

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 5940S.07T
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed CCS for SS for SB 1421
Subject: Crimes and Punishment; Criminal Procedure; Professional Registration and
Licensing; Department of Public Safety
Type: Original
Date: June 30, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies 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 2033)
General Revenue*	Could exceed (\$2,698,428 to \$3,198,428)	Could exceed (\$2,614,455)	Could exceed (\$3,129,202)	Could exceed (\$3,477,456)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	Could exceed (\$2,698,428 to \$3,198,428)	Could exceed (\$2,614,455)	Could exceed (\$3,129,202)	Could exceed (\$3,477,456)

*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. DOC estimates the offender population would increase by approximately 130 by year seven under this legislation.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Board of Private Investigator Examiners Fund (1802)	(\$83,396)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators and Professional Surety Bail Bonds Agents Fund	\$5,591	\$154,571	(\$81,618)	\$0
Insurance Dedicated Fund (1566)	\$98,559	\$119,710	\$35,105	\$123,613
PR Fees Fund (1689)*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Missouri Expungement**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	\$20,754	\$274,281	(\$46,513)	\$123,613

* Transfer-In and expenses net to zero.

** Transfers-in, gifts, grants, bequests and expenses net to \$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Federal*	\$0 or (Up to \$555,876)	\$0 or (Up to \$1,111,753)	\$0 or (Up to \$2,779,382)	\$0 or (Up to \$5,558,765)
Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds	\$0 or (Up to \$555,876)	\$0 or (Up to \$1,111,753)	\$0 or (Up to \$2,779,382)	\$0 or (Up to \$5,558,765)

*Potential loss due to non-compliance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
General Revenue	4 FTE	5 FTE	6 FTE	8 FTE
Insurance Dedicated Fund (1566) (savings)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)
PR Fees Fund	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	4 FTE	5 FTE	6 FTE	8 FTE

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

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

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Local Government	\$0	\$0	(Unknown)	(Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§27.020 – Staffing of the Attorney General’s Office

Oversight notes this provision authorizes the Attorney General to appoint commissioned and noncommissioned investigators. Commissioned investigators shall take an oath of office, shall comply with all peace officer standards, and shall receive a certificate of appointment, a copy of which shall be filed with the Secretary of State, providing for the same powers of arrest of peace officers in any matter in which the Attorney General is appointed or assigned. Additionally, commissioned investigators may assist law enforcement agencies.

Officials from the **Attorney General’s Office** did not respond to **Oversight’s** request for fiscal impact for this proposal. Oversight assumes there will be no fiscal impact from this section.

§43.500 – Administration of Criminal Justice

Oversight notes this section provides that the administration of criminal justice shall include the discretion to disclose closed mobile video recordings. Oversight assumes there will be no fiscal impact from this section.

§43.530 -Criminal History Records

Oversight reached out to the Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP) with questions relating to changes in Chapter 43. MHP stated the changes in this chapter simply gives authority to increase fees, not actual revenue itself.

§56.265 – Compensation for Prosecuting Attorneys

Oversight notes the provisions of §56.265.1(1) state a full-time prosecuting attorney of a charter, first or second-class county, or of a city not within a county shall receive a compensation of 100% of a circuit judge salary (\$182,427). There are five charter counties, thirteen 1st class counties and three 2nd class counties along with the City of St. Louis.

Oversight notes the provisions of §56.265.1(2) state a full-time prosecuting attorney of 3rd and 4th class counties shall receive compensation equal to 95% of an associate circuit judge or (\$159,441). There are 89 3rd class counties and four 4th class counties.

Oversight notes a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive compensation equal to 30-60% of an associate circuit judge or (\$50,350 to \$100,700).

Oversight does not have the information to determine which counties have full-time or part-time prosecuting attorneys on staff and what their current salaries are.

Oversight assumes §56.265.9 sets up the Missouri State Prosecutorial Service Grant Fund to help supplement salaries for 3rd and 4th class counties based on need. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 or (Unknown) transfer from General Revenue going into the Missouri State Prosecutorial Service Grant Fund and a \$0 or (Unknown) transfer from this fund to 3rd and 4th class counties.

§§160.3300, 302.302 & 304.070 – Failing to Stop for a School Bus

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Administrative Impact

To implement the proposed legislation, the Department will:

- Update Missouri driver guide
- Update Missouri motorcycle operator manual
- Update website information
- Update interactive applications for automated responses to customers through online system
- Work with MSHP and OSCA to define new charge codes and conviction codes for new 5-point violation

FY 2027 – Driver License Bureau

Associate Research Data Analyst 240 hrs. x \$31.16 per hr. = \$7,478

Research/Data Analyst 280 hrs. x \$37.14 per hr. = \$10,399

Administrative Manager 80 hrs. x \$51.40 per hr. = \$4,112

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

Associate Research/Data Analyst 40 hrs. x \$31.16 per hr. = \$1,246

Total = \$23,235

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

DOR notes: Implementation Consultant Fee 250 hrs. x \$225 per hour = **\$56,250**

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

Revenue Impact

DOR notes statistical information is not available to confirm the possible school bus stop violations that may result in points assessment and suspensions.

The work will be absorbed without additional staffing unless volume of violations would require FTE to manage daily operations. If such occurs, the Department would be required to submit a request for budget appropriations.

In response to similar legislation, HCS for HB 2742 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** assumed there is no measurable fiscal impact to the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services. The enactment of new crimes creates 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, HCS for HB 2742 (2026), officials from the **High Point R-III School District** assumed there would be a fiscal impact but did not provide any additional information.

Oversight notes, per the Office of the State Courts Administrator, the following misdemeanor convictions for violations of §304.050:

2025	0
2024	128
2023	102
2022	75
2021	62

Oversight notes there were no felony convictions for the same time period.

Oversight notes this proposal adds fines for violations of §304.050.1:

- \$500 to \$1,000 for a first offense
- \$1,000 to \$2,000 for a second offense (within a five-year period)
- \$1,500 to \$3,000 for a third offense (within a five-year period)

In addition, no court shall suspend any portion of these fines, and they may not be disposed of through the State Fine Collection Center or by paying the fine without an appearance in open court.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state Section 304.070 is modified to include violations of subsection 1 of section 304.050 that result in serious physical injury as class D felonies.

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.

