System (MIBRS) information, in addition to updates to the MIBRS technical specifications for the system to accept the new data elements outlined in this proposal. To implement this type of data collection immediately, a manual entry option will need to be established. The Patrol MIBRS system is a vendor supported system and there will be a cost for these modifications. Due to the time-sensitive nature of the implementation of this section, the Patrol prioritized finding funding internally to begin work on the project prior to the end of FY 25. As such, the modifications have been made, and the provisions of Section 43.505.3(2) will be available at the beginning of FY 26. Local law enforcement personnel are currently being trained on the modifications. The Patrol assumes a zero fiscal impact for this proposal.

While this manual entry option would likely replace the need for local law enforcement agencies to pay for their record management systems (RMS) for immediate implementation, these agencies could each incur RMS vendor costs to account for the new data collection elements once the state system modifications occur. The local law enforcement agency RMS vendor cost is unknown depending on each agency and their RMS vendor.

As this bill requires the collection of new data elements, the Patrol would be responsible for training and educating all law enforcement agencies in the state about the additional data elements, the definitions, and what information is required to be collected. There appears to be no option for ‘Unknown’ as it relates to status of the offender, which would be pertinent since not all offenders are known, cooperative, or communication levels may not be clear and effective. The additional training and initial manual data collection can be assumed with current staffing levels.

**Oversight** followed up with MHP regarding local law enforcement agencies unknown cost timeline. MHP believed the cost would occur within FY26. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 to unknown cost to local law enforcement agencies in FY26 to implement the provisions of this proposal.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume Section 43.505 requires every law enforcement agency in the state to submit information pertaining to the immigration status of any criminal offender, indicating whether the offender is a citizen of the United States, is a lawfully present immigrant, or does not possess the information to show that he or she is a citizen of the United States or a lawfully present immigrant. It is assumed law enforcement agency does not include the department as DOC is noted separately in other sections of chapter 43. If it does include DOC, there could be an operational impact with providing this information to the Department of Public Safety. DOC anticipates this will be no impact, as they have approximately 487 foreign born offenders.

#### §44.087- Law Enforcement Assistance from Another Jurisdiction

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HB 1707 (2024), officials from the **St. Louis County 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.

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HCS for HB 1015 (2023), officials from the **St. Joseph 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.

#### §57.010 – Peace Officer License

**Oversight** does not anticipate a fiscal impact from this provision.

#### §82.1000 – Forfeiture of Motor Vehicles in Springfield

**Oversight** assumes if the local political subdivision (LPS) adopts the new language into their ordinance, additional revenues may increase fine revenue for school districts. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (LPS don't enact new language into their ordinance) or unknown revenue for school districts.

#### §§84.012, 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.150, 84.160, 84.170, 84.225, 84.325 & 105.726 – Board of Police Commissioners (St. Louis City Police Department)

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** assume §84.325.3 makes provisions for a board of police commissioners assuming control of a municipal police force. This bill contains language about the state taking responsibility and ownership of contractual and other lawful

obligations of the municipal police department. This could have some fiscal impact for the State, but would be subject to judicial construction, so the impact is unknown.

OA also assumes §105.726.3 adds the provision that reimbursement from the Legal Expense Fund (LEF) is on an equal share basis per claim up to a maximum of two million dollars per fiscal year. This change has the potential to avoid costs to the LEF. The maximum amount to be reimbursed remains unchanged with this legislation. The number of successful claims is unknown; therefore, the potential cost avoidance is also unknown.

**Oversight** assumes, if the state takes responsibility and ownership of contractual and other lawful obligations of the municipal police department, there could be an impact to the state. Oversight will reflect a potential unknown assuming control is taken some time in FY 2026.

Officials from the **City of St. Louis Budget Division** assume the proposed legislation would seek to reverse the assumption of local control of the City Police department that became effective on September 1, 2013. Aside from various operational considerations, the proposed legislation contains several provisions that would increase the cost of operations of the department and thus have a negative fiscal impact on the City and its ability to fund the department.

The legislation is unclear as to a proposed increase in staffing levels of the department. Chapter 84, RSMo, and local ordinance establish parameters relative to the size of the police force in the City. In particular, how many patrolmen and lieutenant colonels can be hired. Under this proposal, the newly created Board would operate with no such parameters. In other words, the Board would be authorized to budget and hire as many police officers/patrolmen as they see fit. In the FY25 budget, the number of authorized uniformed positions (excluding trainees and grant funded positions) totaled 1,192. Any increase in uniformed positions beyond this figure would lead to an increase in costs placed upon the City. Given that no such parameters, or limits, exist in this legislation, the estimated increase is unknown.

In the latest version of SS HCS HB 495 (version 12), the legislation would require the City to appropriate a minimum sum starting at 22% and increasing to 25% of the City's general revenue to fund the police force governed by the Board of Police Commissioners with "pension and retirement costs" to be excluded from this calculation. Historically, while pension costs have always been appropriated to a separate police retirement board and therefore would not fall under the purview of a Board of Police Commissioners, health insurance costs for both active and retired employees have always been a part of the operating budget of the Department. This new language would seem to be excluding the retiree portion of health insurance payments from this calculation. What's more, there are other "retirement" related costs such as FICA and contributions to the civilian employee retirement system which are also part of the Police operating budget and could also be excluded under this proposed language.

In attempting to estimate what the potential impact of the proposal would be, it is necessary to establish what the current base budget of the department might be considering all the exclusions

discussed above. This base calculation which excludes the additional “retirement” costs is illustrated below.

