

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0457S.02P  
 Bill No.: Perfected SS for SB 212  
 Subject: Corrections, Department of; Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies; Courts;  
 Probation and Parole  
 Type: Original  
 Date: April 8, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to the Department of Corrections, the Division of Probation and Parole, and the Parole Board.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue* **	(\$53,277 to likely to exceed \$1,053,777)	(\$57,820 to likely to exceed \$1,058,320)	(\$57,820 to likely to exceed \$1,058,320)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$53,277 to likely to exceed \$1,053,777)</b>	<b>(\$57,820 to likely to exceed \$1,058,320)</b>	<b>(\$57,820 to likely to exceed \$1,058,320)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Inmate Canteen Fund*	\$30,565	\$30,565	\$30,565
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other State Funds</u></b>	<b>\$30,565</b>	<b>\$30,565</b>	<b>\$30,565</b>

\*This proposal (Senate Amendment 3) specifies that interest proceeds will be credited to the Inmate Canteen Fund instead of the General Revenue Fund. \*\*Additionally, the fiscal impact to the General Revenue Fund depends upon the number of prisoners/patients utilizing the MAT system and the medications used. See page 8 for the Department of Corrections' estimates depending upon the medication(s) used (this does not include DOC administrative costs). The MAT program under §191.1165.7 is subject to appropriation.

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.
- 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 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 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 of the chairperson of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to publish a new fiscal note.

§§56.380, 56.455, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.829, 549.500, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 566.145, 571.030, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 595.209, 650.055, and 650.058 – Department of Corrections

Officials from the **Department of Corrections**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Office of the Governor**, and **Office of the State Courts Administrator** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

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

#### Senate Amendment (SA) 1:

§217.845 – Funding from the federal Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state §217.845 requires offenders to use any federal stimulus funding they received to make restitution payments ordered by the courts. Currently, the DOC collects court-ordered restitution when the prosecuting attorney sends a written order to collect restitution. This has already occurred with some of the stimulus checks received by offenders. It is unknown how many of these offenders could receive federal stimulus funding or how many offenders could be court ordered to pay restitution. The DOC does not believe this would impact any state, federal, or local funds.

**Oversight** does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's no impact for fiscal note purposes.

#### Senate Amendment (SA) 2:

§221.105 – DOC reimbursements to counties

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes according to a hearing from September of 2019, DOC testified that the state owes approximately \$40 million to counties. It was estimated to reach \$45 million in FY 2020. There is a 9-month lag in payments by DOC to counties which are paid on a first-come, first-serve basis. This is a funding delay not a processing delay. Funding is made on a quarterly basis. The current reimbursement rate is \$22.58/day. According to the department budget request, program expenditures have totaled:

FY 2018	\$43,716,122 (actual)
FY 2019	\$43,330,190 (actual)
FY 2020	\$42,758,409; (actual)
FY 2021	\$52,080,948; (planned) and
FY 2022	\$43,770,272 (HB 9, 2021)

County billing requests are detailed by prisoner name and the number of days held. DOC audits the information and makes payment to the county.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Oversight assumes by deleting the language in this section, there will not be a direct fiscal impact. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

Senate Amendment (SA) 3:

§217.195 – Prison canteen funds

Officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer (STO)** state §217.195.3(3) requires interest and moneys earned on such investments currently credited to the General Revenue Fund to be credited to the Inmate Canteen Fund.

Listed below are the average daily balances for the months of July through December 2020:

July	\$6,588,940
August	\$6,669,476
September	\$6,158,167
October	\$5,914,689
November	\$5,771,371
December	<u>\$5,575,394</u>
Total	\$36,678,037

The estimated average daily balance is \$6,113,006 (\$36,678,037 / 6). The STO's effective rate of return for FY 2021 is 0.5%. The estimated yield on state funds is 0.50 percent. If interest rates increase, the STO could increase its rate of return and the fiscal note would increase. Therefore,

the estimated loss of interest to General Revenue is approximately \$25,471 for FY 2022 (10 months) and \$30,565 for FY 2023 and FY 2024 ( $\$6,113,006 * 0.005$ )

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** did not expect a fiscal impact from this legislation since the Inmate Canteen Fund is currently operating within the proposed statutory guidelines. The addition of reentry services as an allowable expenditure will be subject to appropriation from the legislature.