§§195.417 and 579.060 – Limits on Selling or Purchasing Certain Drugs

In response to similar legislation, HB 1036 (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 this agency.

§210.1700 – Residential and Overnight Camp Background Checks

Oversight notes this section requires any overnight or residential camp staff member or volunteer to receive a qualifying background check. Oversight assumes this section will not have a fiscal impact.

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

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume 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

DOR notes: 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.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Office of the Director** state it is unknown/unclear what level of funding will be needed for this education and awareness campaign.

§§320.405 and 650.240 – Deputy Boiler Inspectors

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Division of Fire Safety (DPS-DFS)** state DPS-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 DPS-DFS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DPS-DFS could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DPS-DFS could request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state:

Section 320.405.1(3) of the proposed legislation defines the term state-inspected facility as “any building or occupancy required under Missouri law or regulation to undergo fire-safety inspections conducted by, or under the authority of the Division [of Fire Safety within the Department of Public Safety]. The term ‘state-inspected facility’ shall not include facilities licensed under chapter 198.”

Section 320.405.2 requires the Division of Fire Safety to, by rule, adopt Missouri fire and life safety standards establishing certain minimum requirements for fire safety.

Section 320.405.3 requires the fire and life safety standards be applied to state-inspected facilities under specific conditions beginning January 1, 2028.

Section 320.405.4 exempts state-inspected facilities existing prior to August 28, 2026 from complying with the fire and life safety standards.

Section 320.405.5 allows any city, county, or fire protection district to adopt more stringent requirements and prohibits political subdivisions from applying less stringent requirements to any facility regulated under this section.

Section 320.405.6 requires compliance with the Missouri fire and life safety standards to be verified by the Division of Fire Safety or an authorized local jurisdiction; requires state-inspected facilities to meet applicable requirements prior to licensure, certification, or approval to operate; and allows the Division of Fire Safety to issue correction orders, re-inspections, or occupancy limitations as authorized by law.

DHSS, Division of Regulation and Licensure’s (DRL) Bureau of Environmental Health Services (BEHS) is responsible for the licensure and regulation of Missouri lodging facilities. The proposed legislation would require BEHS to revise regulations to reflect the change in state law.

The Division of Regulation and Licensure’s (DRL) Section for Health Standards and Licensure (HSL) is responsible for the licensure and regulation of Prescribed Pediatric Extended Care (PPEC) facilities. HSL may experience minor additional work as a result of the proposed legislation, which would be conducted within the normal ebb and flow of work scope.

It is assumed that the Department can absorb the costs of this bill with current resources. However, if the workload significantly increased or other legislation was enacted, additional resources would be requested through the appropriation process.

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

§§324.1100 - 374.051 - Professional Bail Bondsman and Surety Recovery Agent Act

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** assume §324.1102 adds the profession and renames the board to the Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents consisting of ten members.

Board members may receive compensation and are reimbursed for travel costs and actual and necessary expenses. No mention of the number of board meetings. Section 324.1102 also creates the Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents Fund. No language regarding transferring current funds to this fund.

Licensee/Revenue

363 Bail Bond Agents

\$550 Initial License Fee (limited by statute)

\$500 Biennial Renewal Fee (limited by statute)

98 General Bail Bond Agents

\$550 Initial License Fee (limited by statute)

\$500 Biennial Renewal Fee (limited by statute)

5 General Bail Bond Corporations

\$550 Initial License Fee (limited by statute)

\$500 Biennial Renewal Fee (limited by statute)

18 Surety Recovery Agents

\$550 Initial License Fee (limited by statute)

\$500 Biennial Renewal Fee (limited by statute)

- Projected revenue reflects fees collected for all categories of licensure.
- A 3% growth rate has been estimated.
- It is estimated that the collection of renewal fees will begin in FY 2028.
- If the number of licensees largely vary from the number estimated above, the licensure fees will be adjusted accordingly.

In summary, DCI assumes revenue of \$244,200 in FY 2028 (484 licensees x \$500 + 4 licensees (3% growth) x 4) and \$1,650 (3 x \$550) in FY 2029 to the newly created Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents Fund as a result of the implementation of the changes in this proposal.

Staffing-Estimated at PR current staffing salaries

1 Customer Service Representative, at \$39,227 annually, needed to provide technical support, process applications for licensure, and respond to inquiries related to the licensure law and/or rules and regulations.

“Professional Bail Bondsman and Surety Recovery Agent Licensure Act” appears to mirror current laws regulating bail bond and surety recovery agents but now transfers regulatory oversight to Division of Professional Registration creating a board. This would reduce the need for 1 FTE of a Regulatory Auditor in the Insurance Divisions. Creating a reduction to the Insurance Dedicated Fund.

Oversight will reflect estimated revenues from licenses to the newly created Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents Fund and the board-specific expenses to the Professional Registration Fees Fund (1689), with a transfer from the newly created fund to support the FTE expense.

Oversight notes, according to DCI, this proposal is moving these requirements from one division to another. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a savings of 1 FTE to the Insurance Dedicated Fund (1566) and also a loss of fees that was once collected into the Insurance Dedicated Fund and now will be deposited into the Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents Fund as estimated by DCI.

According to section 324.1102.9, all money held in the Board of Private Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners Fund (0802) shall be transferred to the newly created fund, Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents Fund. As of February, 2026, there was a current balance of \$82,396.32 in the Board of Private Investigator Examiners Fund. (0802). Oversight will reflect a transfer-out of these funds to the newly created fund.

§454.1050 - "Bentley and Mason's Law"

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state this section would have an impact on Show-Me Courts and possibly other systems. It is estimated the fiscal impact would be \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to develop a new Child Support module.

Oversight has no information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will present the fiscal impact of this proposal as provided by OSCA.

In response to similar legislation, SB 235 (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.

§§557.035 & 565.097 – Masked Intimidation

Officials from the **DOC** assume §557.035 adds §565.097 to the list of offenses which the state may believe to have been knowingly motivated by “race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, or disability of the victim or victims”, for which a class E felony may be charged.

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 violent E felony.

For each new violent class E felony, the department estimates two people could be sentenced to prison and one to probation. 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 could be on parole. Probation sentences could be 4 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 6 additional offenders in prison and 3 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

Section 565.097 creates the offense of masked intimidation if that person intentionally intimidates any other person while concealing their face with a mask. The penalty is a class E felony for the first offense, a class D felony for the second offense, and a class C felony for a third or subsequent offense.