The City’s total FY25 General Revenue appropriation for the police Department including City Marshals and Park Rangers is:	\$131,901,775
Less portion of operating budget for retiree health (and life) insurance	(\$14,176,904)
Less portion of operating budget for FICA	(\$2,452,101)
Less portion of operating budget for civilian pension contribution	(\$3,517,624)
Net total operating budget	\$111,755,146

	2%				2%			
	<u>General Rev Est.</u>			<u>% of General Revenue</u>	<u>SLMPD Budget</u>			<u>Difference</u>
Fiscal Year 2025	\$580,799,177	(Current)			\$111,755,146	(Base from above)		n/a
Fiscal Year 2026	\$592,415,161		22%	\$130,331,335	\$113,990,249			\$16,341,086
Fiscal Year 2027	\$604,263,464		23%	\$138,980,597	\$116,270,054			\$22,710,543
Fiscal Year 2028	\$616,348,733		24%	\$147,923,696	\$118,595,455			\$29,328,241
Fiscal Year 2029	\$628,675,708		25%	\$157,168,927	\$120,967,364			\$36,201,563
					Total Increase			\$104,581,433

The table above uses the FY25 general revenue budget and FY25 net total operating budget of the police department to calculate the increase in costs required of the City of St. Louis. The formula used in the table above assumes a base increase of 2% in both general revenue and Police Department budgets.

Provisions in SS HB 495 require the City to increase its general revenue contribution percentage by 1% each year beginning in FY26 and ending in FY29 when the total contribution percentage will be 25% of general revenue.

Beginning in FY26, the City of St. Louis estimates appropriating an additional \$16.3 million to the police department’s budget. In the FY29 estimate, when the full 25% requirement of general revenue is realized, the City will be required to appropriate an additional \$36.2 million to the police department to satisfy statutory obligations.

In addition, the language found in SS HB 495 requires annual increases in police funding based upon calendar years and not fiscal years. The City’s fiscal year starts on July 1 and ends on June 30. For the purpose of this fiscal note, the City is presenting the increase in costs based upon fiscal years and not calendar years.

The proposed legislation is also uncertain as to the impact of the assignment of debt and assets of the department. It proposes to “convey, assign and otherwise transfer to the board title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets ...held in the name of or controlled by the municipal

police department.” Through the City’s Municipal Finance Corporation the City has existing debt in the form of Leasehold Revenue and Improvement Bonds for facilities of the Police Department. Assignment of these assets which serve as the security for these bonds may be a violation of the existing indenture agreement.

In addition, the proposed legislation would also remove existing civilian and uniform employees of the Police Department from the City’s civil service system. Under the civil service system these employees have certain rights of employment which would be no longer guaranteed under a state controlled board. The costs of any litigation stemming from this abrogation of employment rights cannot be determined.

While the legislation proposes returning control of the Police Department to a state controlled Board of Police Commissioners, the legal liability coverage provided by the State remains limited and in no event would exceed \$2 million per year in the aggregate. This is far less than the additional costs to be incurred as a result of other provisions in the bill.

If this proposal is enacted and the State mandates that the City provide funding for a newly constituted police department operated under a state controlled board of police commissioners, it is possible court may find the law falls under the police funding exemption under Missouri Constitution, Article X, Section 21, commonly referred to as the Hancock Amendment. While the Hancock Amendment prevents the state from compelling municipalities to fund new or increased activities or services, in November 2022 voters approved a ballot initiative allowing the Missouri legislature to force municipalities to fund increases in police funding through December 31, 2026.

Article I, Section 21, currently states the following:

1. A new activity or service or an increase in the level of any activity or service beyond that required by existing law shall not be required by the general assembly or any state agency of counties or other political subdivisions, unless a state appropriation is made and disbursed to pay the county or other political subdivision for any increased costs.
2. Notwithstanding the foregoing prohibitions, before December 31, 2026, the general assembly may by law increase minimum funding for a police force established by a state board of police commissioners to ensure such police force has additional resources to serve its communities.

It is possible that a Missouri court in 2023 or beyond would find that this language does compel the City of St. Louis to fund new activities or services pertaining to a newly constituted police department, at least through December 31, 2026. Litigation would determine the outcome of this expense and if the City or the State would need to absorb this cost.

**Oversight** assumes the additional funding requirement represents what St. Louis City would transfer from their budget to the St. Louis City Metro Police Department (SLPD) to compile with



the proposed 25% (by FY 2029) of St. Louis City's GR to fund the police force governed by the board of police commissioners. This section of this proposal changes the percentage of appropriation to be distributed to SLPD to compile with the provisions of this proposal. Oversight assumes there would be a redistribution between St. Louis City and the SLPD from the additional funding that would net to zero. This redistribution could result in a loss to other services within St. Louis City's budget. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a gain of funds to SLPD and a loss of funds to St. Louis City that net to zero for this proposal.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assume §84.225 creates a \$1,000 penalty for any mayor or city official who attempts to impede or hinder the Board of Commissioners. To the extent any related fines or penalties are deposited in the state treasury, TSR could increase.

Section 84.325.2 and .3 transfers certain assets, contractual obligations, indebtedness, and other lawful obligations from the St. Louis Police Department to the state. This expressly excludes any funds held by the city in the name of, for the benefit of, or for future contribution to any police pension system created under chapter 86. B&P does not have any information on what, if any, assets or obligations might be transferred. The state could risk picking up significant debt obligations.

**Oversight** notes in §84.325, subdivisions 1 through 3, state on August 28, 2025, the Board of Police Commissioners shall assume control of any municipal police force established in any city not within a county, which, at this time, is only St. Louis City. Upon such assumption, any municipal police force within St. Louis City shall transfer to the Board title and ownership of all debts and assets, and the state shall accept responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, debts, and other lawful obligations of the municipal police forces established in St. Louis City.

#### §191.1005 – Property Owned and Used for the Possession or Control of a Controlled Substance

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state section 191.1005 added criteria for offender violating statute 579.015 of Possession or control of a controlled substance. This section prescribes that if an individual or entity shall knowingly open, lease, rent, own a facility that allowing other people to self-administer pre-obtained controlled substances; He/she could be guilty of violating statute 579.015 as well.

Violation of Statue 579.015 is class D felony for the offense of possession on any controlled substance except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid.

It is a Class A misdemeanor if the possession is more than ten grams but less than thirty-five grams. It is a Class D misdemeanor if the possession is not more than ten grams.

