

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0036S.02C  
 Bill No.: SCS for SB 119  
 Subject: Attorney General; Consumer Protection  
 Type: Original  
 Date: February 26, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to telecommunication practices.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Merchandising Practices Revolving Fund (0631)*	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>

\*Oversight assumes this proposal could increase collections by the AGO from offenders, but assumes the amount of collections would not reach the \$250,000 threshold.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Office of the Attorney General (AGO)** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** previously inquired with the AGO regarding the number of cases resolved over the last six years and how much was collected in judgements from the no-call list statutes. Monies collected for the judgements goes to the Merchandising Practices Revolving Fund (0631). The following is their response:

Fiscal Year	# of cases Resolved	Judgements in those cases	# of cases with collections	Collections
2014	17	\$758,000	12	\$225,500
2015	5	\$739,000	3	\$593,416
2016	6	\$30,500	3	\$10,500
2017	11	\$526,433	4	\$275,433
2018	1	\$500,133	0	\$0
2019	3	\$85,000	1	\$8,500

Source: Office of the Attorney General

Oversight notes the AGO has not provided the amounts for FY 2020 yet.

Oversight notes that the AGO has stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight assumes this proposal may increase the number of cases referred to the AGO and could result in an increase in collections under this chapter. Oversight will reflect a \$0 or Unknown (assumed to be less than \$250,000) positive fiscal impact to the Merchandising Practices Revolving Fund.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state FN 0036-02 (SCS for SB 119) changes the law regarding telecommunication practices.

Section 407.1115 creates a new class E felony. The Department of Corrections has no prior data relating to these charges; therefore, a standard E felony response will be used to estimate a fiscal impact to this legislation. For each new nonviolent class E felony, it is estimated that 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 on field supervision by FY24.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	# to probation & parole	Cost per year	Total cost for <b>probation and parole</b>	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	1	(\$7,756)	(\$6,463)	2	absorbed	\$0	(\$6,463)
Year 2	2	(\$7,756)	(\$15,822)	4	absorbed	\$0	(\$15,822)
Year 3	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,139)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,139)
Year 4	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,461)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,461)
Year 5	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,791)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,791)
Year 6	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,127)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,127)
Year 7	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,469)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,469)
Year 8	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,818)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,818)
Year 9	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,175)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,175)
Year 10	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,538)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,538)

\*If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it is because the Department of Corrections (DOC) has changed the way probation and parole daily costs are calculated to more accurately reflect the way the Division of Probation and Parole is staffed across the entire state

In December 2019, the DOC re-evaluated the calculation used for computing the Probation and Parole average daily cost of supervision and revised the cost calculation to be the DOC average district caseload across the state which is 51 offender cases per officer. The new calculation assumes that an increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a change in costs/cost avoidance equal to the cost of one FTE staff person. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offenders 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. For instances where the proposed legislation affects a less specific caseload, DOC projects the impact based on prior year(s) actual data for DOC's 48 probation and parole districts.

The DOC cost of incarceration is \$21.251 per day or an annual cost of \$7,756 per offender. The DOC cost of probation or parole is determined by the number of P&P Officer II positions that would be needed to cover the new caseload.

**Oversight** assumes the DOC will be able to absorb the cost of two additional prisoners, and will not reflect a fiscal impact from this proposal.

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, and the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** each assume the proposal would not fiscally impact their respective agencies.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** state for the purpose of the proposed legislation, and as a result of excessive caseloads, the Missouri State Public Defender (MSPD) cannot assume existing staff will be able to provide competent, effective representation for any new cases where indigent persons are charged with the proposed new crime(s) of unlawful caller identification spoofing, a class E felony in violation of Section 407.1115 RSMo. The Missouri State Public Defender System is currently providing legal representation in caseloads in excess of recognized standards. While the number of new cases may be too few or uncertain to request additional funding for this specific bill, the Missouri State Public Defender will continue to request sufficient appropriations to provide competent and effective representation in all cases where the right to counsel attaches.

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

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State** notes many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The Secretary of State's office 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 Secretary of State's office for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The Secretary of State's office recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, we also recognize 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 our office can sustain with our core budget. Therefore, we reserve 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 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>MERCHANDISING PRACTICES REVOLVING (0631)</b>			
<u>AGO</u> – Potential increase in judgement collections for expansion of Telemarketing No-Call statutes	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE MERCHANDISING PRACTICES REVOLVING (0631)</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>	<b>\$0 or Unknown</b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

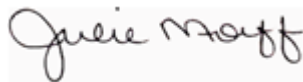
FISCAL DESCRIPTION

The proposed legislation would add call spoofing, as defined, as a prohibited method of telephone solicitation under Missouri’s no-call list law. It would also create the “Caller ID Anti-Spoofing Act”, with penalty provisions.

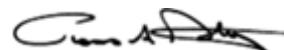
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the Attorney General  
Missouri Highway Patrol  
Department of Corrections  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules



Julie Morff  
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February 26, 2021



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