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, a new class D felony, and a new class C felony.

For each new violent class E felony, the department estimates two people will be sentenced to prison and one 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 6 additional offenders in prison and 3 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2029.

For each new violent class D felony, the department estimates four people will be sentenced to prison and four 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 16 additional offenders in prison and 16 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2030.

For a 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.

§§569.086, 569.117 & 569.119 – Telecommunications Infrastructure

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

§569.117 – Damage of a Critical Infrastructure Facility

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 willfully or maliciously 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 of service.

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.

§569.119 – Unauthorized Possession of Regulated Metals

Officials from the **DOC** state Section 569.119 creates the offense of unauthorized possession of certain copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material, which is a class E felony, unless it is shown that the material was unlawfully obtained from a critical infrastructure facility or the person has a prior offense for the same, in which case it is a class D 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 D 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.

In response to similar legislation, SCS for SB 903 (2026), 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 similar legislation, SCS for 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.

Section 570.010 is modified to include §570.137 which defines the new crime of gift card fraud and the prescribed sentences for this conduct. Gift card fraud between \$750 and \$25,000 is a class D felony and if more than \$25,000 is a class C felony.

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 D felony or a 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 D felony and a new 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.

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 similar legislation, HCS for HB 1990 (2026), 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.

§571.030 – Carrying of Weapons by the Attorney General

In response to similar legislation, SB 1205 (2026), 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.

§§577.800, 589.900 & 589.902 – Interception of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol (MHP)** state this legislation involves combatting the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft systems that pose a threat to the safety and security of communities and institutions in the State of Missouri. The Patrol would need to purchase unmanned aircraft system (UAS) detection, identifying, monitoring, tracking, and mitigation (DIMIT-M) technologies to support public safety officials in the protection of the public and critical infrastructure from nefarious or unlawful use of UAS. The Patrol's primary objective is to ensure the MHP has the resources, training, and operational capacity to detect, track, identify, and—where authorized—mitigate UAS threats. The Patrol's goals are to strengthen their preparedness, protect critical infrastructure, mass gatherings, and sensitive government operations from UAS threats and support the deployment of fixed or portable systems for UAS detection, tracking, identification, and—where authorized—mitigation, consistent with applicable laws. Two (2) additional FTE and all associated equipment would be needed.

Oversight notes, in response to the previous version, MHP noted a cost for Counter Drone Equipment estimated at \$1.7M in FY27 with a continued cost of approximately \$190,000 per year.

Upon further inquiry, **MHP** stated that the Patrol recently received a grant to cover the associated costs of the counter drone equipment. The Patrol will still require the costs of required FTE and all assigned personal equipment.

Oversight does not have any information contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the impact as provided by MHP for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **DOC** state section 577.800 expands the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility to include a critical infrastructure facility. The penalty is an infraction, unless it is used to deliver a weapon, in which case it is a class B felony, or to deliver a controlled substance, in which case it is a class D 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 and a new class B 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, 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 22 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

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 4 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2035.

In response to similar legislation, HB 2587 (2026), 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 similar legislation, HB 2587 (2026), officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** assumed the proposal will have no measurable fiscal impact.

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

This proposal has an emergency clause.

§579.022 – Delivery of a Controlled Substance

Officials from the **DOC** state 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 **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.

§§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. The bill modifies sections 579.065 and 579.068 by adjusting the amounts of fentanyl and carfentanil associated with the definitions and penalties for drug trafficking in the first degree and drug trafficking in the second degree.

Section 579.065 changes the minimum amount of fentanyl from ten to three milligrams, and any amount of carfentanil, a class B felony. It changes the minimum amount of fentanyl from twenty to fourteen milligrams, and more than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil, a class A felony.

Section 579.068 changes the minimum amount of fentanyl from ten to three milligrams, and any amount of carfentanil, a class C felony. It changes the minimum amount of fentanyl from twenty to fourteen milligrams, and more than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil, a class B felony.

Regarding section 579.065, in FY 2025, the department totaled 20 new prison admissions and 20 new probation cases for sentences of trafficking drugs in the first degree.

Regarding section 579.068, in FY 2025, the department totaled 144 new prison admissions and 196 new probation cases for sentences of trafficking drugs in the second degree.

When an offender is sentenced to imprisonment the department receives a sentence and judgement form which contains information on the conviction(s) and sentence(s). Most sentence and judgement forms for drug related offenses do not notate the type or amount of the drug associated with the conviction.

Given that the drug associated with the offense, and any amount associated with the drug, is unknown in the majority of cases, the department is unable to estimate the number of new admissions related to the possession and or distribution of fentanyl or carfentanil. Therefore, the DOC will assume an **unknown cost impact** to this legislation.

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

In response to similar legislation, HB 1625 (2026), 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 similar legislation, Perfected HB 49 (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 this agency.

§590.1300 – Training Program for Missouri Rangers

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Director's Office (DPS-DO)** assume this proposal requires the POST Commission to establish a training program for the Missouri Rangers. POST will need at least one (1) FTE to manage this process (screen applicants, approve lesson plans and training providers, process applications, etc.)

Oversight notes the DPS-DO will need one FTE, a Program Coordinator. DPS-DO also will require a one-time ITSD cost of \$2,000. Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the Department of Public Safety – Director's Office.

§§610.141, 610.143, and 610.144 – Expungement

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state the fiscal impact on Show-Me Courts and possibly other systems would be approximately \$2,250,000, appropriated over three years (\$750,000 per year), and thereafter, \$500,000 annually to manage the system.

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

Officials from the **DOC** state this legislation creates provisions relating to expungement. Expunging these records for the specified offenses in §610.141, through destruction, or removal will result in an increase in workload for the Department's Institutional Records Officers, as they are the custodian of records for DOC's offender files. This may also affect records kept at Probation and Parole Offices.

While the department assumes a \$0 - Unknown impact, there is some concern for tracking previous medical, mental health, substance use treatment, and education records should the offender return to supervision by the DOC. The DOC anticipates the unknown impact will exceed \$250,000 annually.

If there should be a significant number of additional requests for expungement or a significant expansion in the number of offenses that could be expunged, it could result in additional costs to the DOC.

