

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 6771H.03P  
Bill No.: Perfected HS for HCS for HB Nos. 3068 & 3049  
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure; Sexual Offenses; Courts; Highway Patrol; Probation and Parole  
Type: Original  
Date: April 21, 2026

---

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

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

**ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND**

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
General Revenue*	(Could substantially exceed \$4,043,909)	(Could substantially exceed \$9,696,800)	(Could substantially exceed \$24,716,668)	(Could substantially exceed \$10,105,706)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$4,043,909)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$9,696,800)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$24,716,668)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$10,105,706)</b>

\*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. Given that this proposal would increase the offender population by 489 by year ten, Oversight assumes the unknown cost **could substantially exceed the marginal cost of incarceration noted above.**

**ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS**

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
Line of Duty Compensation Fund (1939)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0**
Merchandising Practices Revolving (1631)*	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
Criminal Record System Fund (1671)	(\$105,000)	(\$16,000)	(\$16,000)	(\$16,000)
Domestic Violence Prevention Fund**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other State Funds</u></b>	<b>(Less than \$105,000)</b>	<b>(Less than \$16,000)</b>	<b>(Less than \$16,000)</b>	<b>(Less than \$16,000)</b>

\*Potential unknown violation/fines collected by the AGO assumed to be less than \$250,000 annually.

\*\*Revenue and costs net to zero.

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)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All Federal Funds</u></b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)**

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
General Revenue	2 FTE	3 FTE	5 FTE	8 FTE
Domestic Violence Prevention Fund	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>3 FTE</b>	<b>4 FTE</b>	<b>6 FTE</b>	<b>9 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.

**ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS**

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<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

**Oversight** was unable to receive some of the agency responses in a timely manner due to the short fiscal note request time. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best current information that we have or on prior year information regarding a similar bill. Upon the receipt of agency 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.

#### §43.265 – Highway Patrol’s Motor Vehicle, Aircraft, and Watercraft Revolving Fund

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol** assumed the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note.

**Oversight** notes the current threshold for a specific appropriation from the General Assembly for the purchase and maintenance of Highway Patrol motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, trailers, aircraft and aircraft parts is \$100,000. This proposal would increase the threshold to \$500,000.

Repeals §589.402 and Implements §§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 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 **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** state sections 632.489, 632.492, 632.495, 632.504, and 632.520 are added regarding the ability of DMH to enter into an interagency agreement with Department of Corrections for the confinement of persons meeting the definition of a sexually violent predator. There is no anticipated fiscal impact.

In response to similar legislation, HCS SB 982 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** stated 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.

#### §84.570 – Employment with the Kansas City Police Force

In response to similar legislation, HB 3479 (2026), officials from the **Kansas City Police Retirement System** 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.

#### §170.027 - Missouri Integrated Safe Driving Program

In response to a previous version, officials from **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assumed this would require DESE to vet materials. As DESE does not have a Driver's Education Director, an estimated \$10,000 would be required to contract services to

complete the vetting process, then communicate/distribute/provide limited program development for LEAs.

**Oversight** assumes DESE is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DESE could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DESE could request funding through the appropriation process. Officials from the Oversight Division assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB 2195 (2026), officials from **Miller County R-III School District** assumed the wording of this bill makes it sound like this will require very little extra time and effort on the part of the district and require no extra funding since the curriculum is supposed to be worked into existing courses, all additional curricular mandates require extra work on the part of the district.

To work extra standards or units into existing courses will require man hours to rewrite existing curricula and pacing guides, and possibly require that they spend less time focusing on standards that affect our state-mandated testing outcomes, since these must be placed in courses that all students will already be taking--they cannot be put into elective courses because all students may not then be exposed to them. Requirements like this are especially onerous for small schools; they have fewer staff members among whom they can spread out the work it takes to revise curricula to incorporate new materials. This bill requires more work of districts with no additional funding resources to compensate teachers for the time it will take to incorporate more requirements.

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 248 (2025), officials from **Warren Co. R-III School District** assumed the cost would be approximately \$500,000 annually. This would require a large increase in staff and vehicles for students to drive.

**Oversight** assumes there could be cost to schools that choose to participate in the Missouri Integrated Driving Program. However, the program does not require participants to spend any time operating a vehicle and program participation is voluntary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no additional cost to schools.

#### §190.142 – Ambulance Services and Emergency Personnel

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state section 190.142.2(5) of the proposed legislation requires emergency medical technicians (EMTs), including paramedics, to receive four hours of sex and human trafficking training as part of the continuing education requirements for re-licensure with the DHSS every five years. The Division of Regulation and Licensure's Bureau of Emergency Medical Services will have the ability to verify the sex and human trafficking continuing education requirement during the EMT/paramedic re-licensure process.

Section 190.142.2(5)(b)(a)(iv) states “The training may be conducted online, shall be consistent with the guidelines established in section 210.1505, and shall be available at no cost to the personnel identified in this section and all ambulance services and fire departments. The training may be counted toward elective topics as determined by the department, provided that the content is approved by the department as established by regulation.”

The Division of Regulation and Licensure’s Bureau of Emergency Medical Services is responsible for the licensure of EMTs, AEMTs, and paramedics. The proposed legislation would require minor modifications to personnel licensure renewal processing to ensure compliance with Section 190.142 and would also require revision to the corresponding regulation. The Bureau may experience minor additional work in terms of complaint investigations. Any additional work required for the licensure renewal process or complaints received as a result of the proposed legislation, would be conducted within the normal ebb and flow of work scope.

DHSS assumes they can absorb the costs of this portion of the bill with current resources. However, if the workload significantly increased or other legislation was enacted, additional resources would be requested through the appropriation process.

§§191.479, 191.480 and 630.1170 - Alternative Therapies and Treatments, Including Psilocybin

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** state the proposed legislation modifies provisions relating to alternative therapies and treatments. Section 191.479 establishes criteria for individuals who are enrolled in a study on the use of psilocybin. Individuals participating must inform the DMH of any plans to acquire or use any psilocybin and provide documentation from their physician patient status of care and facilitation of care, as defined in this section. Subject to appropriation, DMH shall provide grants totaling three million dollars for research on the use of psilocybin. DMH shall collect data on the implementation and outcomes on the use of psilocybin and submit annual reports to the governor, lieutenant governor, and general assembly.

