

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 5756H.06T
 Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed HCS for SB 982
 Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure; Sexual Offenses; Courts; Highway Patrol; Probation and Parole
 Type: Original
 Date: May 13, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
General Revenue*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes the impact will be under \$250,000 annually.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§43.500, 43.503, 43.506, 43.509, 43.527, 43.530, 527.270, 589.400, 589.401, 589.403, 589.404, 589.405, 589.407, 589.410, 589.411, 589.412, 589.413, 589.414, 589.415, 589.417, 632.489, 632.492, 632.495, 632.504, and 632.520 – Sexual Offenses

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state it is unknown the number of petitioners that would request to access records outlined in §589.401 however, this could have a minimal impact on the department, which could be absorbed. Should the number of petitioners increase substantially, it could have a significant fiscal impact on the department.

Section 632.495 modifies a provision regarding the Department of Mental Health (DMH) entering into an interagency agreement with DOC for the housing of sexually violent predators or those that may meet the definition of such as determined by the courts. It adds that the department would have to have necessary space and services available, and the director would have to agree to provide such confinement. It also allows DOC to enter into other contractual agreements to provide necessary services. Currently, no plans to enter into an interagency agreement have been made, however this legislation permits future joint collaboration should this legislation pass. Should arrangements be made and the department enters into an agreement with the Department of Mental Health, the DOC could request any necessary funding from the General Assembly through the budget process. However, at this time, the department assumes a no impact to this section.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes the DOC will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the DOC for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the DOC may request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that amount 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 or (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 **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

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 **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** state they provide training and continuing legal education to Missouri's elected prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys. Each year, MOPS reviews criminal justice-related legislation enacted by the General Assembly and incorporates those statutory changes into training materials and legislative update presentations provided at statewide conferences and other continuing legal education programs.

To implement the provisions of this legislation, MOPS staff will be required to review the enacted statutory language, analyze the changes for purposes of criminal enforcement and charging decisions, update training materials and presentations, and then deliver the new information to law enforcement officers and prosecutors across the state.

MOPS anticipates that implementation of this legislation would require a modest amount of staff time to review and incorporate the statutory changes into existing training materials. The cost associated with this activity is unknown but expected to be minimal.

MOPS notes, however, that each legislative session produces numerous changes to criminal statutes that must be reviewed and incorporated into statewide training materials. While the fiscal impact of any individual bill is minimal, the cumulative effect of multiple statutory changes is not insignificant.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight assumes MOPS will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to MOPS for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Mental Health, Department of Revenue, Department of Public Safety – (Office of the Director and Missouri Highway Patrol), Department of Social Services, Office of Administration, Office of the State Public Defender, University of Missouri System, and Phelps County Sheriff** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties, sheriff’s departments, hospitals, and the City of St. Louis were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. Upon the receipt of additional responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek the necessary approval to publish a new fiscal note. A general listing of political subdivisions included in our database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Cost – OSCA (various sections)</u> Increase in potential court cases p.3	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill prohibits a person from changing his or her name for the period of time the person is required to register on the sex offender registry. If a person required to register had a prior legal name that was used on or after the date of conviction, that name must be reported as an alias. A person required to register must also register under his or her biological sex.

This bill modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry. Instead of listing certain sexual offenses, this bill provides that any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is adjudicated for a tier I offense, tier II offense, or tier III offense in this state or in any other state, territory, the District of Columbia, foreign country, or federal, tribal or military jurisdiction will be required to register as a sex offender.

Offenders will be classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offender. To the extent more than one tier definition applies, the highest tier will be the applicable tier for the offender. This bill also provides that certain juvenile offenders and certain offenders who live or work in Missouri with registration requirements by other jurisdictions will be assigned a tier, which will be only for the purposes of registration appearance frequency and removal eligibility. The initial determination as to the tier will be made by the registration official and the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) will analyze the tier designation for accuracy.