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (can absorb) to DOC's (unknown) impact to General Revenue beginning FY30 since §610.141 provides that records will be closed starting no later than January 1, 2028.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)** state the bill does not exclude offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle. This could result in a variance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). 49 CFR 391.15 addresses disqualification of drivers (CDL and non-CDL CMV drivers). A driver who is convicted of a disqualifying offense is disqualified for one year from the date of conviction for first offenders and 3 years after the date of conviction if during the previous 3 years preceding the conviction date the driver was convicted of a disqualifying offense possessing or using a Schedule 1 substance while on duty. A CMV driver convicted of possession of marijuana while on duty is a disqualified driver. If prior non-violent possessions of marijuana convictions are wholly expunged from the criminal records, CMV drivers who would be disqualified under the FMCSRs could potentially be allowed to drive.

In addition, 49 CFR 392.4 prohibits possession or use of any Schedule 1 substance. With marijuana being a Schedule 1 substance at the federal level, commercial motor vehicle drivers are prohibited from possessing and using marijuana in a CMV while on duty.

If a variance with federal law is found, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Program funding (MCSAP) could be withheld. Missouri's FY26 MCSAP award is anticipated to be around \$11,117,529.

The penalty imposed upon states found to be in non-compliance can be as harsh as withholding all MCSAP funding, or potential withholding amounts are as follows:

YEAR 0 (during the FY that FMCSA notifies Missouri of its noncompliance): up to 5%	\$555,876
YEAR 1 (next full fiscal year): up to 10%	\$1,111,753
YEAR 2 (2nd full fiscal year): up to 25%	\$2,779,382
YEAR 3+ (ongoing until variance resolved): not more than 50%.	\$5,558,765

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and, therefore, Oversight will reflect the potential loss of federal funding as provided by MoDOT. Oversight will reflect the fiscal impact as \$0 (Missouri is not found to be out of compliance) up to the amounts listed above (Missouri is found to be out of compliance with federal rules).

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol** assume these provisions will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation, SCS for SB 854 (2026), 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.

Officials from the **St. Louis County Police Department** state the proposed legislation would make certain offenses that meet outlined criteria eligible for automatic expungement which may incur a significant cost to the Department.

The amount of requests provided to the police record room would significantly increase, although, it would be unknown by how much. In order to process these requests at least two additional full-time police record clerks would need to be hired. The cost of one full-time police record clerk with fringe benefits is \$65,273 annually which with two new employees would amount to at least \$130,546 annually. It should be noted that this does not include additional costs that would be incurred by current employees who would be responsible for training the new record clerks on how to process expungements. Additionally, it should also be considered that record clerks receive an annual pay raise so each year the cost will continue to increase annually.

Oversight notes the cost of additional personnel and other costs required by the St. Louis County Police Department to implement the provisions of this proposal. Oversight is unable to project a statewide cost. Therefore, the impact to local governments will be presented as (Unknown, greater than \$130,546).

In response to similar legislation, SB 19 (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 this agency.

§610.144 – Establishes “Missouri Expungement Fund”

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** assume this proposal may have some impact on their organization, but there is no way to quantify that amount currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol** assume the provision will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight notes the provisions of this proposal provide that the Missouri Expungement Fund shall consist of monies deposited into the fund from any source, but not limited to gifts, donations, grants and bequests. The Office of State Courts Administrator, the Department of Public Safety, and the ITSD within the Office of administration shall expend moneys from the fund, upon appropriation, on the Statewide Court Automation System and the Missouri Criminal History Record Information System for purposes specified in the bill.

Oversight assumes, for fiscal note purposes, there will be unknown contributions as well as a general revenue transfer coming into the fund with the expenses noted by OSCA for section 610.141; income and expenses will net to \$0.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from **Department of Corrections** state:

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact for DOC

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 130 additional offenders in prison and 257 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2036.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	Change in probation & parole officers	Total cost for probation and parole	# to probation & parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	39	(\$11,123)	(\$368,913)	1	(\$84,732)	52	(\$453,645)
Year 2	78	(\$11,123)	(\$884,946)	2	(\$202,395)	104	(\$1,087,341)
Year 3	111	(\$11,123)	(\$1,284,533)	3	(\$307,283)	162	(\$1,591,816)
Year 4	129	(\$11,123)	(\$1,522,692)	3	(\$284,986)	191	(\$1,807,679)
Year 5	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,565,186)	4	(\$419,763)	223	(\$1,984,950)
Year 6	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,596,490)	4	(\$388,076)	242	(\$1,984,566)
Year 7	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,628,420)	5	(\$537,656)	255	(\$2,166,074)
Year 8	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,660,988)	5	(\$495,443)	256	(\$2,156,431)
Year 9	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,694,208)	5	(\$500,711)	257	(\$2,194,919)
Year 10	130	(\$11,123)	(\$1,728,092)	5	(\$506,029)	257	(\$2,234,121)

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.

Officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender (SPD)** stated per the National Public Defense Workload Study, the new charge contemplated by Section 565.097, would take approximately fourteen 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.

Officials from the **SPD** state the addition of sections 569.117, 569.119 and 570.137, would take approximately twenty-two hours of SPD work for each A misdemeanor, thirty-five hours of work for each E or D felony and fifty-seven hours of work for each new C felony filed. Because the number of cases that will be filed under these statutes 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.

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.

Below are examples of some of the state and local funds which court costs are distributed to.

	Fee Amount
Basic Civil Legal Services Fund	\$8.00
Clerk Fee	\$15.00 (\$12 State/\$3 County)
County Fee	\$25.00
State Court Automation Fund	\$7.00
Crime Victims' Compensation Fund	\$7.50
DNA Profiling Analysis Fund	\$15.00
Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Fund	\$1.00
Motorcycle Safety Trust Fund	\$1.00
Brain Injury Fund	\$2.00
Independent Living Center Fund	\$1.00
Sheriff's Fee	\$10.00 (County)
Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Attorney Training Fund	\$5.00
Prosecuting Attorney Training Fund	\$5.00 (\$2.50 State/\$2.50 County)
Spinal Cord Injury Fund	\$2.00

Officials from the **Office of the Governor (GOV)** state this bill adds to the Governor's current load of appointment duties. Individually, additional requirements should not fiscally impact the Office of the Governor. However, the cumulative impact of additional appointment duties across all enacted legislation may require additional resources for the Office of the Governor.