In section 630.1170, DMH, in collaboration with a hospital operated by an institution of higher education or contract research organizations conducting trials approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA), is to conduct a study on the efficacy of using alternative medicine and therapies. These therapies shall be studied on veterans who suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, substance use disorders, or patients who require end-of life care.

Subject to appropriations, DMH shall prepare and submit reports on any information collected by DMH on implementation and outcomes of the use of psilocybin. DMH would contract this service out to be conducted in collaboration with a hospital operated by an institution of higher education in Missouri. The cost for this study would include treatment costs, therapists, researcher time, indirect rate for the institution of higher education, cost of storage and tracking of medications, and other study related costs.

Research grants will range from \$0 to \$2M General Revenue, subject to appropriation, beginning Fiscal Year 2027 and each year thereafter.

Based on costs reported in a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services report from 2014 (adjusted forward for inflation), clinical trials on the efficacy of alternative medicine and therapies would be \$0 for FY 2027, \$5.4M GR for FY 2028, and \$19.3M GR for FY 2029 in General Revenue funding. This assumes trials would not begin until Fiscal Year 2028 due to the requirement of identifying and contracting with an external entity.

In total, DMH estimates \$0 to \$2M for FY27; \$0 to \$7.4M for FY28; and \$0 to \$21.3M for FY29 in General Revenue funding.

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

Oversight notes the provisions of §191.479.5 allows DMH to provide grants for \$2,000,000, subject to appropriation, for research on the use and efficacy of psilocybin. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight assumes costs of \$0 to (\$2,000,000) to General Revenue for the research grants.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB Nos. 1717 & 1643 (2026), officials from the **Office of Administration, Budget and Planning (B&P)** stated this proposal provides that certain veterans who acquire, use, produce, possess, transfer, or administer psilocybin for therapeutic use, and individuals or laboratories assisting them, shall not be subject to state or local law violations, civil fines, penalties, or sanctions. To the extent that this provision reduces the number of civil fines or penalties collected by the state that would otherwise be deposited into the state treasury, TSR may decrease by an unknown amount.

The legislation prohibits state agencies and regulatory boards from revoking or taking action against a physician's license based solely on providing documentation for psilocybin use or referring a veteran to the clinical study. If these protections prevent the collection of licensing fees or fines that would have resulted from disciplinary actions, TSR may decrease by an unknown amount.

**Oversight** notes that violations of §191.479 could result in the reduction of fines or penalties. Oversight also notes per Article IX Section 7 of the Missouri Constitution fines and penalties collected by counties are distributed to school districts. Fines vary widely from year to year and are distributed to the school district where the violation occurred. Oversight will reflect an unknown loss to local school districts. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the possibility that reduced fine revenue paid to school districts may impact the foundation formula.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Veterans Commission (MVC)** stated, aside from Psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms) being a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act, a drug which is not available

through a pharmacy (federally illegal), and the potential for MVC to lose their federal grants for allowing the use of the substance in a Missouri Veterans Home, there is the issue of "no state agency or employee of a state agency shall disclose to the federal government, any federal government employee...individual information of persons who meet the requirements of this section." MVC must disclose care plans of residents to the Veterans Administration (VA) and VA surveyors upon request. If MVC does not or if MVC purposefully omits information, MVC will risk losing their federal grants (\$79M in FY25).

**Oversight** assumes, given the restrictions on residents of Missouri Veterans Homes, that the program will not include this population and, therefore, no federal funds will be lost under the provisions of this proposal.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB Nos. 1717 & 1643 (2026), officials from the **Kearney Fire & Rescue Protection District** 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.

#### §192.2515 - Office of Special Investigations

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** 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 this agency.

**Oversight** notes that the DHSS website (<https://health.mo.gov/seniors/abuse.php>) describes the current Adult Protective Services (APS) program as follows:

*APS is a social services program focused on helping elderly adults and adults with disabilities live with dignity and respect by investigating allegations of abuse, neglect, self-neglect, and exploitation.*

*In Missouri, an elderly adult or adult with disabilities must meet all of these criteria:*

- *18-59 years old with a disability or 60 and over.*
- *Unable to protect his/her own interests or meet his/her essential needs.*
- *Lives in the community or a facility and is currently located in Missouri.*

*APS will investigate the suspected abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or exploitation and connect the individual with support services if the individual wishes to receive them.*

*If the alleged victim lives in his or her own home or community, an investigator will help the alleged victim determine the services or interventions needed to stop or alleviate the abuse. The services may include:*

- *community supportive services, such as personal care, respite, or chore services;*
- *home-delivered nutrition services;*

- *financial or legal assistance and protections, such as representative payee, direct deposit, trusts, protective services, civil suit or criminal charges;*
- *counseling for the victim;*
- *referral to other community resources, and;*
- *when needed, guardianship proceedings or nursing home placement.*

§287.243 – Line of Duty Compensation Act

In response to similar legislation, HB 2566 (2026), officials from the **City of O’Fallon** 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.

**Oversight** notes, based on information requested for a Sunset Review (2024), DOLIR provided the following information related to line of duty compensation claims paid for fiscal years FY 2019 through FY 2024, as shown in the table below:

Fiscal Year	Total Claims	Total Paid
2019	8	\$200,000
2020	6	\$150,000
2021	10	\$250,000
2022*	24	\$600,000
2023	8	\$200,000
2024	6	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>\$1,550,000</b>

\*Seventeen of the 24 payments were due to COVID-19.

**Oversight** notes the number of individuals killed in the line of duty in any given year is unknown; however, the five-year average, excluding FY 2022 due to elevated COVID-related deaths, is approximately eight deaths annually  $[(8 + 6 + 10 + 6 + 8) / 5]$ . Currently, the amount of compensation per claimant is \$100,000.

Oversight notes the provisions of this proposal remove the current sunset date of December 31, 2031, for this program. Oversight will reflect a continuous cost that could be more or less the average expenditure of \$800,000 (8 average claims per year x \$100,000) annually, beginning in FY 2033. Oversight will reflect a transfer from General Revenue to the Line of Duty Compensation Fund and payments to beneficiaries from the Line of Duty Compensation Fund for DOLIR.

§301.287 – Persons with Impaired or Limited Ability to Communicate with Law Enforcement (Mason’s Law)

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assumed the following regarding this proposal:

Administrative Impact

To implement the proposed language the department will be required to:

- Design a new form
- Update the department's website
- Create correspondence letters
- Create procedures
- Train department staff

Because of the limited timeframe between the proposed language's effective date and the anticipated integration of motor vehicle processes into the FUSION system, implementation of this bill will coincide with the launch of the modernized system.