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of DOC, there is no impact to DOC for the offense resulting in the class A and D misdemeanor. The offense resulting in a class D felony would be

considered a new crime. As there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class D felony.

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.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 22 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2030.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

### §§217.451 and 221.108 – Telephones in correctional facilities

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume the proposal prohibits the department or other parties from charging an offender a total amount for a domestic call, including fees and any per minute rate, that exceeds 12 cents a minute. The DOC states the current phone services contract charges offenders \$0.05 per minute. The Federal Communication Commission capped phone call rates at \$0.06 per minute effective January 1, 2025, under regulation § 64.6010. Therefore, this stipulation will have no fiscal impact on the department.

In response to similar legislation, SB 301 (2025), officials from the **St. Louis County 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.

### §§217.825, 217.827, 217.829, 217.831, 217.833, 217.835, 217.837, 217.839, 217.841

**DOC** notes the proposed legislation appears to repeal Missouri Incarceration Reimbursement Act. The department is appropriated \$750,000 for institutional EE from the Missouri

Incarceration Reimbursement Act fund each year. This would have a fiscal impact on the **Department of Corrections**.

Upon further inquiry, **DOC** stated the Missouri Incarceration Reimbursement Act (MIRA) is the recovery of the cost of incarceration from assets of prisoners that meet the threshold pursuant to Section 217.831. These funds are utilized for the operations of state correctional facilities. Should the MIRA funds go away, the department will require a GR pickup to continue the operational services these funds currently provide.

**Oversight** notes the AGO is also appropriated money from the Inmate Incarceration Reimbursement Act Revolving Fund. In FY 2025, the AGO received \$170,305. For purposes of this fiscal note, Oversight will reflect this amount in addition to the loss provided by the DOC, for an anticipated annual loss of \$920,305 (\$750,000 + \$170,305).

**Oversight** notes the Inmate Incarceration Reimbursement Act Revolving Fund (0828) had a fund balance of \$492,699 on December 31, 2024.

#### §§221.520 and 221.523 – Protection of Vulnerable Persons

Officials from the **Branson Police Department** state the pre-natal nutrition and care requirements will add costs to the county jails. The department is unsure how much these treatments cost nor how many pregnant offenders will be arrested in the future.

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 916 2025, officials from the **City of Kansas City** stated the proposed legislation has a negative fiscal because it may increase the cost of incarceration.

**Oversight** notes the unknown impact for the City of Kansas City and the Branson Police Department and is unable to project a statewide cost; therefore, the impact to local political subdivisions will be presented as \$0 to (Unknown).

#### §§304.012, 304.145, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 568.045, 570.030, 575.133, 575.150 & 576.030 – Various Crimes

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** stated the following:

#### §§304.012 & 304.145 – Stunt Driving

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of the **DOC**, section 304.012 will have no impact on the department.

Section 304.145 creates definitions and penalties relating to street racing. Violation of this section is a class B misdemeanor for the first offense, a class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class E felony for a third or subsequent 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 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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

Officials from the **B&P** assume these sections create new penalties for certain dangerous maneuvers performed while operating a vehicle. To the extent any related fines or penalties are deposited into the state treasury, total state revenue could increase.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the following:

**Administrative Impact**

DOR anticipates convictions received under these new violations would be considered moving violations and assess points. The proposed language does not define points to be applied to the driver record, so DOR anticipates assessing based on prior standards, which is two points for any misdemeanor conviction, and twelve points for any felony conviction.

To implement the proposed legislation, DOR will be required to:

- Complete programming and user acceptance testing of FUSION to develop new conviction codes and map the new codes to charge codes and AAMVA ACD codes;
- Work with the Office of State Court Administrators (OSCA) to develop new charge codes to correspond with the new violations;
- Update FUSION point suspension and revocation evaluation routines;
- Test programs for inbound and outbound conviction processing and driver history eligibility evaluations;
- Update interactive applications for automated responses to customers through telephone system (current vendor Genesys) or online (DORA);

- Update the Department website;
- Update forms, letters and procedures; and
- Update the Missouri Driver Guide.

FY 2026 – Driver License Bureau

Research/Data Analyst 400 hrs. x \$28.75 per hr. = \$11,500

Research/Data Assistant 400 hrs. x \$19.29 per hr. = \$ 7,716

Administrative Manager 200 hrs. x \$31.21 per hr. = \$ 6,242

Total = \$25,458

FY2026- Strategy and Communications Office

Associate Research/Data Analyst 80 hrs. x \$23.04 per hr. = \$1,843

Research/Data Assistant 40 hrs. x \$19.29 per hr. = \$ 772

Total = \$2,615

FY 2026 – System Impact

FUSION programming 400 hrs. x \$225.00 per hr. = \$90,000

**Total: \$118,073**

Revenue Impact

The proposed legislation may result in an unknown increase of reinstatement fees associated with the point accumulation actions added to records. DOR is unable to estimate the amount of potential revenue increase. Reinstatement Fees collected are distributed 75% Highway Fund, 15% Cities, and 10% Counties.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the cost of the FUSION programming as provided by DOR. **Oversight** assumes the additional hours needed in DOR's response is for existing staff and can be absorbed by DOR.

§§556.061 – Bus Hijacking

**DOC** states the bill adds bus hijacking when punished as a class A felony, planting a bomb or explosive in or near a bus or terminal to the list of sentences defined as dangerous felonies in section 556.061. This introduces the requirement that any new court commitment or probation revocation to prison on a sentence under sections 577.703, 577.706, 578.305 and 578.310 will serve at least 85% of the term of those sentences in prison prior to release when sentenced as described above.

From FY2022 to FY2024, there have been no new court commitments or probation revocations under sections 577.703, 577.706 and 578.305. Therefore, there is no impact from this section of the bill.