Officials from the GOV assume the proposal cost of the proposal can be absorbed. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Public Safety (Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control and Capitol Police), Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Conservation, Office of the State Treasurer, Phelps County Sheriff, Branson Police Department, Kansas City Police Department, Northwest Missouri State University, University of Central Missouri, and Missouri Lottery Commission** 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.

Officials from the **Department of Mental Health** defer to the **Office of Administration** for the potential fiscal impact of this proposal.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other local political subdivisions, law enforcement agencies, utilities, and schools 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.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note 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	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Cost – DPS-MHP</u> (§§217.850, 577.800, and 632.575)				Could exceed...
Personal Service	(\$221,808)	(\$226,244)	(\$230,769)	(\$240,092)
Fringe Benefits	(\$195,391)	(\$199,298)	(\$203,284)	(\$211,497)
Expense and Equipment	(\$206,839)	(\$53,784)	(\$53,784)	(\$55,957)
<u>Total Costs – MHP</u>	(\$624,038)	(\$479,326)	(\$487,837)	(\$507,546)
FTE Change – MHP	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
<u>Cost – DPS-MHP</u> (§§217.850, 577.800, and 632.575)	\$0	(\$193,469)	(\$193,469)	(\$193,469)
<u>Cost – DOR</u> (§§160.3300, 302.302 & 304.070) FUSION	(\$56,250)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – DPS-DO</u> (§590.1300)				Could exceed...
Personal Service	(\$44,429)	(\$54,381)	(\$55,469)	(\$57,710)
Fringe Benefits	(\$31,483)	(\$38,208)	(\$38,646)	(\$40,207)
Expense and Equipment	(\$13,583)	(\$11,730)	(\$11,965)	(\$12,448)
<u>Total Costs – DPS-DO</u>	(\$89,495)	(\$104,319)	(\$106,080)	(\$110,365)
FTE Change – DPS-DO	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (§610.141) Expungement of records	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Transfer Out – To the Missouri Expungement Fund</u>	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$500,000)
<u>Cost – DOC</u> (§§304.070, 557.035, 565.097, 569.117, 569.119, 570.137, 577.800)				
Personal Service	(\$42,932)	(\$104,066)	(\$157,662)	(\$273,435)
Fringe Benefits	(\$30,881)	(\$74,854)	(\$113,405)	(\$196,681)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Exp. & Equip.	(\$10,919)	(\$23,475)	(\$36,216)	(\$67,540)
Total Costs - DOC	(\$84,732)	(\$202,395)	(\$307,283)	(\$537,656)
FTE Change - DOC	1 FTE	2 FTE	3 FTE	5 FTE
<u>Cost – DOC (§§304.070, 557.035, 565.097, 569.117, 569.119, 570.137, 577.800)</u> Increased incarceration costs	(\$368,913 to Unknown)	(\$884,946 to Unknown)	(\$1,284,533 to Unknown)	(\$1,628,420 to Unknown)
<u>Cost – OSCA (various sections) Increase in potential court costs</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Cost – DOC (§§579.065 and 579.068) Changes to trafficking drugs felony charges relating to fentanyl/carfentanil</u>	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
<u>Cost – (§56.265) To counties to supplement 3rd and 4th class counties salaries for prosecuting attorneys</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
<u>Cost – DOR (§301.287) FUSION</u>	(\$225,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – OSCA (§454.1050) New child support module</u>	(\$500,000 to \$1,000,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	Could exceed (\$2,698,428 to \$3,198,428)	Could exceed (\$2,614,455)	Could exceed (\$3,129,202)	Could exceed (\$3,477,456)

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	4 FTE	5 FTE	6 FTE	8 FTE
BOARD OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR EXAMINERS FUND (1802)				
<u>Transfer Out –</u> (§§324.2100 - 374.051) to Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators and Professional Surety Bail Bonds Agent Fund	<u>(\$83,396)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE BOARD OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR EXAMINERS FUND (1802)	<u>(\$83,396)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
BOARD OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS, PRIVATE FIRE INVESTIGATORS AND PROFESSIONAL SURETY BAIL BONDS AGENTS FUND				
<u>Revenue Gain – DCI</u> (§§324.2100 - 374.051) licensing fee	\$0	\$244,200	\$1,650	\$0

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
<u>Transfer In</u> – (§§324.2100 - 374.051) from Board of Private Investigators Examiners Fund (1802)	\$83,396	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Transfer Out</u> – to PR Fees Fund (1689) (§§324.2100 - 374.051)	(\$77,805)	(\$89,629)	(\$83,268)	\$0
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE BOARD OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS, PRIVATE FIRE INVESTIGATORS AND PROFESSIONAL SURETY BAIL BONDS AGENTS FUND	<u>\$5,591</u>	<u>\$154,571</u>	<u>(\$81,618)</u>	<u>\$0</u>
INSURANCE DEDICATED FUND (1566)				
<u>Savings</u> – DCI (§§324.2100 - 374.051)				
Personal Service	\$56,078	\$68,639	\$70,012	\$70,712
Fringe Benefits	\$36,168	\$43,943	\$44,495	\$44,940
Equipment and Expense	\$6,313	\$7,728	\$7,882	\$7,961
<u>Total Savings</u> – DCI	<u>\$98,559</u>	<u>\$120,310</u>	<u>\$122,389</u>	<u>\$123,613</u>
FTE Change – DCI	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)
<u>Loss</u> – DCI (§§324.2100 - 374.051)				
Licensing Fee	\$0	(\$600)	(\$87,284)	\$0
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE INSURANCE DEDICATED FUND	<u>\$98,559</u>	<u>\$119,710</u>	<u>\$35,105</u>	<u>\$123,613</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
Estimated Net FTE Change on Insurance Dedicated Fund (1566)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)	(1 FTE)
PR FEES FUND (1689)				
<u>Transfer In</u> – (§§324.2100 - 374.051) from Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators and Professional Surety Bail Bonds Agent Fund	\$77,805	\$89,629	\$85,268	\$86,121
<u>Cost</u> – DCI (§§324.2100 - 374.051)				
Personal Service	(\$32,689)	(\$40,012)	(\$40,812)	(\$41,220)
Fringe Benefits	(\$26,761)	(\$32,429)	(\$32,750)	(\$33,078)
Equipment and Expense	(\$18,355)	(\$17,189)	(\$11,706)	(\$11,823)
<u>Total Cost – DCI</u>	<u>(\$77,805)</u>	<u>(\$89,629)</u>	<u>(\$85,268)</u>	<u>(\$86,121)</u>
FTE Change – DCI	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON PR FEES FUND (1689)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on PR Fees Fund (1689)	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
MISSOURI EXPUNGEMENT FUND				
<u>Revenue Gain</u> – (§610.144) Gifts, grants, donations	\$0	\$0	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
<u>Transfer In</u> – (§§610.141 - 610.144) From General Revenue	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$500,000
<u>Cost</u> - OSCA (§§610.141 - 610.144) Show-Me Courts & Other System updates and maintenance	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$750,000)	(\$500,000)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE MISSOURI EXPUNGEMENT FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FEDERAL FUNDS				
<u>Revenue Loss</u> – MODOT (§§610.141) Non-compliance with Federal rules	\$0 or (Up to \$555,876)	\$0 or (Up to \$1,111,753)	\$0 or (Up to \$2,779,382)	\$0 or (Up to \$5,558,765)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FUDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$555,876)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$1,111,753)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$2,779,382)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$5,558,765)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Fully Implemented (FY 2033)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
<u>Cost – Local Political Subdivisions (\$610.144.2) To expunge records</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies and creates provisions relating to public safety.