FY 2027 – Motor Vehicle Bureau

Associate Research/Data Analyst 150 hrs. @ \$31.16/hr. =\$4,674  
Research/Data Analyst 50 hrs. @ \$37.14/hr. =\$1,857  
Administrative Manager 40 hrs. @ \$51.40/hr. =\$2,056

FY 2027 – Strategy & Communications Office

Associate Research/Data Analyst 40 hrs. @ \$31.16/hr. =\$1,246  
Research/Data Analyst 50 hrs. @ \$37.14/hr. =\$1,857

Total = \$11,690

**Oversight** assumes DOR will use existing staff and will not hire additional FTE to conduct these activities; therefore, Oversight will not reflect the administrative costs DOR has indicated on the fiscal note.

FUSION Impact

In response to a previous version, **DOR** noted: 500 hours of Development + 500 hours of Testing @ \$225/hr. = **\$225,000**

Development includes:

- Integrate disability status into existing vehicle registration transactions (new registration, renewal, registration correction)
- New standalone transaction to allow adding/modifying/renewing the disability status
- eService request to add/update/remove/renew
- Define system rules for reapplication letter
- Updates to MULES interface

The fiscal impact estimated above is based on changes in the current Department's Motor Vehicle system environment. The implementation of this legislation will be coordinated with the integration of the Department's Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing software system approved and passed by the General Assembly in 2020 (Senate Bill 176). To avoid duplicative technology development and associated costs to the state, it is recommended a delayed effective date be added to this bill to correlate with the installation of the new system.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the FUSION estimate as provided by DOR.

§§302.304, 302.440, 302.525, 302.574 & 577.010 – Driving While Intoxicated

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assumed the following regarding this proposal:

*Administrative Impact*

The Department currently requires the installation of an ignition interlock device (IID), for any second or subsequent intoxicated-related enforcement contact (administrative and point accumulation actions) added to a driver's record, as a condition of reinstatement. This includes administrative alcohol suspensions and revocations; chemical refusals; point suspensions, and revocations; as well as any limited or restricted driving privileges granted to these offenders.

This legislation is requiring the department to add the ignition interlock device requirement to any person with a blood alcohol content .15% or more for a first-time offense.

This proposed legislation would require programming to the current Missouri driver license system, internally referred to as FUSION, to evaluate both administrative actions and convictions processed by the department and add the ignition interlock requirement to those actions even if there is not a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact to the drivers' record if the blood alcohol content is .15% or more.

This language is changing requirements for all restricted driving privileges (RDP) to have the ignition interlock installed before the department issues the privilege. Currently, a sixty-day restricted privilege is issued without the ignition interlock requirement for first time offenders and are automatically generated systematically without the driver having to request one from the department. This will add multiple additions to systematic evaluation routines that exist today and require the department to revise all correspondence that is generated to the driver and notices issued roadside by law enforcement.

In FY 2025, the department issued 1,118 sixty-day RDPs for first time offenders.

DOR records indicate that 9,303 records currently require the installation of an ignition interlock device for reinstatement monitoring or to comply with a court order.

In FY 2025, the department received 4,437 administrative alcohol cases that showed a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .15% or more as a first-time offense.

Passage of this bill will add IID requirements and monitoring to approximately 5,555 additional records.

Ignition interlock manufacturers are required by State code of Regulations, 7 CSR 60-2, to submit all device status' (installs, deinstalls, and failure to maintain) and certification of completion of the monitoring period. The department anticipates an increase in telephone inquiries, correspondence and additional communication required between their office and the ignition interlock manufacturers to ensure the integrity of the data and to meet the current department auditing processes.

The department answers approximately 26,518 calls a year regarding reinstatement requirements. The department anticipates a significant increase in calls due to this proposed language.

The impact to the department is estimating a 50% increase in call volume, the department is requesting one (1) FTE to answer these additional telephone inquiries. If the increase is more significant than anticipated, additional FTE's may be requested through the appropriations process.

#### Telephone Inquiries

A telephone operator is expected to process 65 telephone inquiries daily.

26,518	Current call volume for reinstatement requirements
<u>x 50%</u>	Percent which will generate telephone inquiries
13,295	Telephone inquiries received per year
<u>/ 240</u>	Workdays per year
55	Telephone inquiries received per day
<u>/ 65</u>	Telephone inquiries processed per day
0.85 =	1 FTE needed to answer telephone inquiries

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates for one (1) FTE as provided by DOR.

In response to a previous version, **DOR** noted, to implement the proposed legislation, the Department will:

- Complete programming and user acceptance testing of FUSION for the new evaluation for ignition interlock requirement for first time offenders based on .15% BAC or higher and issuance of restricted driving privileges
- Update interactive applications for automated responses to customers through telephone system (current vendor Genesys) or online (DORA)

- Update Code of Regulation
- Update the Department website
- Update forms, correspondence and procedures
- Update the Missouri Driver Guide
- Provide training to team members

FY 2027 – Driver License Bureau

Research/Data Analyst 1300 hrs. @ \$37.14 per hr. = \$48,282  
Associate Research/Data Analyst 1300 hrs. @ \$31.16 per hr. = \$40,508  
Administrative Manager 1000 hrs. @ \$51.40 per hr. = \$51,400

FY 2027 – Strategy and Communications Office (forms and website updates)

Associate Research/Data Analyst 336 hrs. @ \$31.16 per hr. = \$10,470

Total = \$150,660

**Oversight** assumes DOR will use existing staff and will not hire additional FTE to conduct these activities; therefore, Oversight will not reflect the administrative costs DOR has indicated on the fiscal note.

FUSION Impact

In response to a previous version, **DOR** noted: Implementation Consultant 350 hrs. @ \$225 per hr. = **\$78,750**

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the FUSION estimates as provided by DOR.

Officials from the **DOC** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Section 577.010 is modified to increase punishment from a class E felony to class D felony if a person commits the offense of driving while intoxicated and acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person. Proposed legislation raises the punishment from a class D felony to a class C felony if serious physical injury occurs. Legislation also raises punishment from a class C felony to a class B felony if death occurs and person would not be eligible for probation or parole for a minimum of 5 years. If death of 2 or more persons, the felony class is raised from current class B to a class A felony, and if while driving while intoxicated the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person while the defendant has a blood alcohol content of at least fifteen hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol, person is not eligible for probation or parole for a minimum of 10 years.