Oversight notes any unexpended balance in the pre-August 28, 2021, inmate canteen fund shall be transferred to the post-August 28, 2021, inmate canteen fund established under subsection 3 of §217.195. The balance in this fund at December 31, 2020, was \$5,779,967. This will allow for the DOC to include some additional allowable expenditures to this fund. For purposes of this fiscal note, Oversight will show a one-time transfer in and out of this fund of \$5.8 million in FY 2022.

§§217.199 and 221.065 – Hygienic products to offenders

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. In FY20, the DOC was appropriated additional funding to support these costs.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

**Oversight** contacted the DOC to determine the amount of funding appropriated to them for feminine hygiene products. From a new decision item beginning in FY 2020, the DOC was appropriated \$113,574 in General Revenue funds. This amount, combined with the \$114,774 in funding already within DOC's budget, brings the total department appropriations for feminine hygiene products to \$228,348 for FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022 as no changes were made to the appropriation in FY 2021 or requested in FY 2022.

In response to a similar legislation from 2021 (SB 128), officials from the **St. Joseph Police Department** and **St. Louis County Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Boone County Sheriff's Department** stated these items are currently supplied to detainees at no cost and as needed or requested.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Cape Girardeau County Sheriff's Department** and the **Clay County Sheriff's Department** responded but did not provide a fiscal impact.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Lewis County Sheriff's Department** stated feminine products are provided at no cost to the inmate.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Ellisville Police Department** stated this will have a very minor impact but both reasonable and appropriate.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from the **Crestwood Police Department** stated no discernible fiscal impact. The Crestwood Police Department already supplies these items when necessary.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (HB 318), officials from **Clinton County, the Ellington Police Department, the Kansas City Police Department, the Kimberling City Police Department, and the St. John Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

**Oversight** notes there may be some county or city jails that do not provide both tampons and napkins for free. Therefore, the impact to local governments will be presented as \$0 or (Unknown).

This section of the bill contains an emergency clause.

Senate Amendment (SA) 4:

§217.243 – Non-emergency medical examination of inmates

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal creates provisions relating to non-emergency medical examinations of inmates. This legislation mandates a 50-cent copay be assessed to offenders for each nonemergency medical exam or treatment, unless the offender is indigent. Co-pays are not charged for preventative care, emergency care, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, along with others.

Section 217.243 states that no inmate shall be denied needed medical treatment because of a lack of ability to pay. Inmates shall receive appropriate medical care based on their present need, without regard to financial status. Therefore, the department assumes this proposed legislation of charging a co-pay will likely generate minimal revenue.

This proposal could require additional administrative resources with determining whether a visit requires a co-pay, processing a green check for the co-pay, and determining indigent status. It is unknown at this time who would be required to process the co-pay, who would determine the indigent status, or how many additional staff would be needed to accommodate the increase in grievances and appeals this legislation may incur. Therefore, it is unknown how many additional staff and FTE would be needed for each site.

The department could likely see an increased number of indigent offenders and, therefore, additional hygiene and legal supplies would be required. The actual cost of this is unknown at this time.

According to this proposal, offenders will not be charged a co-pay for staff referrals. This may result in offenders going to non-medical staff with their medical issues, and non-medical staff being involved in making a determination for a referral. It is unknown how many offenders would require and seek non-emergency exams or treatments without a staff referral. Due to these circumstances, the department assumes an unknown cost/savings impact.

