

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 6126H.01I
Bill No.: HB 2551
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure; Children and Minors; Sexual Offenses
Type: Original
Date: January 12, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies and establishes provisions relating to sexual offenses.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
General Revenue*	(\$244,168 to Unknown)	(\$431,338 to Unknown)	(\$601,652 to Unknown)	(\$1,183,767 to Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(\$244,168 to Unknown)	(\$431,338 to Unknown)	(\$601,652 to Unknown)	(\$1,183,767 to Unknown)

*DOC notes that current capacity will be met by July 2029 (FY 2030) or potentially much sooner. Therefore, Oversight has made the decision to reflect the marginal cost of incarceration up to an unknown cost if DOC needs to add staff and/or rehabilitate, expand or construct additional capacity. Oversight assumes the unknown cost has the potential to exceed \$250,000.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Crime Victims' Compensation Fund (1681)	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000	Less than \$250,000

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
General Revenue	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	2 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	2 FTE

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

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§566.152 – Sophie’s Law

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

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal modifies and establishes provisions relating to sexual offenses.

Section 566.152 creates the offense of grooming of a minor. The penalty is a class B felony, unless sexual conduct occurs, in which case it is a class A felony. It also stipulates that no person convicted under this section shall be eligible for probation, parole, or conditional release until serving a minimum sentence of five years.

As these are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class B felony with a 5 year prior to prison release minimum, and a new class A felony.

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 prior 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.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

Given the seriousness of class A felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class A 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 A felony have an average sentence length of 17.1 years and serve on average, 12.3 years until 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.

The sentence lengths associated with these offenses pushes the estimate of total cumulative impact on the department beyond the 10-year time frame of this fiscal note. However, the estimated impact by FY 2036 is 10 additional offenders in prison.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Office of the Director (DPS)** state section 566.152 establishes Sophie's Law. DPS states one (1) Program Coordinator will be needed to issue guidance to the public on identifying and recognizing actions and develop procedures and training for professionals on the investigating and prosecuting of perpetrators.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DPS. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DPS's impact for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by Section 566.152, creating a class B felony, would take approximately fifty-seven 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 three 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 not create the number of new cases required to request additional FTE for the SPD and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

§573.110 – Nonconsensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images

DOC states Section 573.110 is altered to remove the stipulation that the victim be at least 18 years of age in the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images and adds a class C felony if the image was of a minor or of a vulnerable person.

As these are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class C felony.

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, with 2.1 years until first release. The remaining 3.2 years could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 15 additional offenders in prison and 19 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2030.

§573.112 – Threatening the Nonconsensual Dissemination of Private Sexual Images

Section 573.112 is altered to remove the stipulation that the victim be at least 18 years of age in the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images, enhancing the penalty for threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images from a class E felony to a class D felony, unless it is a second offense, in which case it is a class C felony. Any third or subsequent offense is a class B felony, and if the image was of a minor or of a vulnerable person, it is a class A felony. If threatening the dissemination caused serious physical injury or death of the victim, the penalty is a class A felony.

There were 2 new court commitments to prison and 4 new probation cases under section 573.112 during FY 2025.

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, with 1.4 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years. Changing this to a class D Non-Violent felony would extend the sentence length to 5 years, with 1.7 years spent in prison.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 1 additional offender in prison and one less offender on field supervision by FY 2029.

As the addition of penalties for the second and third or subsequent offenses and for victims under 18, vulnerable, or who become seriously injured or deceased, are new crimes, there is little direct data on which to base an estimate, and as such, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class C felony, a new class B felony, and a two class A felonies.

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 with 2.1 years served prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 15 additional offenders in prison and 19 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2030.

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.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

For the second and third or subsequent offense for victims under 18

Given the seriousness of class A felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class A 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 A felony have an average sentence length of 17.1 years and serve on average, 12.3 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The sentence lengths associated with these offenses pushes the estimate of total cumulative impact on the department beyond the 10-year time frame of this fiscal note. However, the estimated impact by FY 2036 is 10 additional offenders in prison.

If victim becomes seriously injured or death occurs

Given the seriousness of class A felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class A 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 A felony have an average sentence length of 17.1 years and serve, on average, 12.3 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.

The sentence lengths associated with these offenses pushes the estimate of total cumulative impact on the department beyond the 10-year time frame of this fiscal note. However, the estimated impact by FY 2036 is 10 additional offenders in prison.

§573.114 – Judgment of Restitution

This section establishes a judgment of restitution payable to the victim for violations of section 573.110 or 573.112.

This fine is manually entered into the Offender Finance System. It is unknown the additional staff time which will be required to enter the fines, as there is no way to know how many people found guilty of these offenses would be sentenced and incarcerated to the department. Therefore, the impact to this legislation is an unknown cost.

Oversight notes, from information provided by the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA), the average number of cases over a five-year period between FY 2021 through FY

2025 is 21. Oversight assumes any fiscal impact incurred by the DOC would be absorbable within current funding levels.