Class E to Class D

In FY 2025, 87 offenders were sentenced to probation and 7 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class E DWI – Physical Injury. The average sentence for a violent class E felony offense is 4

years, of which 3 years could be served in prison with 2.2 years to first release. The remaining 1.0 year will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

The average sentence for a violent class D felony offense is 5.7 years, of which 4 years will be served in prison with 3 years to first release. The remaining 1.7 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

#### Class D to Class C

In FY 2025, 53 offenders were sentenced to probation and 9 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class D DWI – Serious Physical Injury. The average sentence for a violent class D felony offense is 5.7 years, of which 4 years could be served in prison with 3 years to first release. The remaining 1.7 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

The average sentence for a class C felony offense is 6.9 years, of which 3.7 years will be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

#### Class C to Class B

In FY 2025, 4 offenders were sentenced to probation and 6 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class C DWI – Death of Another. 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 will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, have an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. Given that the legislation assumes all class B felonies will serve 5 years in prison prior to probation or parole, DOC will assume these sentences will be served with 5 years to first release.

#### Class B to Class A

Driving under the influence becomes a class A felony if:

- Negligence while doing so results in the deaths of 2 or more people
- Negligence while doing so results in the death of 1 person while blood alcohol level is at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol
- The offender commits any of the less serious versions of this offense after having been convicted at class A felony level for driving under the influence

Offenders convicted at class A felony level for driving under the influence would not be eligible for probation or parole until after serving a minimum of 10 years imprisonment. However, given that the average sentence for Class A felonies is greater than that, it is likely this clause will have minimal impact.

In FY 2025, 1 offender was sentenced to probation and 2 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class B DWI – Death of 2 or More. Two offenders were sentenced to probation and 0 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class B DWI – BAC > OR =.18 And Death of a Person. Due to not having sufficient information on prior offenses involving BAC between .15 and .18 and death of a person, DOC is unable to estimate the impact of lowering the threshold of BAC from .18 to .15 for the felony listed above.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, have an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served on average, 3.4 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. Probation sentences will be 5 years.

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.

Class B 5 years probation and parole ineligible (excluding two offenses in prior section)

In FY 2025, 10 offenders were sentenced to probation and 25 offenders were sentenced to prison for Class B DWI offenses not mentioned above.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence, have an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served on average, 3.4 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. For the purposes of determining impact of making these offenses parole ineligible, DOC will assume a probation term of 5 years for those sentenced to originally sentenced to probation and 5.0 years served prior to first release for all offenders.

Class A 10 years probation and parole ineligible

In FY 2025, no offenders were sentenced to probation or prison for Class A DWI offenses. As a result, no impact is estimated.

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 87 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** assumed the proposal would 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.

§304.822 – Electronic Communication Devices While Driving

In response to similar legislation, SB 1416 (2026), officials from the **City of Springfield** 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.

§§320.405 and 650.240 – Deputy Boiler Inspectors

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Division of Fire Safety (DFS)** state DFS will need to obtain IBC membership for codes at \$1,058 annually and will need to pay travel expenses for 17 field inspectors to do training. DFS estimates the initial cost to be nearly \$5,100 with an ongoing amount of \$1,058.

**Oversight** assumes DFS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DFS could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DFS could request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **DMH** state Section 320.405 adds subsection 3 stating beginning January 1, 2028, the Missouri fire and life safety standards shall apply to a state-inspected facility under the following conditions: 1) Initial construction of a state-inspected facility. 2) Major renovations affecting means of egress, detection, alarm, or suppression systems. 3) Transfer of ownership, including sale, conveyance, merger, or change in controlling interest. 4) Any addition, alteration, or series of related improvements to a state-inspected facility that exceeds fifty percent of their pre-improvement market value. Subsection 4 states that except as provided in subsection 3, state-inspected facilities existing prior to August 28, 2026, shall be considered lawfully nonconforming and shall not be required to comply with the Missouri fire and life safety standards.

DMH defers to the **Office of Administration – Facilities, Management, Design and Construction Division** for any costs that may develop to be in compliance with the Missouri Fire and Life Safety Standards.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Facilities, Management, Design and Construction Division (FMDC)** state that the impact to OA-FMDC is indeterminate. Section 320.405, subsection 4, states all state-inspected facilities existing prior to August 28, 2026, will be considered nonconforming. While this also states they shall not be required to comply with the Missouri Fire and Life Safety Standards, it is possible that they will need to be updated to be compliant in the future. The estimated impact of this is zero to unknown, as actual costs will depend on project size and complexity.

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

§407.3007 - Provisions Relating to Artificial Intelligence in Mental Health

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HCS HB Nos. 2035 & 2350), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** stated §407.3007 imposes new penalties for advertising or representing to the public that AI is able to act as a mental health professional. 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.

The bill adds "artificially generated visual depiction" to the definition of child pornography in 573.010. The expansion of this definition would affect offenses and penalties in multiple other statutes. 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.

**Oversight** notes provisions in §407.3007.3 provide that any violation of the provisions of this section shall be considered an unlawful practice under the Missouri merchandising practices act. Subsection .4 provides the attorney general shall enforce the provisions of the section and if a violation is found to have occurred, the attorney general shall commence a civil action. If the court finds a violation occurred, the court may grant damages, civil penalties of \$10,000 for the first violation and \$20,000 for any subsequent violation. Since violations are considered an unlawful practice under the merchandising practices act, Oversight assumes any penalties collected will be deposited in the Merchandising Practices Revolving Fund (1631). Oversight further assumes penalties collected will not exceed \$250,000 annually.

In response to similar legislation, HCS HB Nos. 2368 & 2318 (2026), officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund, St. Louis City Assessor, Public Education Employees' Retirement System, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, and Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan** each assumed 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.

In response to similar legislation, SB 1444 (2026), officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State, City of O'Fallon, Jackson County Election Board, Kansas City Civilian Police Employees' Retirement, and Kansas City Police Retirement System** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§§537.039, 573.010, and 573.550 – Provisions Relating to Artificially Generated Material

Officials from the **DOC** state promoting child pornography in the first degree is considered a class B felony unless the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor, in which case it is a class A felony. Those found guilty under this section are ineligible for probation, parole or

conditional release for a period of 3 years. However, given the time to first release is greater than 3 years for both classes, the DOC does not estimate probation will be an option for either class, neither of these stipulations are estimated to generate an impact.