§566.210 – Sexual Trafficking of a Child in the First Degree

Officials from **DOC** state the bill changes language in section 566.210 to extend the term of imprisonment prior to parole eligibility from 25 to 30 years for sentences on the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree. There was one person admitted to prison as a new court commitment under section 566.210 in FY 2024. Given the minimum prison term for these sentences are already set at 25 years, this change would not start to have an impact on the department for 25 years from the effective date. Therefore, given the 10-year time frame for this response, DOC assumes no impact for this reporting period.

§566.211 – Sexual Trafficking of a Child in the Second Degree

Officials from **DOC** state the bill changes language in section 566.211 to extend minimum prison term from 10 to 20 years for sentences on the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree. There were eight people sentenced under section 566.211 in FY 2024. Given the minimum prison term for these sentences are already set at 10 years, this change would not start to have an impact on the department for 10 years from the effective date. Therefore, given the 10-year time frame for this response, DOC assumes no impact for this reporting period.

**Oversight** notes OSCA reported the following number of guilty convictions in 2020 – 2024:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
§566.210	0	0	1	0	0
§566.211	1	1	2	3	9

§568.045 – Fentanyl or Carfentanil with Endangering the Welfare of a Child

Officials from **DOC** note the bill adds language in section 568.045 specific to the involvement of fentanyl or carfentanil in an offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree. The penalty for this offense is considered as a new class B felony without the possibility of probation and a minimum prison term requirement of 85% of the length the sentence.

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, have an average sentence length of 9.0 years.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8
Parole									1	1
Probation										
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8
Field Population									1	1
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

§570.030 - Stealing

Officials from **DOC** state this section expands the criteria of committing the offense of stealing. It adds a new class B felony for a person whom appropriates property is part of organized retail theft, and the value of the property taken, combined with any property damage inflicted in such theft, more than ten thousand dollars.

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year to prison following the passage of the legislative proposal.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, have an average sentence length of 9.0 years and serve, on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length could be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence could be served on supervision in the community.

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

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations										
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parole						1	2	3	4	4
Probation										
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Field Population						1	2	3	4	4
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

It also added a new Class C felony for a person whom appropriates property is part of organized retail theft, and the value of the property taken, combined with any property damage inflicted in such theft, is seven hundred fifty dollars or more but less than ten thousand dollars.

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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Probations	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	4	8	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Field Population	6	12	18	19	23	27	31	31	31	31
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

Officials from the **B&P** assume §570.030 modifies the offense of stealing. Article IX, Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution requires that penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for violations of state law be distributed to the schools. To the extent any additional such revenues are deposited into the state treasury, TSR may increase.



§574.050 – Repealed

Officials from the **B&P** state this bill would remove Section 574.050, which establishes the offense of rioting as a class A misdemeanor. Article IX, Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution requires that penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for violations of state law be distributed to the schools. To the extent any such revenues would no longer be deposited into the state treasury, TSR may decrease.

**Oversight** notes the following charges under section 574.050:

FY 2024 – 2

FY 2023 – 1

FY 2022 – 5

**Oversight** assumes the impact from this provision would be immaterial.

§575.133 – Nonconsensual Common Law Lien

Officials from **DOC** state this section enhances the offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien to a class A misdemeanor for second offenses. Any third or subsequent offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien is a class E felony.

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of DOC, there is no impact to DOC for the offense resulting in the class A misdemeanor. The offense resulting in a class E felony would be considered a new crime. As there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class E felony.

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
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
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
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

Officials from **B&P** assume §575.133 enhances the penalties for filing a nonconsensual common law lien for repeat offenders. Article IX, Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution requires that penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for violations of state law be distributed to the schools. To the extent any additional such revenues are deposited into the state treasury, TSR may increase.

§575.150 – Impounding Vehicles upon resisting arrest or fleeing a stop

Officials from **B&P** assume §575.150 requires vehicles to be impounded if they were used to resist arrest or to flee a stop. Article IX, Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution requires that penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for violations of state law be distributed to the schools. To the extent any additional such revenues are deposited into the state treasury, TSR may increase.

§576.030 – Obstructing Government Operations

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of DOC, there is no impact to **DOC** for the offense resulting in the class A misdemeanor.

Officials from **B&P** assume §576.030 enhances the penalties for obstructing government operations. Article IX, Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution requires that penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for violations of state law be distributed to the schools. To the extent any additional such revenues are deposited into the state treasury, TSR may increase.

§577.150 – Tampering with a Water Supply

**DOC** states this section enhances the offense of tampering with a water supply to a class E felony. Given there have been no convictions under either subdivision (1) or (2) in this section from FY2022 to FY2024, **DOC** estimates **no impact** from this section.

§455.095 – Repeals Sunset Regarding Electronic Monitoring

**Oversight** does not anticipate a fiscal impact from this provision.

§§491.065 & 595.209 – Information Regarding Informants

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS-DO)** assume there would be an unknown cost that could be greater than \$400,000 to the Crime Victims Compensation Funds (CVC). DPS-DO provided further information to Oversight regarding their response. Section 595.209(e) requires victims to be notified of informant witnesses. This is something that is not currently done by DPS-DO. DPS-DO is estimating this cost to alter their notification system. DPS-DO did not have time to contact ITSD for more information. DPS-DO states CVC would normally fund activities related to crime victims, but with limited revenue in the fund the DPS- DO would request GR first.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the DPS-DO as a one-time cost.

§513.605 – Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act

**Oversight** does not anticipate a fiscal impact from this provision.

§590.040 – Peace Officer Training

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS/DO)** assume a minimal fiscal impact for this section of the proposal. At the April Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission [meeting](#), DPS/DO received approval to incorporate these six hours of basic training into the existing 600 hour basic training curriculum, so no additional basic training hours. The goal is to revise the mandatory basic training learning objectives for (701) Tactical Communications and (703) Cultural Diversity to meet this statutory requirement, which will be in place well before the statutory deadline of August 28, 2027. DPS/DO is working with subject matter experts now to make these revisions, which will be presented to the POST Commission at their October meeting, after the 21 license basic training centers have an opportunity to review the proposal.