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact for DOC

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 71 additional offenders in prison and 72 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2036.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	13	(\$11,123)	(\$120,499)	0	\$0	12	(\$120,499)
Year 2	26	(\$11,123)	(\$294,982)	0	\$0	24	(\$294,982)
Year 3	40	(\$11,123)	(\$462,895)	0	\$0	35	(\$462,895)
Year 4	51	(\$11,123)	(\$601,995)	0	\$0	38	(\$601,995)
Year 5	56	(\$11,123)	(\$674,234)	0	\$0	48	(\$674,234)
Year 6	59	(\$11,123)	(\$724,561)	1	(\$106,227)	58	(\$830,787)
Year 7	62	(\$11,123)	(\$776,631)	1	(\$98,047)	68	(\$874,678)
Year 8	65	(\$11,123)	(\$830,494)	1	(\$99,089)	70	(\$929,583)
Year 9	68	(\$11,123)	(\$886,201)	1	(\$100,142)	72	(\$986,343)
Year 10	71	(\$11,123)	(\$943,804)	1	(\$101,206)	72	(\$1,045,010)

The department will assume a marginal cost (multiplied by number of offenders) for any projected increase or decrease in the incarcerated population. Marginal cost is \$30.47 per day or an annual cost of \$11,123 per offender which includes costs such as medical, food, wages and operational E&E. The unknown amount is a result of the uncertainty in the growth of the underlying offender population. The impact of any new legislation combined with the growth of the underlying population could result in the tiered approach below in order to meet the population demands.

1. Fully staffing the current capacity (27,368) which is habitable, but DOC does not have the staffing resources for all bed space.
2. Rehabilitating current space that is not currently habitable and obtaining staffing resources for that space (requires capital improvements).
3. Expanding new capacity by adding housing units or wings to existing prisons and obtaining staffing resources for that space (requires capital improvements).
4. Constructing a new prison and obtaining staffing resources. 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 plus annual operating costs of approximately \$50 million (requires capital improvements).

The department's population projections indicate current physical capacity will be met by July 2029; however recent trends indicate that capacity could be met much sooner. Should new construction be the result of the increasing offender population, the full cost per day per offender would be used which is \$106.96 or an annual cost of \$39,040. This includes all items in the marginal cost calculation plus fringe, personal service, utilities, etc.

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.

* 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.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's impact for fiscal note purposes.

595.045 – Crime Victims' Compensation Fund

Oversight contacted DPS to inquire about any potential impact for section 595.045. DPS stated that they cannot judge how much additional revenue there will be without knowing how many people are convicted of the crime in a typical year. DPS states an unknown impact.

Oversight notes from information provided by the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA), the following number of felony charges with guilty dispositions from 2021 through 2025:

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
§573.110	16	15	27	17	13
§573.112	6	5	4	3	0

The average number of cases over this five-year period is 21. The provisions of this section state that offenders shall pay \$500 but not more than \$5,000 upon a plea of guilty or a find of guilt for the offenses under §§573.110 and 573.112. Because the number of guilty dispositions can vary from year to year, Oversight will reflect an impact to the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund of Less than \$250,000 (21 x \$5,000) annually, for fiscal note purposes.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

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 **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. Historically, when a new crime is enacted, DYS sees an increase in commitments, as referrals to Juvenile Offices increase.

Oversight assumes 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 **High Point R-III** indicate this proposal would have a fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** assumes any fiscal impact incurred would be absorbable within current funding levels.

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance, Department of Economic Development, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Mental Health, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Revenue, Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol, Office of Administration, University of Missouri, Newton County Health Department, Phelps County Sheriff's Department, Branson Police Department, Kansas City Police Department, and St. Louis County Police Department** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other local political subdivisions 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	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (§§566.152, 573.110, 573.112) p.4-9				
Personal Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$56,344)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$40,528)
Exp. & Equip.	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$4,334)
<u>Total Costs - DOC</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$101,206)</u>
FTE Change - DOC	0 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (§§566.152, 573.110, 573.112) Increased incarceration costs p.4-9	(\$120,499 to Unknown)	(\$294,982 to Unknown)	(\$462,895 to Unknown)	(\$943,804 to Unknown)
<u>Cost – DPS</u> (§566.152) p.5				Could exceed...
Personal Service	(\$64,284)	(\$78,684)	(\$80,258)	(\$80,258)
Fringe Benefits	(\$39,468)	(\$47,983)	(\$48,616)	(\$48,616)
Exp. & Equip.	(\$9,917)	(\$9,690)	(\$9,884)	(\$9,884)
<u>Total Costs -</u>	<u>(\$113,669)</u>	<u>(\$136,356)</u>	<u>(\$138,757)</u>	<u>(\$138,757)</u>
FTE Change - DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DPS</u> (§566.152) One- Time ITSD cost p.5	<u>(\$10,000)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	(\$244,168 to <u>Unknown</u>)	(\$431,338 to <u>Unknown</u>)	(\$601,652 to <u>Unknown</u>)	(\$1,183,767 to <u>Unknown</u>)
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	2 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
CRIME VICTIMS’ COMPENSATION FUND (1681)				
<u>Revenue – DPS</u> (§595.045) Fee for guilty plea under §§573.110 and 573.112 p.9	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE CRIME VICTIMS’ COMPENSATION FUND	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Less than <u>\$250,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
	<u>\$0</u>	<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