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.

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 will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and no additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

The offense of promoting child pornography in the second degree is a class D felony unless the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor, in which case it is a class B felony. No person who is found guilty of promoting child pornography in the second degree shall be eligible for probation. While this stipulation of no probation will not affect the impact of the class B felony, this will shift any assumed probations under the class D felony to assignment to prison.

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 will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and no additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

For each new sex or child abuse related class D felony, the department estimates seven people will be sentenced to prison and four to probation. The average sentence for a sex or child abuse related class D felony offense is 6.6 years, with 4.7 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences are not allowed under this section, so these four cases will be shifted to the prison population under this scenario.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 58 additional offenders in prison and 8 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2032.

The offense of possession of child pornography is a class D felony if the person possesses one still image of child pornography or one obscene still image. The offense of possession of child pornography is a class B felony if the person:

- (1) Possesses:
  - (a) More than twenty still images of child pornography; or
  - (b) More than twenty obscene still images; or
  - (c) Child pornography comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape, videotape production, or other moving image; or
  - (d) Obscene material comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape production, or other moving image; or
- (2) Has previously been found guilty of an offense under this section.

For each new sex or child abuse related class D felony, the department estimates seven people will be sentenced to prison and four to probation. The average sentence for a sex or child abuse related class D felony offense is 6.6 years, with 4.7 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 5 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 37 additional offenders in prison and 25 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2032.

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 will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and no additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HCS HB Nos. 2035 & 2350), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** stated §573.550 expands misdemeanor charges on artificially generated visual depictions. In the event this increases fines/penalties, there would be an impact on TSR.

**Oversight** notes a violation of the provisions of this proposal results in a misdemeanor or felony charge which carries a fine in addition to any individual county/municipal fees and court costs. The fine revenue for the ticket goes to local school funds and court costs go to various state and local funds. Oversight assumes there will be some (less than \$250,000) amount of fine revenue from violations of the statute. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the increased revenue from fines and court costs to various state funds and local political subdivisions.

In response to similar legislation, HB 2350 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for these agencies.

#### §§537.043 and 573.570 – Disclosure of Intimate Digital Depictions

Officials from the **DOC** state this proposal creates the offense of and civil penalties for disclosure or threatened disclosure of intimate digital depictions.

Section 573.570 creates the offense of disclosure of a digital depiction, a class E felony, unless it is a second or subsequent offense or it is reasonable to expect that the offense could impact government activity or facilitate violence, in which case it is a class C felony.

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 E felony and class C felony.

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

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Disclosure or threatened disclosure of intimate digital images would become a class C felony under the following circumstances:

- The offender has been previously convicted of this offense
- The release of the material may be reasonably expected to incite violence

- The release of the material may be reasonably expected to disrupt government business

For each new class C felony, the DOC 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 will be served in prison with 2.1 years to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. 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.

In response to similar legislation, SB 411 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of a new crime [573.570] creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated the addition of section 573.570 creates the new offense of disclosure of an intimate digital image. If it is charged as an E felony, each case would take 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. If charged as a C felony, each case 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.

In response to similar legislation, HB 1913 (2026), officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations** and **Office of the Secretary of State** each assumed 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.

#### §565.056 – Assault, Fourth Degree

Officials from the **DOC** state this proposal modifies the offense of assault in the fourth degree against someone designated as a special victim becomes a class E violent felony if the offender has one previous conviction for assault related offenses.

For each new violent class E felony, the department estimates two people will be sentenced to prison and one to probation. However, given the subsection that requires offenders to serve at least one year in prison, DOC assumes 8 offenders would be sent to prison and 0 to probation. The average sentence for a violent class E felony offense is 4 years, with 2.2 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 1 additional offender on field supervision by FY 2029.

Assault in the fourth degree against someone designated as a special victim becomes a class D violent felony if the offender has two or more previous convictions for assault-related offenses.

For each new violent class D felony, the department estimates four people will be sentenced to prison and four to probation. However, given the subsection that requires offenders to serve at least 1 year in prison, DOC assumes 8 offenders would be sent to prison and 0 to probation. The average sentence for a violent class D felony offense is 5.7 years, with 3 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 4 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 31 additional offenders in prison and 1 additional offender on field supervision by FY 2030.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by the change to Section 565.056.1(7) would take approximately twenty-two 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 attorney. 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. However, if the charge was classified as a class D misdemeanor no jail time would be authorized and the cases would not qualify for SPD representation.

#### §566.150 – Sexual Offenders

Officials from the **DOC** state certain sex and child abuse offenders to knowingly loitering near the Missouri State Fair or similar events/venues would be a class E nonviolent felony on the first 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, with 1.4 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Certain sex and child abuse offenders to knowingly loitering near the Missouri State Fair or similar events/venues would be a class D nonviolent felony on the second or any subsequent offense.

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people will be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, with 1.7 years served in prison prior to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

#### §569.086 – Trespass on a Critical Infrastructure Facility

Officials from the **DOC** state this proposal establishes and modifies criminal offenses involving certain infrastructures.

#### §569.117 – Damage of a Critical Infrastructure Facility

Officials from the **DOC** state section 569.117 creates the offense of purposely damages a critical infrastructure facility, which is a class D felony. It also creates the offense of recklessly damages a critical infrastructure facility or removes any component, which is a class A misdemeanor if the damage is under \$750, a class E felony if the damage is \$750 to \$25,000, a class D felony if the damage is more than \$25,000, and a class C felony if the damage causes interruption, impairment, or degradation of the services provided by the infrastructure.

As misdemeanors fall outside the purview of DOC, there is no impact to DOC for the offense resulting in the class A misdemeanor. The offenses resulting in a class E felony, class D felony or class C 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, class D felony, and class C 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, with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

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, with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

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 to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. 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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by 569.117 would take approximately twenty-two 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 attorney. 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. However, if the charge was classified as a class D misdemeanor no jail time would be authorized and the cases would not qualify for SPD representation.

#### §569.119 – Unauthorized Possession of Regulated Metals

Officials from the **DOC** state section 569.119 creates the offense of unauthorized possession (without proof of ownership or lawful authority) of regulated materials related to critical infrastructure is typically a class E nonviolent 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, with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

It becomes a class D nonviolent felony if the offender:

1. obtained the material from critical infrastructure
2. has a previous conviction(s) for this offense
3. conspired with another to commit this offense

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, with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by Section 569.119 would take 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 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.