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol** assume 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.

§590.208 – Committee on School Safety

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS/DO)** state 1 FTE is needed to provide support to the committee for §590.208.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the DPS/DO.

§595.325 – Missing and Murdered African American Women and Girls Task Force

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety (DPS) – Director’s Office (DO)** state one FTE (Program Specialist, \$68,712 annually) is needed to provide support to the task force.

DPS estimates a total fiscal impact to the General Revenue Fund of \$96,796 for FY 2026; \$113,572 for FY 2027; and \$115,544 for FY 2028.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary and will present costs as provided by DPS. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes the task force will be extended until December 31, 2029.

Officials from the **Missouri Senate (SEN)** state the SEN anticipates a negative fiscal impact to reimburse 2 Senators for travel to Missing and Murdered African American Women and Girls Task Force meetings. It is assumed meetings will be held in Jefferson City during the interim. It is further assumed it will cost approximately \$334.05 per meeting.

The SEN assumes no fiscal responsibility for the other committee members.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. However, Oversight assumes the SEN can absorb the minimal fiscal impact for this proposal within existing funding levels and will reflect no fiscal impact for this agency.

In response to similar legislation, SB 40 (2025), officials from the **DPS - Missouri Highway Patrol** 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.

§650.058 – Restitution for individuals found actually innocent

Officials from **DOC** state this legislation allows individuals who have been found guilty of a felony and later determined to be innocent of the crime, through a method other than DNA profiling analysis to receive restitution. It also increases the amount of restitution from \$100 per day to \$179 per day.

The fiscal impact to the department is an **unknown cost**, as there is no way to determine how many offenders will be found innocent of their crime and will further petition for restitution.

**Oversight** notes the following expenditures for restitution payments:

	Actual Expenditures - Restitution Payments
FY 2020	\$56,900
FY 2021	\$36,500
FY 2022	\$71,905
FY 2023	\$73,000
FY 2024	\$62,600
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$60,181</b>

Source: Department of Corrections FY 2026 Appropriations Book

**Oversight** notes this section is raising the amount that an individual can receive under this section from \$100 per day to \$179 per day and also capping the restitution award per fiscal year from \$36,500 to \$65,000. Oversight assumes the changes in this statute would also increase the cost to DOC. Oversight assumes 601.81 days ( $\$60,181/100 = 601.81$  days) were used to pay out the restitution payments under current law. If the rate increases to \$179 per day, then the new amount would be \$107,724 ( $601.81 * \$179$ ). Taking the difference would result in \$47,543 in additional restitution payments paid out. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a cost that could exceed \$47,543 annually or unknown.

#### §1 – Severability

**Oversight** assumes no fiscal impact from this section of the proposal.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole**Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact to DOC**

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 40 additional offenders in prison and 72 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2034.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation**

	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032	FY2033	FY2034	FY2035
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Probations	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	11	22	30	35	37	38	39	40	40	40
Parole	0	0	3	7	14	19	24	25	27	27
Probation	15	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	11	22	30	35	37	38	39	40	40	40
Field Population	15	30	48	52	59	64	69	70	72	72
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>

	# to/from Prison	Cost per year	Total Cost of Prison (includes 2% inflation per year starting in year 2)		Change in number of Probation and Parole Officers	Probation and Parole Officer II Cost per year (includes PS, fringe, E&E and inflation)	Grand Total Prison and Probation	# of Offenders to/from Probation & Parole
Year 1 (10 months)	11	(\$10,485)	(\$96,112)		0	\$0	(\$96,112)	15
Year 2 (includes 2% inflation)	22	(\$10,485)	(\$235,283)		0	\$0	(\$235,283)	30
Year 3 (includes 2% inflation)	30	(\$10,485)	(\$327,258)		0	\$0	(\$327,258)	48
Year 4 (includes 2% inflation)	35	(\$10,485)	(\$389,436)		1	(\$96,281)	(\$485,717)	52
Year 5 (includes 2% inflation)	37	(\$10,485)	(\$419,924)		1	(\$88,533)	(\$508,457)	59
Year 6 (includes 2% inflation)	38	(\$10,485)	(\$439,898)		1	(\$89,477)	(\$529,376)	64
Year 7 (includes 2% inflation)	39	(\$10,485)	(\$460,504)		1	(\$90,430)	(\$550,935)	69
Year 8 (includes 2% inflation)	40	(\$10,485)	(\$481,758)		1	(\$91,395)	(\$573,153)	70
Year 9 (includes 2% inflation)	40	(\$10,485)	(\$491,393)		1	(\$92,370)	(\$583,764)	72
Year 10 (includes 2% inflation)	40	(\$10,485)	(\$501,221)		1	(\$93,357)	(\$594,578)	72

\* 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.

If the incarcerated population impact of any one piece of legislation, or combined impact of multiple pieces of legislation, results in a prison population that exceeds the current physical capacity of 26,835, the state would need to construct additional capacity. Based on current construction projects in other Midwest states, the department estimates the cost of constructing a new 1,500-bed maximum security prison at approximately \$825 million to \$900 million.

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.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state according to the National Public Defense Workload Study, each of the new charges contemplated by the changes to Sections 304.012, 568.045, 575.133, 575.150, and 577.150 could take up to approximately thirty-five hours of SPD work for reasonably effective representation. If one hundred cases were filed under this section in a fiscal year, representation 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. Each case would also result in unknown increased costs in the need for core staff, travel, and litigation expenses.

**Oversight** assumes this proposal will create a minimal number of new cases 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 the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state there may be some impact on the OSCA, but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.



**Oversight** notes OSCA assumes this proposal may have some impact on their organization although it can't be quantified at this time. As OSCA is unable to provide additional information regarding the potential impact, Oversight assumes the proposed legislation will have a \$0 to (Unknown) cost to the General Revenue Fund. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight also assumes the impact will be under \$250,000 annually. If this assumption is incorrect, this would alter the fiscal impact as presented in this fiscal note. If additional information is received, Oversight will review it to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek approval to publish a new fiscal note.