**Oversight** assumes the DOC would be able to absorb any additional responsibilities this proposal may have on the agency. Oversight also assumes the state would not receive a material amount of additional proceeds as a result of the 50 cents per medical visit charge. Oversight assumes the 50 cents charge would be handled entirely within the inmate's account within the correctional institution's system. For example, if the inmate spent 50 cents on a medical visit, this would reduce the amount available to be spent by the inmate in the institutional canteen. Therefore, Oversight will not reflect a direct fiscal impact to the state's General Revenue Fund from this proposal.

Senate Amendment (SA) 5, AA:  
§191.1165- Medication assisted treatment

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) uses a combination of medication, counseling, and behavioral treatment to treat substance use disorders. As written, this bill requires the DOC to provide MAT services, to include the following medications, to offenders diagnosed with substance use disorders.

- (1) Buprenorphine [tablets];
- (2) Methadone;
- (3) Naloxone;
- (4) [Extended-release injectable] Naltrexone; and
- (5) Buprenorphine/naloxone combination

Currently, DOC's prison healthcare provider does administer Naloxone (brand name Narcan/Enzio), a medication that rapidly reverses the effects of opioids, to offenders who are believed to have overdosed. In addition, the DOC partners with the Gateway Foundation, Corizon and the Department of Mental Health – Division of Behavioral Health (DMH/DBH; provides funding through Recidivism Reduction (RR)-MAT) to offer MAT services (counseling/behavioral treatment, a Vivitrol injection prior to release to the community, and post-release Vivitrol injections in the community, if necessary) to DOC offenders that have participated in one of its substance use treatment programs prior to release. The other medications - buprenorphine, methadone, oral naltrexone and buprenorphine/naloxone combination are not being prescribed in DOC's prisons.

MAT has been shown to be a very effective means of treating those with substance use disorders; however, DOC's current contracts for healthcare services and substance use treatment services do not include MAT. Thus, if passed, this legislation would require the DOC to process amendments/rebids to add these services. Adding these services would have a significant fiscal impact on the DOC as additional funding would have to be appropriated to cover the increased contract costs.

At intake, 46% of Missouri's prison population report a history of prescription drug, illicit drug and/or alcohol use. Research indicates that approximately 58% of those confined in prisons have a substance use disorder (Connolly, 2019). It is reasonable to assume offenders likely under-reported their use at intake and that the true incidence is much closer to 58%. Therefore, this is the percentage that will be used to estimate the impact of this bill on the DOC.

Approximately 13,340 (23,000 x 58%) of the offenders incarcerated in Missouri prisons have a substance use disorder. Methamphetamine is still the most common drug of choice among the Missouri offender population; however, opioid use disorders are definitely on the rise and when paired with alcohol use disorders are conservatively estimated to affect 4,002 (13,340 x 30%) incarcerated offenders. What is unknown is how many of these 4,002 individuals would choose to participate in MAT services if given the opportunity.

**Oversight** contacted DOC officials regarding the assumption that 30% of incarcerated offenders are assumed to have both a drug use disorder and an alcohol use disorder. DOC officials indicated this is partially an educated guess based on offender information provided at the time they enter prison and partially a "best guess". Since DOC cannot estimate the number of offenders that would choose to participate in MAT services, Oversight assumes costs are likely to exceed the lower estimate provided by DOC (as stated in the next paragraph) as that estimate is for the lowest cost medication.

**DOC** states, as indicated in the following table, the average medication costs to treat opioid/alcohol use disorders varies greatly depending on the medication prescribed. Assuming all 4,002 individuals diagnosed with opioid/alcohol use disorders chose to participate in the MAT program, the estimated annual cost for medications would range from \$1,000,500 - \$72,036,000.