In response to similar legislation, SB 903 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact on MOPS. The enactment of new crimes creates additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney which may, in turn, result in additional costs, which are difficult to determine.

#### §§570.010 and 570.137 – Gift Card Fraud

Officials from the **DOC** state this proposal establishes the offense of gift card fraud.

Gift card fraud between \$750 and \$25,000 is a class D nonviolent felony and if more than \$25,000 is a class C 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 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Gift card fraud that is more than \$25,000 will be treated as a 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, 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.

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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated the addition of section 570.137, creating the crime of gift card fraud, would take on average for reasonably effective representation, twenty-two hours of SPD work for the A misdemeanor and thirty-five hours for each C and D felony for each case filed. If one hundred cases were filed under this change in a fiscal year, it would result in a need for one to three new 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.

#### §575.356 – Offense of Impeding, Threatening, or Harassing a First Responder

**Oversight** notes a violation of the provisions of this proposal results in a misdemeanor charge which carries a fine in addition to any individual county/municipal fees and court costs. The fine revenue for the ticket goes to local school funds and court costs go to various state and local funds. Oversight assumes there will be some (less than \$250,000) amount of fine revenue from violations of the statute. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the increased revenue from fines and court costs to various state funds and local political subdivisions.

#### §578.009 – Animal Neglect

Officials from the **DOC** state section 578.009 is modified so that animal neglect becomes a felony offense under certain circumstances. These include when failure to provide adequate care or control results in:

- property damage exceeding \$750 in value
- serious physical injury to another person
- death of another person

Animal neglect that results in damage to another person's property that exceeds \$750 in value would become a class E nonviolent felony.

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 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, with 1.4 years to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Animal neglect that results in serious physical injury to another person would become a class E nonviolent felony.

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 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, with 1.4 years to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Animal neglect that results in the death of another person would become a class D nonviolent felony.

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 D felony.

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people will be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years with 1.7 years to first release. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated the new charges contemplated by the changes to section 578.009, if filed as a B misdemeanor, would take approximately fourteen hours of SPD work for reasonably effective representation. If filed as an A misdemeanor, it would take approximately twenty-two hours of SPD work for reasonably effective representation. In either case, if one hundred cases were filed under this section in a fiscal year, representation would result in a need for an additional attorney. Each case would also result in unknown increased costs in the need for core staff, travel and litigation expenses. However, if the charge was classified as a class D misdemeanor no jail time would be authorized and the cases would not qualify for SPD representation.

If charged under section 578.009 with the class D or E felony, it would take 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.

In response to similar legislation, HB 1714, officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact to MOPS. The enactment of new crimes create additional responsibilities for county prosecutors and the circuit attorney that may in turn result in additional costs that are difficult to determine.

In response to similar legislation, HB 1714, officials from the **Blue Springs 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.

#### §578.024 – Keeping a dangerous dog

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by the change to Section 578.024 would take 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.

#### §579.022 – Delivery of a Controlled Substance

In response to similar legislation, HB 2889 (2026), officials from the **DOC** stated that currently, DOC has no one incarcerated under §579.022 with an A felony. Therefore, DOC assumes a no impact to this section.

**Oversight** assumes other provisions in statutes are relatively similar and could already be charged; therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's no impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation, HB 2889 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** 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.

#### §§579.065 and 579.068 – Offenses Involving the Trafficking of Drugs

Officials from the **DOC** state this proposal modifies the offenses of trafficking of drugs in the first and second degree. First degree drug trafficking of any amount of carfentanil would be a class B 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 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 cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and 0 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

First degree drug trafficking that involves more than 5 hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil would be a class A felony.

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.

Second degree drug trafficking any amount of carfentanil would be a 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 to first release. The remaining 3.2 years will be on parole. 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.

Second degree drug trafficking that involves more than 5 hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil would be a class B 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 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 cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 5 additional offenders in prison and no additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HB 49 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** 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.

§§589.770, 589.772 & 589.774 – Persistent Domestic Violence Offenders Registry (Adriaunna’s and BreAnna’s Law)

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Office of the Director (DPS)** assumed this proposal creates a new fund, the Domestic Violence Prevention Fund. Funded with revenue (\$100 of the \$150 charged) from a new fee for those who must register. The fund is to administer a grant program and pay for the administration of the grant program. Revenue generated is unknown.

DPS assumes one (1) FTE will be required to implement the provisions of this proposal.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates for one (1) FTE as provided by DPS.

Oversight notes this proposal creates a new fund, the Domestic Violence Prevention Fund. An offender required to register must pay a registration fee of \$150, with \$50 being retained by the clerk of the court for the administration of §589.770 and \$100 being deposited into the newly created fund. The fund is to be used to provide grants to eligible entities to fund domestic violence prevention and intervention services upon appropriation. Oversight will reflect an “Unknown” amount of revenue into the new fund and a \$0 (is not appropriated) to an “Unknown” cost to provide grants to eligible entities to fund domestic violence prevention and intervention services. Oversight assumes the revenue could exceed \$250,000 (\$250,000 / \$100 fee = 2,500 offenders). Oversight also assumes any revenue and costs/transfers will net to \$0.

Oversight also notes a violation of the provisions of this proposal results in a misdemeanor charge which carries a fine in addition to any individual county/municipal fees and court costs. The fine revenue for the ticket goes to local school funds and court costs go to various state and local funds. Oversight assumes there will be some (less than \$250,000) amount of fine revenue from violations of the statute. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the increased revenue from fines and court costs to various state funds and local political subdivisions.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** assumed this bill will require changes within the Criminal History Record System (CHRS) to identify these offenses January 1, 2027, and forward. Data on individuals convicted of, or who plead guilty to, a domestic violence offense and have at least one prior conviction or guilty plea for a similar offense will then need to be transmitted to a newly built public website specific to this purpose. A timing function will also be required so that offenders are designated as registrations for the specified time frame and can be accurately removed once their time has expired. The MHP projects there will be a cost to build and maintain a public website to meet the requirements of this proposed legislation. MHP estimates the website will cost \$105,000 with ongoing annual maintenance costs of \$16,000 to be funded by the Criminal Record System Fund (1671).

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

Oversight notes there was a balance of \$6,023,905 in the Criminal Record System Fund as of January 31, 2026.