INVESTIGATORS APPOINTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SECTION 27.020)

This act authorizes the Attorney General to appoint commissioned and noncommissioned investigators. Commissioned investigators shall take an oath of office, shall comply with all peace officer standards, and shall receive a certificate of appointment, a copy of which shall be filed with the Secretary of State, providing for the same powers of arrest of peace officers in any matter in which the Attorney General is appointed or assigned. Additionally, commissioned investigators may assist law enforcement agencies.

CRIMINAL RECORDS IN THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY (SECTIONS 43.500 AND 43.530)

This act modifies the definition of "administration of justice" to include the discretion of the superintendent of the Highway Patrol to disclose closed mobile video recordings. Currently, the maximum fee paid by an entity requesting records is \$15. This act increases the maximum fee to \$20. Upon the establishment of a fingerprinting system within the central repository, the superintendent shall collect the current vendor fee for device usage by a requesting entity. The fee may be increased as provided in the act.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SALARY (SECTION 56.265)

This act provides that a full-time prosecuting attorney of a charter, first or second class county, or of a city not within a county, shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of a circuit judge.

A full-time prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge or ninety-five percent of the compensation of a circuit judge if such salary is approved by the county commission.

Under this act, a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive between thirty and sixty percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. The county salary commission has the discretion to determine the salary of part-time prosecuting attorney. The act provides that the salary of a prosecuting attorney shall not be lowered during the tenure of such attorney.

Any county with a vacancy in the office of the prosecuting attorney for more than sixty days may consolidate with one contiguous county with a sitting prosecuting attorney if the county commission of each county votes unanimously to establish a cooperative regional prosecuting attorney's office. The sitting prosecuting attorney shall then be the prosecuting attorney of the region for the remainder of their term, or until the Governor appoints a prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy. Regional prosecuting attorneys shall be full-time prosecuting attorneys and shall be compensated the same as a prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county.

This act establishes the Missouri State Prosecutorial Services Grant Fund. The money in this fund shall be allocated to counties of the third and fourth classification on the basis of need to assist counties to be in compliance with prosecuting attorney compensation provisions.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (SECTIONS 160.3300, 302.302 AND 304.070)

School districts may install and operate school bus safety cameras on school buses to be used for the detection of violations of current law, provided that such use is approved by a vote of the school district board of directors. Any image or video recorded by such cameras that is not used for the purpose of enforcing violations shall be deleted no later than one hundred eighty days from the date of capture. No image or video captured by such camera shall be used by a political subdivision for violation detection or enforcement as part of any automated camera system designed to detect traffic violations and issue citations. Prosecuting attorneys may introduce any image or video captured by a school bus safety camera as evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Conviction of failure to stop for a school bus that is receiving or discharging students will result in five points on a driver's license.

Any driver who fails to stop for a school bus while it is receiving or discharging children and whose driver has in the manner prescribed by law given the signal to stop, and the failure to stop results in the physical injury of a child shall be guilty of a class E felony. If the failure results in a serious physical injury, the driver shall be guilty of a class D felony. For a first offense, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least five hundred dollars but not more than one thousand dollars. For a second offense within a five-year period, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least one thousand dollars but not more than two thousand dollars.

For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least one thousand five hundred dollars, but not more than three thousand dollars. No court shall suspend any portion of the fines established under this act.

Violations under this act shall not be disposed of through the state fine collection center or by payment of a fine without an appearance in open court. The defendant shall appear in person or by attorney for disposition.

The driver's license of any person found guilty of a first violation of current law may be suspended by the Director of Revenue, with such suspension at the discretion of the court. For persons found guilty of a second offense within a five-year period, the Director of Revenue shall suspend their driver's license for ninety days. For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, the Director shall suspend their driver's license for one hundred eighty days. Such suspensions shall be mandatory and shall be in addition to any other driver's license suspension or revocation required or authorized under current law.

LIMITS ON SELLING OR PURCHASING CERTAIN DRUGS (SECTION 195.417 & 579.060)

Current law prohibits the sale, purchase, or dispensation of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine to the same individual in a 12-month period in an amount greater than 43.2 grams. This act changes that yearly limit to 61.2 grams.

The act requires, beginning on October 1, 2026, any manufacturer of compounds, mixtures, or preparations specified in the act to pay monthly fees to the administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system. The fee levels are to be set by the administrator. No manufacturer will be assessed fees based upon transactions attributable to the compounds, mixtures, or preparations of any other manufacturer.

This act provides that a manufacturer commits the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if the manufacturer knowingly fails to pay the fees required by this act.

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR OVERNIGHT AND RESIDENTIAL CAMP STAFF (SECTION 210.1700)

This act requires each staff member and volunteer of a overnight or residential camp to receive a qualifying criminal background check.