MEDICATION	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST PER OFFENDER	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST TO TREAT 4,002 OFFENDERS WITH THIS MEDICATION
Buprenorphine (tablets)	\$1,000	\$4,002,000
Buprenorphine/Naloxone Combination (sublingual)	\$5,000	\$20,010,000
Naltrexone (tablets)	\$250	\$1,000,500
Naltrexone (extended release injectable)	\$18,000	\$72,036,000
Methadone	\$2,500	\$10,005,000



Other costs associated with this bill are the additional FTE the healthcare or substance abuse treatment services providers will have to employ to provide the required counseling and behavioral treatment services associated with MAT. As DOC's current contracts do not include a staffing pattern to support MAT department-wide, it is likely these costs would be passed on to the DOC. Also, DOC's prisons will either have to earn accreditation as Opioid Treatment Programs or contract with Opioid Treatment Programs to prescribe methadone to the offender population ([Certification of Opioid Treatment Programs, 42 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) 8](#)). And finally, physicians, physician's assistants and nurse practitioners will have to complete additional training to prescribe Buprenorphine and Buprenorphine/Naloxone (combination). All of these considerations have an unknown fiscal impact on the department.

**Oversight** has no information to the contrary and assumes, for fiscal note purposes, that DOC MAT costs will, subject to appropriations, likely exceed \$1,000,500 annually (General Revenue).

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** state the DMH may be a state entity responsible for the care of detained persons under this bill as Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI) or Incompetent to Stand Trial (IST) individuals are committed to DMH state hospitals pursuant to Chapter 552 while criminal charges are pending. DMH assumes this bill would require assessments for substance use disorders by qualified licensed physicians and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) if recommended for this population.

In a given year, DMH will have 23 individuals in contracted county jails for which probable cause has been found under the Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) act and approximately 233 individuals in county jails awaiting admission for restoration of competency in a criminal trial. DMH assumes evaluations and re-evaluations to be completed for these individuals will be conducted by existing DMH staff.

Medications	Dosing	Monthly Cost
Naltrexone (Vivitrol)	380mg once every 4 weeks	\$1,136
Oral Naltrexone	50 mg daily	\$19.58
Buprenorphine and Naloxone (Suboxone)	Buprenorphine 8mg/naloxone 2mg SL film once daily	\$114.00 (depends on product used)
Buprenorphine (Subutex)	8mg daily	\$37.31
Disulfiram (Antabuse)	250mg to 500mg daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$93.60 (250mg)</li> <li>• \$402.00 (500mg)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Acamprosate (Campral)</a>	666mg three times daily	\$108.00
Modafinil (Provigil)	200mg daily	\$23.70 (200mg)
<a href="#">Mirtazapine (Remeron)</a>	15mg to 45mg daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$8.51 (15mg)</li> <li>• \$10.75 (45mg)</li> </ul>
Bupropion SR (Wellbutrin SR)	150mg to 300mg daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$13.31 (150mg)</li> <li>• \$26.62 (300mg)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Gabapentin (Neurontin)</a>	1800mg daily	\$6.93
Baclofen (Lioresal)	30mg to 80mg daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$8.70 (30mg)</li> <li>• \$24.48 (80mg)</li> </ul>
Topiramate (Topamax)	25mg to 400mg daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2.28 (25mg)</li> <li>• \$19.80 (400mg)</li> </ul>

Estimated % with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) – 35%

Oral naltrexone would likely be the preferred medication because it is cheaper than the injectable form and not a controlled substance and most jails are ill equipped to handle controlled medications.

35% of 256 yearly total = 90

Estimated % with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) – 10%

Oral naltrexone would likely be the preferred medication because it is cheaper than the injectable form and not a controlled substance and most jails are ill equipped to handle controlled medications.

10% of 256 yearly total = 26

Estimated Yearly Cost for Treatment

To treat the 116 individuals (90AUD + 26 OUD) for year would be:  
 116 individual x \$19.58 oral naltrexone per month x 12 months = \$27,255 drug costs

Total cost would be \$22,712 for FY22, \$27,255 for FY23 and beyond.

**Oversight** has no information to the contrary and will present the costs provided by DMH for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation from 2021 (SCS SB 521), officials from the **Kansas City Police Department** and the **St. Louis County Police Department** 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.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties, St. Louis City, and police and sheriff's departments were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A general listing of political subdivisions included in our database is available upon request.