SEXUAL OFFENSES (Sections 566.152, 573.010, 573.110, 573.112, 573.114, 589.400, 589.414, and 595.045)

This bill establishes the offense of grooming of a minor, which occurs if a person who is 18 years of age or older knowingly engages in a pattern of conduct that includes at least one overtly sexual act or communication directed toward a minor who is 17 years of age or younger. This pattern of conduct must be of a type that a reasonable person would infer from it the intent to prepare, condition, or manipulate the minor for sexual conduct, sexual performance, or a commercial sex act.

The bill describes conditions that must apply for the purposes of prosecuting the offense of grooming of a minor. These conditions do not require direct evidence of explicit statements of intent by the defendant, and intent can be established by the nature, frequency, and context of the defendant's actions or communications. The intent of the defendant is required to be evaluated based upon only what a reasonable person would infer the intent of the defendant to be.

The offense of grooming of a minor does not apply to a person who is:

- (1) 18 years of age or older but not more than four years older than the minor at the time of the offense if there is no evidence of force or threat thereof, coercion, or exploitation by the person;
- (2) A licensed teacher, licensed health care provider, or youth mentor of the minor acting within the scope of practice or scope of employment if there is no evidence of sexual intent or exploitation by the person; or
- (3) A parent, guardian, or family member of the minor who is providing standard care or support to the minor if there is no evidence of sexual intent or exploitation by the person.

The offense of grooming of a minor is a class B felony, unless sexual conduct, sexual performance, or a commercial sex act occurs, in which case it is a class A felony. A person who is convicted under this provision is not eligible for probation, parole, or conditional release until the person has served at least five years of his or her sentence.

A person found guilty of this offense will be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim, the minimum amount of which must be in the amount determined by the court necessary to appropriately compensate the victim.

The bill requires the Department of Public Safety to issue guidance for the public on identifying and recognizing actions constituting grooming of a minor, responding to potential instances thereof, and treatment and services for victims. Additional guidance is required on procedures and training for professionals on investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of the offense.

The bill defines the terms "pattern of conduct" and "sexual performance" within the context of the offense.

This bill additionally modifies the definition of "child pornography". The current definition classifies child pornography as certain visual depictions, including digital images, computer images, or computer-generated images that are of, or are indistinguishable from, a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct, in that an ordinary person would conclude that the depiction is of an actual minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct. The bill adds that the visual depiction is such that an ordinary person would conclude the depiction is of an actual minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct regardless of whether the minor was actually engaged in sexually explicit conduct at the time the visual depiction was created.

The bill changes what constitutes a victim of the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images. Currently, to be considered a victim, a person must be at least 18 years of age, identifiable from the image itself or information displayed in connection with the image, and be engaged in a sexual act or have his or her intimate parts exposed. This bill repeals the condition that the victim be at least 18 years of age.

The offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a class D felony. This bill adds that the offense becomes a class C felony if the image is of a minor or a vulnerable person.

Additionally, the bill changes what constitutes a victim of the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images. Currently, to be considered a victim, a person must be at least 18 years of age, identifiable from the image itself or information displayed in connection with the image, and be engaged in a sexual act or have his or her intimate parts exposed. This bill repeals the condition that the victim be at least 18 years of age.

The current penalty for the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a class E felony. This bill changes it to a class D felony, unless it is a second offense, in which case it is a class C felony. A third or subsequent offense is a class B felony. Moreover, if the image was of a minor or vulnerable person, the offense is a class A felony. If the threat of the offense is the proximate cause of a serious physical injury or death of a person, the offense is a class A felony.

A person found guilty of this offense will be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim, the minimum amount of which must be in the amount determined by the court necessary to appropriately compensate the victim.

The bill adds grooming of a minor, nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images, and threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images to offenses for which the convicted person is required to register as a sex offender.

The bill adds the grooming of a minor to the Tier I sexual offenses. It also adds the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images, or the threatening thereof, if the victim is 17 years of age or younger or if coercion of the victim was sexual in nature to the Tier II sexual offenses. Additionally, the bill repeals the offense of sexual intercourse with a prisoner or offender from the Tier III sexual offenses.

The bill modifies moneys to be deposited into the crime victims' compensation fund by adding \$500 but no more than \$5,000 upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt for the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images or the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images to the amounts.

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 Commerce and Insurance
Department of Economic Development
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Corrections
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Safety –
 Office of the Director
 Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Social Services
Office of Administration
Office of the State Public Defender
University of Missouri
Newton County Health Department
Phelps County Sheriff's Department
Branson Police Department
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
High Point R-III



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