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Phelps County Sheriff's Office, the Kansas City Police Department** and the **Missouri House of Representatives** 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.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state any creation of a crime or modification of offense provisions in this legislation would potentially increase the number of youth committed to the Division of Youth Services. It is difficult to predict whether that number will be minimal or substantial and what fiscal impact may occur. Juvenile Office and judicial discretion would play into each individual youth's case, making the impact more difficult to calculate. The fiscal impact is unknown but potential significant.

**Oversight** assumes the **DSS** could absorb any increase with current staff and funding levels. However, if additional duties require increased staffing, the DSS may request additional funding through the appropriations process.

Officials from the **Office of the Governor** stated this bill adds to the Governor's current load of appointment duties. Individually, additional requirements should not fiscally impact the Office of the Governor. However, the cumulative impact of additional appointment duties across all enacted legislation may require additional resources for the Office of the Governor.

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.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities & local law enforcement agencies 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 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Cost – DOC (various sections)</u> Increase in incarcerations p. 23	(\$96,112)	(\$235,283)	(\$327,258)	More or Less than (\$491,393)
<u>Cost – DOC (various sections)</u> p. 23				
Personnel Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$50,715)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$37,427)
Expense & Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$4,228)
<u>Total Costs - DOC</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$92,370)
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DOR - FUSION</u> programming §§304.012 & 304.145 p. 13	(\$90,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – DPS/DO §590.208 p. 20</u>				Could Exceed
Personal service	(\$33,938)	(\$41,540)	(\$42,371)	(\$42,371)
Fringe Benefits	(\$27,113)	(\$32,838)	(\$33,163)	(\$33,163)
Equipment and expense	(\$3,777)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs – DPS/DO</u>	(\$64,828)	(\$74,378)	(\$75,534)	(\$75,534)
FTE Change – DPS/DO	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DPS/DO – One-time cost</u> for updates to their new information system §595.209 p. 19	(Unknown, up to \$400,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – DPS §595.325 p. 20 (FTE</u> until Dec. 31, 2029)				
Personal service	(\$57,260)	(\$70,086)	(\$71,488)	\$0
Fringe Benefits	(\$35,759)	(\$43,486)	(\$44,056)	\$0
Equipment and expense	(\$3,777)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs – DPS</u>	(\$96,796)	(\$113,572)	(\$115,544)	\$0
FTE Change - DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	0 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<u>Cost – OSCA – potential additional duties or increased caseload p. 25</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost – DOC – Restitution to individuals wrongfully convicted §650.058 p. 21</u>	(Unknown, could exceed \$47,543)	(Unknown, could exceed \$47,543)	(Unknown, could exceed \$47,543)	(Unknown, could exceed \$47,543)
<u>Cost Avoidance – OA (§105.726) Reduction in the amount of claims paid (equal share basis compared to current law) pg. 6</u>	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost – Potential additional claims with cap raised from \$1 million to \$2 million §105.726.3 p. 6</u>	\$0 to (\$1,000,000)	\$0 to (\$1,000,000)	\$0 to (\$1,000,000)	\$0 to (\$1,000,000)
<u>Cost – OA - Taking ownership of contractual obligations of the SLPD (including liability) §84.325 pg. 6</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,795,279)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,470,776)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,565,879)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown, could exceed \$1,706,840)</b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>HIGHWAY FUND (0644)</b>				
<u>Revenue</u> – DOR – increase in reinstatement fees associated with point accumulation actions added to records at 75% §§304.012 & 304.145 pg. 13	\$0 to <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 to <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 to <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 to <u>Unknown</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON HIGHWAY FUNDS (0644)</b>	<b>\$0 to <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 to <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 to <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 to <u>Unknown</u></b>
<b>LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (0692)</b>				
<u>Cost</u> - Taking ownership of contractual obligations of the SLPD (including liability) §84.325 p. 6	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Transfer In</u> – From General Revenue - taking ownership of contractual obligations of the SLPD (including liability) §84.325 p. 6	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost Avoidance</u> – OA Reduction in the amount of claims paid (equal share basis compared to current law) §105.726 pg. 6	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Loss</u> - Reduction in the amount of funds received by General Revenue due to reduced claims costs §105.726 pg. 6	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<b>INMATE INCARCERATION REIMBURSEMENT ACT REVOLVING FUND (0828)</b>				
<u>Loss</u> – DOC - Loss of funding §§217.825-217.841 p. 11	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)
<u>Loss</u> – AGO - Loss of funding §§217.825-217.841 p. 11	(\$170,305)	(\$170,305)	(\$170,305)	(\$170,305)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE INMATE INCARCERATION REIMBURSEMENT ACT REVOLVING FUND</b>	<b><u>(\$920,305)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$920,305)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$920,305)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$920,305)</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				
<u>Revenue</u> – Increase in fine revenue to school districts – Various provisions	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<u>Revenue</u> - DOR - Increase in reinstatement fees associated with point accumulation actions added to records at 25% (15% Cities/10% Counties) §§304.012 & 304.145 pg. 13	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2026 (10 Mo.)	FY 2027	FY 2028	Fully Implemented (FY 2034)
<u>Cost Avoidance</u> – St. Louis City From the State taking ownership of contractual obligations of the SLPD (including liability) §84.325 pg. 9	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Gain</u> – SLPD – Additional funding 22% to 25% of City’s GR to police force governed by Board of Police §84.160 p. 7-9	More or Less than \$16,341,086	More or Less than \$22,710,543	More or Less than \$29,328,241	More or Less than \$36,201,563
<u>Cost</u> – Local Law Enforcement Agencies – potential RMS vendor costs from enacting provisions of §43.505 p. 4-5	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Loss</u> – St. Louis City – Additional funding needed to fund 22% to 25% of the SLPD §84.160 p. 7-9	(More or Less than \$16,341,086)	(More or Less than \$22,710,543)	(More or Less than \$29,328,241)	(More or Less than \$36,201,563)
<u>Cost</u> – St. Louis City – Cost increase due to the reduction in the amount of claims paid by the State LEF (equal share basis compared to current law) §105.726 pg. 6	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost</u> – Potential increase in incarceration costs §§221.520 and 221.523 p. 11	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>	<b>Unknown to (Unknown)</b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