L.R. No. 0457S.02P  
Bill No. Perfected SS for SB 212  
Page **12** of **17**  
April 8, 2021



<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>INMATE CANTEEN FUND</b>			
<u>Income - STO</u> (§217.195) Interest Earned to fund instead of General Revenue Fund (SA 3) p. 4-5	\$30,565	\$30,565	\$30,565
<u>Transfer-In to New - DOC (§217.195)</u> Transfer-in from Canteen Fund post- August 28, 2021 (SA 3) p. 4-5	\$5,800,000	\$0	\$0
<u>Transfer-Out from Old - DOC</u> (§217.195) Transfer- out from Canteen Fund pre-August 28, 2021 (SA 3) p. 4-5	(\$5,800,000)	\$0	\$0
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE INMATE CANTEEN FUND</b>	<b><u>\$30,565</u></b>	<b><u>\$30,565</u></b>	<b><u>\$30,565</u></b>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT - COUNTY OR CITY JAILS</b>			
<u>Costs</u> - (\$221.065) Healthcare products expense (SA 3)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT - COUNTY OR CITY JAILS</b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

OPERATION OF CANTEENS AND COMMISSARIES BY DOC (Section 217.195)

Under current law, the chief administrative officer of a correctional center may operate a canteen or commissary for the use and benefit of the offenders with the approval of the Division Director. Each correctional center keeps revenues received from the canteen or commissary to purchase the goods sold and other operating expenses.

Under this act, the Director of the Department of Corrections must approve the creation and operation of any canteen or commissary. This act also creates the "Inmate Canteen Fund" in the state treasury which shall consist of funds received from the inmate canteens. Any proceeds generated from this fund shall be expended solely for the purpose of improving inmate recreational, religious, educational, and reentry services.

This act repeals the current "Inmate Canteen Fund", which receives the remaining funds from sales of the canteen or commissary.

### HYGIENIC PRODUCTS TO OFFENDERS (Sections 217.199 and 221.065)

This bill specifies that the Director of the Department of Corrections must ensure that tampons and sanitary napkins are available for free to offenders while they are confined in any of the Department's correctional centers. The Director must ensure that the products conform with applicable industry standards. Additionally, every sheriff and jailer who holds a person in custody pursuant to a writ or process for a criminal offense must ensure that tampons and sanitary napkins are available for free to such person in custody, in a quantity that is appropriate for the health care needs of the person. The sheriff or jailer must ensure that the products conform with applicable industry standards. The General Assembly may appropriate funds to assist the Director or sheriffs and jailers in fulfilling their duties.

This section of the bill contains an emergency clause.

### MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (Section 191.1165)

Under this act, the Department of Corrections and all other state entities responsible for the care of persons detained or incarcerated in jails or prisons shall be required to ensure all such persons are assessed for substance abuse disorders; shall make available certain medication-assisted treatment services, consistent with a treatment plan developed by a physician; and shall not impose any arbitrary limitations on the type of medication or other treatment prescribed or dose or duration of the recommended services.

This act also modifies the list of covered medications to include formulations of buprenorphine other than tablets and formulations of naltrexone other than extended-release injectable formulations.

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

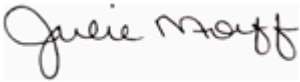
### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Corrections  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol  
Office of the Governor  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Treasurer  
Crestwood Police Department  
Ellington Police Department  
Ellisville Police Department  
Kansas City Police Department

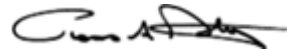


L.R. No. 0457S.02P  
Bill No. Perfected SS for SB 212  
Page **17** of **17**  
April 8, 2021

Kimberling City Police Department  
St. John Police Department  
St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
Boone County Sheriff's Department  
Cape Girardeau County Sheriff's Department  
Clay County Sheriff's Department  
Lewis County Sheriff's Department  
Clinton County



Julie Morff  
Director  
April 8, 2021



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
April 8, 2021