Officials from the **DOC** assume §589.770.6 specifies “a defendant required to register under this section shall be assessed a registration fee in the amount of one hundred fifty dollars, which shall be paid to the clerk of the court imposing the sentence”. As the Department of Corrections is not directed to collect or disperse this fee from offenders, it is assumed no action would be required on their part and, therefore, there is no fiscal impact to this legislation. Should it apply to the department, this fine would have to be 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. DOC assumes that the punishment for the misdemeanor A would be served in a county jail and not the Department of Corrections.

**Oversight** assumes, for fiscal note purposes, that DOC will not be required to collect or disperse the fee; therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact for this agency.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **SPD** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by this change to Section 589.770 RSMo would take approximately twenty-two 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 attorney. 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. However, if the charge was classified as a class D misdemeanor no jail time would be authorized and the cases would not qualify for SPD representation.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated this would have a budgetary impact of at least \$500,000 to \$750,000 to develop an interface module.

The **Oversight Division** is responsible for providing a Sunset Report pursuant to Section 23.253 RSMo; however, Oversight can absorb the cost with the current budget authority.

§590.100 – Peace Officer License Requirements

Based on agency responses, **Oversight** assumes this section will have no fiscal impact on state or local governments.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **DOC** state:

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact for DOC

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 489 additional offenders in prison and 398 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2036.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for <b>probation and parole</b>	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	89	(\$11,123)	(\$824,956)	1	(\$84,732)	76	(\$909,688)
Year 2	178	(\$11,123)	(\$2,019,492)	2	(\$194,215)	152	(\$2,213,706)
Year 3	254	(\$11,123)	(\$2,939,382)	4	(\$392,858)	242	(\$3,332,239)
Year 4	325	(\$11,123)	(\$3,836,240)	5	(\$483,656)	257	(\$4,319,897)
Year 5	390	(\$11,123)	(\$4,695,558)	5	(\$480,008)	286	(\$5,175,567)
Year 6	447	(\$11,123)	(\$5,489,469)	6	(\$591,322)	310	(\$6,080,791)
Year 7	468	(\$11,123)	(\$5,862,311)	6	(\$588,286)	352	(\$6,450,596)
Year 8	475	(\$11,123)	(\$6,068,995)	7	(\$703,388)	375	(\$6,772,383)
Year 9	482	(\$11,123)	(\$6,281,601)	7	(\$700,996)	398	(\$6,982,597)
Year 10	489	(\$11,123)	(\$6,500,284)	7	(\$708,441)	398	(\$7,208,725)

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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** stated there may be some additional 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.

In response to similar legislation, officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assumed 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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, Department of Public Safety – (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and Capitol Police), Office of the Governor, Missouri Department of Agriculture, Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Ethics Commission, Missouri National Guard, Office of the State Treasurer, University of Missouri System, Kansas City Election Board, Platte County Board of Elections, Christian County Auditors, St. Louis County Police Department, Metro St. Louis District Employees Pension Plan, Sheriff's Retirement System, Wayne County Public Water Supply District #2, Northwest Missouri State University, University of Central Missouri, Office of the State Auditor, Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement, and Missouri State Employee's Retirement System** each assumed 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.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Eastern Clay Ambulance District** indicated this proposal would have a fiscal impact on their organization. However, they provided no information explaining the potential fiscal impact this proposal would have on their organization. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, **Oversight** assumes any fiscal impact incurred would be minimal and absorbable within current funding levels.

House Amendment (HA) 15

**Oversight** assumes HA 15 makes a technical correction and will have no fiscal impact on state or local governments.

House Amendment (HA) 16

**Oversight** assumes House Amendment 16 is clarifying language and, therefore, will have no fiscal impact on state or local governments.

House Amendment (HA) 17 – §632.305 - Civil Detention Procedures

In response to similar legislation, Perfected HB 1977 (2026), officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol, Office of the State Courts Administrator, Office of the State Public Defender, University of Missouri System, and St. Louis County Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to similar legislation, HB 543 (2025), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** assumed the proposal would 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.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole, as amended

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance, Department of Economic Development, Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety – (Missouri Gaming Commission and State Emergency Management Agency), Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Transportation, MoDOT & Patrol Employees’ Retirement System, City of Kansas City, St. Louis City Board of Elections, St. Louis County Board of Elections, Newton County Health Department, Phelps County Sheriff, Branson Police Department, Kansas City Police Department, County Employees Retirement Fund, Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District, South River Drainage District, Missouri House of Representatives, Legislative Research, Missouri Senate, Missouri Lottery Commission, and State Tax Commission** 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.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other cities, local election authorities, counties, local public health authorities, county recorders, nursing homes, county assessors, county auditors, circuit clerks, county collectors, county prosecutors, county treasurers, public administrators, local law

enforcement, fire protection districts, ambulance & EMS, retirement, schools, charter schools, utilities, hospitals, colleges, community colleges, electric companies and coops, and public libraries 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.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

