

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0353H.02C  
Bill No.: HCS for HB 242  
Subject: Consumer Protection; Criminal Procedure; Civil Procedure; Civil Penalties  
Type: Original  
Date: February 17, 2021

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Bill Summary: This proposal changes the laws regarding telecommunication practices.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

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

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

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

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

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

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

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office (AGO)** assume the proposal would not fiscally impact their agency.

**Oversight** inquired the AGO regarding the number of cases resolved in the past and the amount collected in judgements. The money received for judgements goes to the Merchandising Practices Revolving Fund (0631). This is the information they provided:

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

Oversight has requested information regarding FY 2020, but has not received it yet from the AGO.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** state this proposal creates a new class E felony for unlawful caller identification spoofing.

DOC has no prior data relating to these charges, therefore, the department estimates an impact comparable to the creation of a new class E felony. As such, the department will use the standard response for a new class E felony. For each new nonviolent class E felony, the department estimates one person will be sentenced to prison and two to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class E felony offense is 3.4 years, of which 2.1 years will be served in prison with 1.4 years to first release. The remaining 1.3 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the Department is estimated to be 2 additional offenders in prison and 7 on field supervision by FY24.

**Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class E Felony (nonviolent)**

	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
<b>New Admissions</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Probation</b>										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Change (After Legislation - Current Law)</b>										
Admissions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Cumulative Populations</b>										
Prison	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parole			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Probation	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Impact</b>										
Prison Population	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Field Population	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
<b>Population Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

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

In December 2019, the DOC reevaluated the calculation used for computing the Probation and Parole average daily cost of supervision and revised the cost calculation to be the DOC average district caseload across the state which is 51 offender cases per officer. The new calculation assumes that an increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a change in costs/cost avoidance equal to the cost of one FTE staff person. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offenders are assumed to be absorbable.

In instances where the proposed legislation would only affect a specific caseload, such as sex offenders, the DOC will use the average caseload figure for that specific type of offender to calculate cost increases/decreases. For instances where the proposed legislation affects a less specific caseload, DOC projects the impact based on prior year(s) actual data for DOC's 48 probation and parole districts.

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

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for <b>prison</b>	# to probation & parole	Cost per year	Total cost for <b>probation and parole</b>	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	1	(\$7,756)	(\$6,463)	2	absorbed	\$0	(\$6,643)
Year 2	2	(\$7,756)	(\$15,822)	4	absorbed	\$0	(\$15,822)
Year 3	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,139)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,139)
Year 4	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,461)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,461)
Year 5	2	(\$7,756)	(\$16,791)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$16,791)
Year 6	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,127)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,127)
Year 7	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,469)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,469)
Year 8	2	(\$7,756)	(\$17,818)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$17,818)
Year 9	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,175)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,175)
Year 10	2	(\$7,756)	(\$18,538)	7	absorbed	\$0	(\$18,538)

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

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

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

**Oversight** assumes the offenders charged under this proposal would not be indigent and will not qualify for SPD's services and will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes.

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

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

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

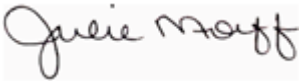
FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill establishes the "Caller ID Anti-Spoofing Act" which creates the offense of caller identification spoofing, which a person commits if he or she enters or causes to be entered false information into a caller ID service with the intent to deceive, defraud, or mislead the recipient of the call or the person places a call knowing that false information was entered into a caller ID service with the intent to deceive, defraud, or mislead the recipient of the call. The offense is a class E felony. The bill provides exceptions to the offense. The recipient of any call in which the caller uses false caller ID information shall have standing to recover punitive damages against the caller in an amount up to \$5,000 per call. Call recipients may bring action under this section as members of a class. Finally, the Attorney General may initiate legal proceedings or intervene in legal proceedings on behalf of call recipients.

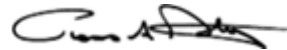
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the Attorney General  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the State Public Defender  
Office of Prosecution Services  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Public Safety – Missouri Highway Patrol



Julie Morff  
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February 17, 2021



Ross Strobe  
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February 17, 2021