MASON'S LAW (SECTION 301.287)

This act establishes "Mason's Law". At the time of motor vehicle registration, a resident of this state with a health condition or disability that limits or impairs the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement may apply to the Department of Revenue for a designation that shall be associated with the person's motor vehicle license plate number and be available to law enforcement.

Upon approval of the application, the Department shall notify the Missouri State Highway Patrol and the Highway Patrol shall prepare an entry in the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES). Such entry shall remain active for five years, unless the applicant requests such designation be removed from the system. Upon expiration of the five-year period, a renewal form may be filed with the Department to renew the designation.

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY STANDARDS (SECTION 320.405)

Under this act, the Missouri Division of Fire Safety shall adopt standards that establish minimum requirements for fire protection, means of egress, fire-resistance, detection and alarm systems, suppression systems, emergency operations, and related safety measures for state-inspected facilities. The Division may incorporate nationally recognized fire and building safety standards, but shall not adopt in whole any model code. The Division shall review the Missouri fire and life safety standards at least every five years and may update such standards.

Beginning January 1, 2028, the standards adopted by the Division shall apply to state-inspected facilities under the following conditions:

- Initial construction of a state-inspected facility;
- Major renovation affecting means of egress, detection, alarm, or suppression systems;
- Transfer of ownership, including sale, conveyance, merger, or change in controlling interest;
- Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation work where the total cost or scope of work equals or exceeds fifty percent of the facility's pre-improvement market value.

Any existing state-inspected facility shall be considered lawfully nonconforming and shall not be required to comply with the standards adopted by the Division.

PROFESSIONAL SURETY BAIL BOND AGENTS (SECTIONS 324.1100 - 374.051)

This act transfers the licensing of professional surety bail bond agents from the Department of Commerce and Insurance to the Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents ("Board"). The Board shall increase from seven members to ten members with three new members being actively engaged in the general bail bond business or surety recovery for the previous five years.

The Board of Private Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners shall be abolished upon the appointment by the Governor and confirmation of the Senate of the professional surety bail bond agent members of the Board. The rules of the former Board of Private Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners shall be deemed adopted by the newly created Board until revised, amended, or repealed. Any person licensed under current law as a bail bond agent prior to the appointment and confirmation of the professional surety bail bond agent members of the Board shall be considered licensed by the Board.

This act repeals the cap on the cost of the initial training and biennial continuing education for bail bond agents.

This act also modifies the remedies available following a finding by the Administrative Hearing Commission resulting from a complaint for causes of a refusal to issue or renew a license or in lieu of filing such a complaint. Specifically, this act repeals the provision allowing for agreements for a monetary penalty or forfeiture payable to the state. Additionally, this act repeals the provision allowing the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance ("Director") to issue a cease and desist order or to seek injunctive relief whenever it appears that any person is acting as a bail bond agent or surety recovery agent without a license or otherwise violating the law. Furthermore, this act repeals the provision allowing for the Director to conduct investigations.

BENTLEY AND MASON'S LAW (SECTION 454.1050)

This act establishes "Bentley and Mason's Law". Under this act, if a person is convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to the offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content, such offense caused the death of a parent or guardian, and a surviving parent or guardian files a petition to receive child maintenance from the convicted person, such person shall pay, pursuant to a court order, child maintenance to the child of the deceased parent or guardian in an amount and duration as specified in the act.

If the person ordered to pay child maintenance is unable to make maintenance because such person is imprisoned or otherwise confined, then the person shall have up to one year after release from incarceration to begin payment, including any arrearage.

If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action and obtains a judgment against the person prior to any child maintenance order under this section, no maintenance shall be ordered. If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action after maintenance is ordered, the maintenance order shall offset the judgement. No funds received from the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund shall result in a reduction of a child maintenance order under this act.

OFFENSE OF MASKED INTIMIDATION (SECTIONS 557.035 AND 565.097)

A person commits the offense of masked intimidation if the person intentionally harasses, intimidates, or threatens any other person while hiding or concealing their face with a mask, hood, or any other article or device for the purpose of concealing their identity and with the intent to place another person in reasonable fear for their physical safety. The offense is a class E felony unless it is a second or subsequent offense, in which case it is a class D felony. This offense shall also be considered a hate offense punishable as a class E felony when the state believes that the offense was knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, or disability of the victim.

This act shall not apply to any person wearing a mask or otherwise covering one's face in certain cases, including for holidays, the occupation of the person, weather, artistic or theatrical production, emergencies, or religious purposes. Additionally, nothing in this act shall be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment.

DAMAGE ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES (SECTIONS 569.086, 569.117 AND 569.119)

The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure.

The act modifies the definition of "critical infrastructure facility".

The act repeals certain provisions relating to committing the offense of trespass on a critical infrastructure facility.

This act creates the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility. A person commits the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, if he or she:

- (1) Purposely damages, destroys, or tampers with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility, or
- (2) Recklessly damages, destroys or tampers with a critical infrastructure facility, or removes any component of a critical infrastructure facility, excluding equipment.

Subject to the exceptions described in the act, the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility is subject to certain penalties described in the act.

If the damage to a critical infrastructure facility causes interruption, impairment, or degradation of service, the offense shall be a class C felony regardless of value.

The value of damages under the act shall be determined pursuant to current law, as described in the act.

Any person who violates these provisions shall be required to make restitution and perform community service, as specified in the act.

This act creates the offense of unauthorized possession of certain metals used in telecommunications infrastructure. A person commits the offense of unauthorized possession of certain metals used in telecommunications infrastructure if the person:

- (1) Knowingly possesses copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material; and
- (2) Is not a person authorized to possess such material.

Certain persons are authorized to possess copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material, as specified in the act. Such authorization does not apply to a person who knows that such materials were unlawfully obtained.

Classifications of the offense are described in the act.

If conduct constituting an offense under these provisions also constitutes an offense under any other provision of law, the person may be prosecuted under either or both provisions subject to certain provisions of current law.

OFFENSE OF GIFT CARD FRAUD (Sections 570.010 and 570.137)

This act creates the offense of gift card fraud. A person commits this offense if he or she alters or tampers with a gift card or its packaging; devises a scheme to obtain a gift card or gift card redemption information from a gift card holder, issuer, or seller by means of deceit; or uses a gift card or gift card redemption information that has been obtained in violation of this provision for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value. The offense is a class C felony if the value of the gift card, gift card redemption information, or money, goods, services or other thing of value is \$25,000 or more. The offense is a class D felony if the value is at least \$750 but less than \$25,000. If the value is less than \$750, the offense is a class A misdemeanor.