## FISCAL DESCRIPTION

### MISSOURI OFFICE OF PROSECUTION SERVICES (Sections 43.503, 56.265, and 56.750 RSMo)

This bill requires law enforcement agencies in the state to, by January 1, 2028, and thereafter, submit referrals for traffic violations, ordinance violations, misdemeanors, and felonies to a prosecuting or circuit attorney so the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS) can keep complete and accurate reports. Any law enforcement agency that fails to comply will be ineligible to receive state or federal funds that would otherwise be paid to the agency for law enforcement, safety, or criminal justice purposes.

Currently, \$2,000 of the authorized salary for the prosecuting attorney is payable to the attorney only if the attorney has completed at least 20 hours of classroom instruction on certain topics each year. This bill changes it to apply to any prosecuting attorney, including in the city of St. Louis. Additionally, \$5,000 of the authorized salary will be payable to a prosecuting attorney only if the attorney has collected the specified data each prosecuting attorney's office is required to collect in a manner approved by the Prosecutors Coordinators Training Council and to make readily accessible to MOPS. Of the authorized salary, \$3,000 will be payable to a prosecuting attorney only if the attorney has provided discovery to criminal defense attorneys who have entered an appearance on behalf of a defendant in a manner approved by the training council. MOPS will provide a certificate of compliance for the relevant requirements to each prosecuting attorney who complies with this provision and will send a list of the certified prosecuting attorneys to the respective treasurer of each county and of the city of St. Louis.

Starting March 31, 2028, and by March 31 of each year thereafter, MOPS will compile a statewide report summarizing certain data, specified in the bill, from the automated case management system. The summary reports will be considered public records, but the individual information compiled by and received from each prosecuting or circuit attorney's office is confidential and will be a closed record and not subject to release.

### IMMIGRATION STATUS (Section 43.505)

This bill requires every law enforcement agency in the state to submit to the Department of Public Safety any information pertaining to the citizen or immigration status of any person arrested for a reportable offense.

### ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (Section 44.087)

This bill allows the chief law enforcement executive for any law enforcement agency to request assistance from a law enforcement agency in another jurisdiction, including from outside the State but within the United States. The bill creates provisions for how arrests are handled if executed by an officer outside of his or her jurisdiction. This bill specifies that, for benefits and other employment-related matters, law enforcement officers remain employees of their respective law enforcement agencies throughout any request for assistance.

SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS (Section 57.010)

This bill requires the sheriff of the city of St. Louis to hold a valid peace officer license within two years of being elected sheriff.

STUNT DRIVING AND STREET TAKEOVERS (Sections 82.1000, 304.012, 304.145)

This bill allows the governing body of certain cities to enact ordinances that would subject to forfeiture the vehicle of a person whose license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked due to a finding of plea of guilty for two or more violations of stunt driving or street takeover committed on separate occasions where in each violation the person was driving and another person was injured or killed or for the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle.

The bill creates an offense prohibiting the performance of stunt driving in connection with a street takeover or the performance or participation in a street takeover. The offense is a class B misdemeanor for a first offense, a class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a class E felony for a third or subsequent offense. A person proven to be a prior, persistent, aggravated, chronic, or habitual offender of stunt driving or street takeovers will not be eligible for a suspended imposition of sentence or to pay a fine in lieu of imprisonment. The bill provides minimum terms of imprisonment or community service before a defendant found to be one of the specified types of offenders will be eligible for probation or parole.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS (Sections 84.012, 84.020, 84.030, 84.100, 84.160, 84.170, 84.225, 84.325, 105.726, and Section B)

This bill establishes a board of police commissioners made up of the mayor of the city of St. Louis, four citizen commissioners who must be residents of the city of St. Louis for at least two years prior to appointment to the board, and one non-voting commissioner who is a resident of the city of St. Louis or is a resident of a county that adjoins the city of St. Louis but who owns property in the city of St. Louis. The board will assume control of the St. Louis Police Department as well as the obligations and responsibilities of the department.

This bill provides that the city of St. Louis may pass ordinances, including ordinances for preserving order and protecting the public, but no ordinance, charter provision, or initiative petition can conflict or interfere with the powers or the exercise of the powers of the Board of Police Commissioners. Additionally, the mayor or any city officer must not impede or hinder the Board of Police Commissioners. The mayor or any city officer will be liable for a penalty of \$1,000 for each offense to hinder the Board and will forever be disqualified from holding or exercising any office of the city.

The bill creates a funding schedule for the minimum the city must budget to fund the police department, increasing a percentage annually until it reaches a maximum of 25% of the budget in 2028. Currently, the board can create programs to provide additional compensation to employees for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university. This bill requires the board to create programs to provide additional compensation for completing academic course work. These provisions are subject to an emergency clause.



FACILITIES ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO SELF-ADMINISTER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Section 191.1005)

The bill prohibits a person or entity, with exceptions, from knowingly opening, leasing, renting, owning, using, maintaining, managing, operating, or controlling a facility, site, or building for the purpose of allowing individuals to self-administer preobtained illegally possessed controlled substances. The bill does not affect the good samaritan exception for a person who in good faith seeks or obtains medical assistance for himself or herself or another person who is experiencing an overdose of a controlled substance.

JAILS AND CORRECTIONAL CENTERS (Sections 217.451, 221.108, 221.520, and 221.523)

This bill prohibits a jail or correctional center from charging an inmate or offender, respectively, more than \$.12 per minute for a domestic phone call. The bill also requires jails to provide inmates with reasonable access to phone services but it allows jails to restrict access as a disciplinary measure.