This bill additionally provides that any sex offender with a primary residence outside of Missouri who has a temporary residence in Missouri in which he or she resides for more than a part-time period must register for the duration of the offender's temporary residency. This bill also provides that a nonresident sex offender who works or is a nonresident student in this state must register in the county where the status requiring registration occurs for the duration of the offender's employment or attendance at any school of higher education as long as the status requiring registration remains active.

The jurisdiction, in addition to the Attorney General, can certify appropriate sex offender treatment programs for purposes of reductions in registration periods. Additionally, if records of program completion are unavailable and completion of the program was required as a term of probation, an order discharging the sex offender from probation or another record acknowledging satisfactory completion of probation will constitute prima facie evidence of successful completion.

This bill modifies provisions relating to removal from registration for a person required to register because of an offense adjudicated in another jurisdiction. The person must file the petition for removal, termination, or relief from registration, or the declaratory judgment providing for removal, termination, or relief according to the laws of the adjudicating jurisdiction. Upon the entry of a judgment, rather than the grant of a petition for removal, providing that the person is no longer required to register, the judgment can be registered in this State by providing the information required by current law. Additionally, the person may file a petition for removal from this state's sexual offender registry and satisfy the requirements for removal based on adjudication in another state if certain requirements specified in the bill are satisfied.

Currently, if a petition for removal is denied, no successive petition can be filed for at least five years from the judgment date of a petition. Under this bill, if the denial was based on a statute or law that has since been amended, repealed, or invalidated, a person can file a petition within the five-year period. The new petition must include the case number and court of the prior petition and identify the applicable change in the statute or law.

This bill repeals the provisions relating to someone being removed from the sex offender registry for certain offenses that were nonsexual in nature as specified in the bill. The bill also modifies the list of offenses that exempts offenders who meet the other requirements provided in current

law from registration. An offender will have the burden of proving that the requirements for exemption are met.

The registration official must enter, rather than forward to MSHP, the completed offender registration forms and related updates into the online sex offender registry within three days. MSHP must ensure the information entered into the registry is accessible through the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System and forwarded to the National Crime Information Center. MSHP must also regularly update the web page to remove persons who have been removed or exempted, persons deceased, or persons who have moved out of state. Lastly, this bill modifies certain information related to sex offenders and the metadata of the sex offender registry that is considered as an open or closed record under Missouri Sunshine Law.

Currently, if a person determined by a court to be a sexually violent predator is ordered to the Department of Mental Health (DMH), the Director of the Department determines the appropriate secure facility. This bill adds the Department of Corrections (DOC) as an option for an appropriate secure facility. The bill allows DMH to enter into an interagency agreement with DOC to confine persons determined to be sexually violent predators who have been ordered to DMH or for persons ordered to DMH after a finding of probable cause that the person is a sexually violent predator, as long as DOC has enough space and services available and the Director of DOC has agreed to provide the confinement through an interagency agreement with DMH. The interagency agreement will also be for the control and care, including health care services, of the persons committed to DMH as sexually violent predators. Persons who are under the control and care of DOC under an agreement with DMH must be housed and managed separately from offenders in the custody of DOC and must be segregated from such offenders except for occasional instances of supervised incidental contact. If DMH and DOC have entered into an interagency agreement, DOC is authorized to enter into one or more contract agreements as may be necessary to perform the agreed-upon responsibilities of DOC under the interagency agreement, as provided in the bill. DOC is also authorized to enter into one or more contract agreements with one or more licensed professionals or providers of health care services to provide health care services for the sexually violent predators housed in DOC. DMH is authorized to enter into one or more contract agreements with one or more licensed professionals or providers of health care or mental health care services to provide health care or mental health care services to the persons ordered to DMH as sexually violent predators.

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 Health and Senior Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Corrections
Department of Public Safety
 Office of the Director
 Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Revenue
Department of Social Services
Office of Administration
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
University of Missouri System
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Phelps County Sheriff



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May 13, 2026



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