In response to similar legislation, officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** noted many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>				
<u>Cost – DMH (\$191.479.5)</u> Research grants on use/efficacy of psilocybin p.7-8	\$0 to (\$2,000,000)	\$0 to (\$2,000,000)	\$0 to (\$2,000,000)	\$0 to (\$2,000,000)
<u>Transfer Out – (\$287.243)</u> to Line of Duty Compensation Fund p.10	\$0	\$0	\$0	(More or less than \$800,000)
<u>Cost – DOR (\$301.287)</u> FUSION p.10-12	(\$225,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<u>Cost – DOR (§§302.304, 302.440, 302.525, 302.574 &amp; 577.010) p.12-16</u>				
Personal Service	(\$38,896)	(\$47,609)	(\$48,561)	(\$55,781)
Fringe Benefits	(\$29,257)	(\$35,484)	(\$35,867)	(\$41,200)
Exp. & Equip.	(\$12,318)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Total Costs – DOR</u>	<u>(\$80,471)</u>	<u>(\$83,093)</u>	<u>(\$84,428)</u>	<u>(\$96,981)</u>
FTE Change - DOR	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DOR (§§302.304, 302.440, 302.525, 302.574 &amp; 577.010) FUSION p.12-16</u>	(\$78,750)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – OA/FMDC (§320.405) Compliance with Missouri Fire and Life Standards p.17</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost – DOC (§§565.056, 566.150, 569.117, 569.119, 570.137, 573.010, 573.570, 577.010, 578.009, 579.065, 579.068) p.33</u>				
Personal Service	(\$42,932)	(\$104,066)	(\$210,216)	(\$394,408)
Fringe Benefits	(\$30,881)	(\$74,854)	(\$151,206)	(\$283,696)
Exp. & Equip.	(\$10,919)	(\$15,295)	(\$31,436)	(\$30,337)
<u>Total Costs - DOC</u>	<u>(\$84,732)</u>	<u>(\$194,215)</u>	<u>(\$392,858)</u>	<u>(\$708,441)</u>
FTE Change - DOC	1 FTE	2 FTE	4 FTE	7 FTE
<u>Cost – DOC (§§565.056, 566.150, 569.117, 569.119, 570.137, 573.010, 573.570, 577.010, 578.009, 579.065, 579.068) Increased incarceration costs p.33</u>	(\$824,956 to Unknown)	(\$2,019,492 to Unknown)	(\$2,939,382 to Unknown)	(\$6,500,284 to Unknown)
<u>Cost – OSCA (§§589.770, 589.772, 589.774) Develop interface module p.33</u>	(Up to \$750,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<u>Cost – DMH (\$630.1170) Study on the efficacy of using alternative medicine p.7-8</u>	\$0	\$0 to (\$5,400,000)	\$0 to (\$19,300,000)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Cost – SPD (various sections) Potential increase in representation costs</u>	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Cost – OSCA (various sections) Increase in potential court costs p.35</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$4,043,909)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$9,696,800)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$24,716,668)</b>	<b>(Could substantially exceed \$10,105,706)</b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	2 FTE	3 FTE	5 FTE	8 FTE
<b>LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION FUND (1939)</b>				
<u>Transfer In – (\$287.243) from General Revenue p.10</u>	\$0	\$0	\$0	More or less than \$800,000
<u>Cost – DOLIR (\$287.243) Line of Duty Compensation payouts p.10</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	(More or less than \$800,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<b>MERCHANDISING PRACTICES REVOLVING FUND (1631)</b>				
<u>Revenue Gain</u> – AGO (\$407.3007) Potential increase in collections for violations p.17-18	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>	\$0 or <u>Unknown</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE MERCHANDISING PRACTICES REVOLVING FUND</b>	<b>\$0 or <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 or <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 or <u>Unknown</u></b>	<b>\$0 or <u>Unknown</u></b>
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS SYSTEM FUND (1671)</b>				
<u>Cost</u> – MHP (§§589.770-589.774) Website production p.32	<u>(\$105,000)</u>	<u>(\$16,000)</u>	<u>(\$16,000)</u>	<u>(\$16,000)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL RECORDS SYSTEM FUND (1671)</b>	<b><u>(\$105,000)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$16,000)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$16,000)</u></b>	<b><u>(\$16,000)</u></b>
<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUND</b>				
<u>Cost</u> – (§589.772) To eligible entities for domestic violence prevention and intervention services p.31-32	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<u>Revenue</u> - (§589.774) \$100 of the required registration fee for offenders p.31-32	Unknown, more than \$110,491	Unknown, more than \$122,062	Unknown, more than \$124,176	Unknown, more than \$124,176
<u>Revenue</u> - (§589.774) Gifts, contributions, grants, bequests, or other aid p.31-32	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Cost – DPS</u> (§589.774) p.31				
Personal Service	(\$58,630)	(\$71,763)	(\$73,198)	(\$73,198)
Fringe Benefits	(\$37,194)	(\$45,199)	(\$45,776)	(\$45,776)
Exp. & Equip.	(\$14,667)	(\$5,100)	(\$5,202)	(\$5,202)
<u>Total Costs – DPS</u>	<u>(\$110,491)</u>	<u>(\$122,062)</u>	<u>(\$124,176)</u>	<u>(\$124,176)</u>
FTE Change – DPS	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUND</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
Net FTE Change to the Domestic Violence Prevention Fund	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2036)
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>				
<u>Revenue Loss – School Districts (\$191.479) Reduction of fines or penalties collected p.8</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Revenue – Court Clerks (\$589.774) \$50 of the required registration fee for offenders p.31-32</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses that install ignition-interlock devices could be impacted as a result of this proposal. (Sections 302.304, 302.440, 302.525, 302.574 & 577.010)

To the extent that the Missouri Fire and Life Standards to be adopted by the Missouri Division of Fire Safety within Department of Public Safety require any physical modifications and/or renovations of, there may be costs incurred by Department of Mental Health contracted providers for any modifications/renovations. (Sections 320.405 and 650.240)

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

The proposed legislation modifies and establishes provisions relating to public safety.

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and may require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General’s Office  
 Department of Commerce and Insurance  
 Department of Corrections

Department of Economic Development  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Public Safety  
    Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control  
    Capitol Police  
    Fire Safety  
    Office of the Director  
    Missouri Gaming Commission  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
    Missouri Veterans Commission  
    State Emergency Management Agency  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Social Services  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement  
Legislative Research  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Department of Conservation  
Missouri Department of Transportation  
Missouri Ethics Commission  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Missouri Lottery Commission  
Missouri National Guard  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Missouri Senate  
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System  
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System  
Office of Administration  
    Administrative Hearing Commission  
    Budget and Planning  
    Facilities Management, Design and Construction  
Office of the Governor  
Office of the Lieutenant Governor  
Office of the State Auditor  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Office of the State Treasurer

University of Missouri System  
Oversight Division  
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund  
State Tax Commission  
City of Kansas City  
City of O'Fallon  
City of Springfield  
St. Louis City Board of Elections  
Jackson County Election Board  
Kansas City Election Board  
Platte County Board of Elections  
St. Louis City Election Board  
St. Louis County Board of Elections  
Newton County Health Department  
St. Louis City Assessor  
Christian County Auditors  
Phelps County Sheriff  
Branson Police Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Eastern Clay Ambulance District  
County Employees Retirement Fund  
Kansas City Civilian Police Employees' Retirement  
Kansas City Police Retirement System  
Metro St. Louis Sewer District Employees Pension Plan  
Public Education Employees' Retirement System  
Sheriff's Retirement System  
Metropolitan St, Louis Sewer District  
South River Drainage District  
Wayne County Public Water Supply District #2  
Warren Co. R-III School District  
Miller County R-III School District  
Northwest Missouri State University  
University of Central Missouri  
Kearney Fire & Rescue Protection District



Julie Morff  
Director  
April 21, 2026



Jessica Harris  
Assistant Director  
April 21, 2026