The bill prohibits jails from using restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester other than in extraordinary circumstances. Sheriffs or jailers who determine that extraordinary circumstances exist, requiring restraints to be used, must document in writing within 48 hours the reasons he or she determined the extraordinary circumstances existed and the reasons the restraints were deemed reasonable under the circumstances.

This bill requires all city and county jails to develop procedures for the intake and care of pregnant inmates by January 1, 2026, and the bill lists certain items that must be included.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING WITH VICTIM NOTIFICATION (Section 455.095)

The bill repeals the expiration date of the electronic monitoring with victim notification system.

CRIMINAL INFORMANTS (Sections 491.065 and 595.209)

The bill creates provisions related to criminal informants. The bill provides certain materials and information a prosecuting or circuit attorney who endorses a witness to testify as an informant must disclose to all attorneys of record within 14 days of the endorsement.

The bill adds to the rights of victims of crimes the right to be informed of the name of an informant who has been endorsed as a witness by a prosecuting or circuit attorney and any benefit that has been requested by or offered to the informant and any benefit that may be provided at a future date.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Sections 513.605, 556.061, 566.210, 566.211, 568.045, 570.030, 575.133, 575.150, 576.030, and 577.150)

The bill adds offenses under Chapters 301, 304, 311, 409, 491, 567, 571, 572, and 578 to the definition of "criminal activity" under the Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act. The offense of bus hijacking when punished as a class A felony and the offense of planting a bomb or explosive in or near a bus or terminal to the definition of "dangerous felony" in the criminal code.

Currently, the age threshold for the victim of the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree is under the age of 12. This bill increases the age to under 14. Additionally, a person sentenced under this offense is not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at least 25 years of the sentence. The bill increases the minimum term of imprisonment to at least 30 years. This bill also increases the minimum prison term for sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree from at least 10 years to at least 20 years.

The bill amends the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree to include when a person unlawfully manufactures or attempts to manufacture, compounds, possesses, produces, prepares, sells, transports, tests, or analyzes fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof in the presence of child under the age of 17 or in a residence where a child under 17 resides. If the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree involves fentanyl or carfentanil or any analogue thereof, it is a class B felony and it carries a minimum prison term of five years.

The bill adds organized retail theft, defined in the bill, to the offense of stealing. It is a class B felony a person appropriates property as part of an organized retail theft and the value of the property taken combined with any property damage inflicted during the theft is \$10,000 or more. It is a class C felony if the combined value is \$750 to less than \$10,000. If a prosecuting or circuit attorney makes a written request to the Attorney General, the Attorney General will have the authority to commence a prosecution for the offense of stealing if it involves organized retail theft. The costs and fees of the prosecution will be paid by the state, not by any county or local government.

This bill amends the offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien by making it a class A misdemeanor for a second offense. For a third or subsequent offense, it is a class E felony. A person convicted of a third or subsequent offense will be considered a persistent offender.

This bill allows a vehicle used in the offense of resisting arrest, detention, or stop subject to a punishment as a class E felony to be impounded and forfeited.

The bill makes the offense of obstructing government operations a class A misdemeanor if the person uses violence or force to commit the offense.

The bill amends the penalties for the offense of tampering with a water supply, making it a class E felony when a person purposely poisons, defiles, or corrupts the water of a well, spring, brook, or reservoir used for domestic or municipal purposes, and a class A misdemeanor when a person diverts, dams up, and holds back from its natural course and flow any spring, brook, or other water supply for domestic or municipal purposes.

PEACE OFFICER TRAINING FOR LICENSURE (Section 590.040)

This bill requires the basic training of every peace officer first licensed on or after August 28, 2027, to include at least six hours of training concerning the prohibition against racial profiling. The training must include two hours of racial profiling training, two hours of implicit bias training, and two hours of de-escalation training.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SAFETY (Section 590.208)

The bill creates the "Committee on School Safety" within the Department of Public Safety. The bill provides the makeup of the committee and requires the representative from the Department to serve as the chair of the committee. The committee is required to meet at least four times a year and at least once per calendar quarter to evaluate and establish guidelines for school safety concerns. All meetings other than those allowed to be closed under statute will be open to the public. The committee must submit a written report annually to the Governor, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House.

MISSING AND MURDERED AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN AND GIRLS TASK FORCE (Section 595.325)

This bill establishes the "Missing and Murdered African American Women and Girls Task Force". The membership is specified in the bill and includes two members of the House of Representatives, with one appointed by the Speaker and one appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives. The task force must elect a chairperson and hold an initial meeting before October 1, 2025.

The Task Force will submit a report regarding policies and measures to address violence against African American women and girls to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before December 31st of each year. The task force expires on December 31, 2027, unless the Department of Public Safety determines the Task Force should be extended until December 31, 2029.

WRONGFUL CONVICTION (Section 650.058)

Currently, only individuals who are exonerated based on DNA evidence may receive restitution for a wrongful conviction. This bill provides that any individual who was later determined to be innocent as a result of an evidentiary hearing and finding in an a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding held pursuant to the prosecution's motion to vacate or set aside a judgment may be paid restitution.

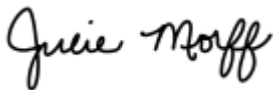
The bill increases the amount a person can receive from \$100 to \$179 per day for each day of postconviction incarceration for the offense the individual is found to be innocent, up to \$65,000 per fiscal year.

Any individual found innocent may also be awarded other nonmonetary relief that includes counseling and housing assistance.

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

St. Louis City  
Office of Administration  
    Office of the Commissioner  
    Budget and Planning  
Department of Corrections  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Attorney General's Office  
Department of Public Safety  
    Office of the Director  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
Department of Social Services  
Office of the Governor  
Kansas City  
Phelps County Sheriff's Office  
Branson Police Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Missouri Senate  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Department of Revenue  
St. Louis County Police Department  
St. Joseph Police Department  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education



Julie Morff  
Director  
June 11, 2025



Jessica Harris  
Assistant Director  
June 11, 2025