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS (SECTION 571.030)

This act adds the Attorney General and any assistant attorney general to exemptions from certain violations of the offense of unlawful use of a weapon.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT (SECTION 577.800, 589.900, & 589.902)

This act modifies provisions relating to the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft in certain areas. Under current law, it is a criminal offense to operate an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility. This act modifies this offense by also making it unlawful to operate an unmanned aircraft within the boundary of any critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, or within a vertical distance of four hundred feet from the ground and within the boundary of such facility.

The definition of "open-air facility", as used in this provision, is modified by decreasing the requisite capacity from 5,000 or more people to 500 or more people.

Under current law, any delivery of a gun, knife, weapon, or other article by an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility shall be punished as a class B felony. This act adds delivery of any explosive device or material, and adds critical infrastructure as a location where such deliveries are prohibited.

Law enforcement officers are authorized to take necessary mitigation measures, as described in the act, against an imminent threat posed by an unmanned aircraft system to public safety. This act provides that any unmanned aircraft seized pursuant to this act shall be subject to forfeiture under the criminal activity forfeiture act.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

OFFENSES RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING (SECTION 579.022, 579.065, & 579.068)

Under current law, one of the elements of the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death is knowing that the substance is mixed with another controlled substance. This act repeals that element.

Currently, the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class B felony if the person knowingly distributes, delivers, manufactures, or produces, or attempts to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce more than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil. Under this act, more than three grams of fentanyl or any amount of carfentanil is a class B felony.

Under current law, the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class A felony if the amount of fentanyl or carfentanil is twenty milligrams or more. This act provides that fourteen or more milligrams of fentanyl or more than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil is a class A felony.

Currently, the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class C felony if the person knowingly possesses or has under his or her control, purchases or attempts to purchase, or brings into this State more than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, and is a class B felony if the amount is twenty milligrams or more. This act provides that more than three milligrams of fentanyl or any amount of carfentanil shall be a class C felony. Fourteen milligrams or more of fentanyl or more than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil shall be a B felony.

MISSOURI RANGERS PROGRAM (SECTION 590.100)

This act requires the POST Commission to establish a training program to be known as the "Missouri Rangers", and shall establish minimum standards for training instructors, training centers, and training programs that focus on preventing and responding to emergency or violent crisis situations in school settings.

The arrest powers granted to any person who successfully completes the Missouri Rangers training program shall be limited to weapons offenses and any trespass offense involving school property, provided that such provision shall not apply to any person who is an active law enforcement officer.

The training program shall be established by the POST Commission. The program shall not be longer than one hundred sixty hours and shall consist of state and federal constitutional and statutory law; firearms training; close quarter combat; implicit and racial bias; active shooter training; defensive tactics; and any other related training deemed necessary by POST.

The POST commission is granted the authority to promulgate rules for continuing education training for the Missouri Rangers.

A certificate of Missouri Ranger training program completion and a Ranger badge shall be issued to any person that successfully completes the training program. A copy of such certificate shall be provided to the director of the Department of Public Safety.

Under this act, the outermost garment of the Missouri Ranger uniform must display the title "RANGER" in capitalized block letters. This act also requires that each Ranger use a level three retention holster while on duty.

Finally, for the purpose of liability, workers' compensation, and any other employment-related matter, each Ranger shall be an employee of the school that hires them and shall have qualified immunity.

EXPUNGEMENT (SECTIONS 610.141, 610.143, AND 610.144)

This act provides that all eligible offenses, as defined in the act, shall automatically be expunged as a matter of law upon eligibility. These provisions shall apply retroactively to any arrest, charge, trial, or conviction for which there is an electronic record. The result of the expungement shall be a closure of the record and restoration of rights, as described in the act.

The central repository shall, at least once a week, automatically screen criminal history records for eligible offenses. All eligible offenses shall be automatically expunged by the central repository, according to the process outlined in the act. Any agency releasing investigative reports shall treat such information as a closed record where it related only to an expunged offense under this act.

An offender shall be limited to three misdemeanor and two felony expungements under this act and current law provisions for expungement.

Beginning January 1, 2028, the Highway Patrol shall submit a report to listed legislative committees with statistical information regarding expungements under this act.

This provisions of this act shall be effective when technically feasible for both the Office of State Courts Administrator and the central repository.

Records of arrest, indictments pending trial, and convictions of crimes shall no longer be reported if at any time after conviction it is learned that a full pardon or expungement has been granted for that conviction or at any time after arrest or indictment it is learned that a conviction did not result. The Attorney General is granted authority to seek injunctive or other relief if there is a violation of this provision. An employer, volunteer organization, or landlord shall be immune from liability under this provision for any misconduct by an individual whose record was expunged if the misconduct relates to the criminal history record that was expunged.

The act creates the "Missouri Expungement Fund". The Office of State Courts Administrator and the Department of Public Safety shall expend money from the fund on the statewide court automation case management system and the Missouri criminal history record information system for purposes outlined in the act.

DEPUTY BOILER INSPECTORS (SECTION 650.240)

This act repeals the appointment experience requirements for deputy boiler inspectors and requires deputy inspectors to meet the requirements as set forth by the most current Codes/Standards of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspector for an Inservice Inspector at the time of appointment.

This act contains an emergency clause.

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 Corrections
Missouri Lottery Commission
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Social Services
Missouri Department of Conservation
Office of Administration
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the Secretary of State
Department of Health and Senior Services
Office of the Governor
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Office of the State Treasurer
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Department of Transportation
Office of the State Public Defender
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Department of Mental Health
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Public Safety
 Missouri Highway Patrol
 Capitol Police
 Division of Fire Safety
 Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control
 Director's Office
City of Kansas City
Phelps County Sheriff's Department
Kansas City Police Department
St. Louis County Police Department
Northwest Missouri State University

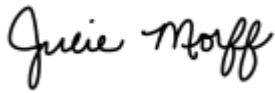
L.R. No. 5940S.07T

Bill No. Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed CCS for SS for SB 1421

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June 30, 2026

University of Central Missouri
Branson Police Department
High Point R-III



Julie Morff
Director
June 30, 2026



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
June 30, 2026