

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0705-04
Bill No.: Perfected HCS for HBs 187 & 235
Subject: Children and Minors; Domestic Relations; Marriage and Divorce
Type: # Updated
Date: April 17, 2009
 # Updated to reflect response received from Office of the Secretary of State.

Bill Summary: The proposal revises various sections relating to judicial procedures.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
General Revenue	\$191,703	(\$237,175)	(\$935,463)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund	\$191,703	(\$237,175)	(\$935,463)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Statewide Court Automation	\$83,333	\$100,000	\$100,000
# Technology	(\$1,741,375)	(\$1,633,250)	(\$1,800,000)
# Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	(\$1,658,042)	(\$1,533,250)	(\$1,700,000)

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.
 This fiscal note contains 16 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
General Revenue	0.5	1.5	1.5
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0.5	1.5	1.5

Estimated Total Net Effect on All funds expected to exceed \$100,000 savings or (cost).

Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund expected to exceed \$100,000 (cost).

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Office of Administration, Office of the Governor, Department of Economic Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health and Senior Services, Department of Revenue, and the State Treasurer's Office** assume the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their agencies.

In response to a previous version of the proposal (HCS for HBs 187 & 235, LR # 0705-04), officials from the **Department of Public Safety – Director's Office** assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their agency.

Officials from the **Office of Prosecution Services (OPS)** assume the potential fiscal impact on county prosecuting attorneys will depend on the extent to which law enforcement agencies choose to enforce this provision and/or are able to enforce this provision. If law enforcement agencies make arrests under this provision, there may be an impact based on the additional cases that may be filed. OPS assumes this legislation would not have any significant fiscal impact on the OPS.

Oversight assumes county prosecutors could absorb any increase in cases referred to prosecutors within existing resources.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State – Administrative Rules Division (SOS)** assume 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 proposal for Administrative Rules is less than \$2,500. The SOS recognizes this is a small amount and does not expect additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the SOS can sustain with their core budget. Any additional required funding would be handled through the budget process.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 475.375 – Removal of Disqualification to Purchase Firearm

Officials from the **Office of the Attorney General (AGO)** assume the proposed changes to Section 475.375 allow a person previously adjudged mentally incompetent or involuntarily committed to petition for removal of firearms restrictions, and assigns the AGO the duty to defend in various counties of the State. The number of such cases is unknown, but AGO assumes it would require 0.5 FTE Assistant Attorney General II (at \$37,500 per FTE) in light of the additional travel requirements. AGO assumes the cost to be approximately \$33,000 in FY10 and approximately \$36,000 in subsequent years.

Section 476.055 – Statewide Court Automation Fund

Oversight assumes the proposed legislation would extend the September 1, 2009, expiration date of the Statewide Court Automation Fund and the statewide court automation fund fees until September 1, 2019. The balances in the fund for fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008 are as follows:

**Statewide Court Automation Fund (0270)
 from
 Fund Activity Report**

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Receipts	Disbursements/JV's	Transfers/IAB	Ending Balance
2008	\$523,044.68	\$5,684,275.66	(\$4,176,715.19)	(\$1,286,070.86)	\$744,534.29
2007	\$573,953.71	\$5,334,765.18	(\$4,608,026.49)	(\$777,647.72)	\$523,044.68
2006	\$407,097.67	\$4,753,205.91	(\$3,449,035.10)	(\$1,137,311.77)	\$573,953.71
Avg	\$501,365.35	\$5,257,415.58	(\$4,077,925.59)	(\$1,067,010.12)	\$613,844.23

Oversight assumes the proposal would result in continued revenues and costs to the Statewide Court Automation Fund in fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012. Based on the data from the past three fiscal years, Oversight assumes the proposal would result in average revenues of approximately \$5,300,000, costs of approximately \$4,100,000, and transfers of approximately (\$1,100,000), resulting in a net increase to the Statewide Court Automation Fund of approximately \$100,000 per fiscal year. FY 2010 amounts have been adjusted to reflect 10 months.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 478.264 – Probate Commissioners converted to Associate Circuit Judges

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (CTS)** assume beginning January 1, 2010, no new probate or deputy probate commissioners shall be appointed under Sections 478.265 to 478.267, RSMo. This section does not reference 478.268, RSMo, the probate commissioner in Greene County. Currently, there are four probate commissioners, one in the 16th, 21st, 22nd, and 31st judicial circuits. There are three deputy probate commissioners, one in the 16th, 21st, and 22nd judicial circuits. The probate commissioners in the 16th, 21st, and 22nd judicial circuits receive the same salary as a circuit court judge; thus, it is assumed the conversion will produce an annual cost savings of approximately \$33,354, plus the fringe benefits difference once implemented.

Oversight assumes it is unknown when this change will occur, as it is after the probate commissioner serving reaches compulsory retirement age, dies, resigns, or is removed. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight has reflected no savings.

Section 478.325 – Convert Probate and Drug Court Commissioners to Associate Circuit Judges

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (CTS)** assume no new state-funded probate or drug commissioners shall be appointed. All probate and drug commissioners and deputy commissioners serving on January 1, 2010, shall complete their current term as commissioner. Upon completion of their current term, the drug court commissioner positions in the 12th, 24th, 31st, and 42nd judicial circuits shall convert to associate circuit judge positions and shall be subject to election at the general election immediately preceding the end of the current commissioner term.

Upon completion of their current term, the drug court commissioner positions in the 12th, 33rd, and 35th judicial circuits will each lose a commissioner position. The 22nd judicial circuit will lose two drug court commissioner positions. One of these commissioner positions shall be converted to a circuit court judge in the 38th judicial circuit. One of each of the remaining converted associate circuit judges will go to the 16th, 20th, 31st, and 40th judicial circuits. It is unclear in which order the counties will receive the converted associate circuit judge positions.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Section 478.57 – 38th Judicial Circuit

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (CTS)** assume, beginning January 1, 2011, the legislation would add one circuit judge to the 38th judicial circuit. It is assumed a commissioner position will be vacated by this date. The 38th judicial circuit judge will cost an additional \$11,118, plus fringes and will require a court reporter, at \$55,012 per year, plus fringes. The fiscal impact of this conversion will be approximately \$66,130 per year, plus fringes.

Sections 488.012 and 488.075 – Circuit Clerk’s Record Preservation Fund

In response to a similar proposal from the 2008 Session (HB 1930, LR # 4403-01), officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator (CTS)** assumed beginning September 1, 2008, the proposed legislation would impose a \$4.00 court cost in all civil and criminal cases, including municipal and ordinance violations. This money is to be deposited into the circuit clerk’s record preservation fund, which is created in the legislation. While there are still problems interpreting the intent of these provisions, CTS is providing a response based on what they think the intent is.

CTS calculation takes into account the fact that felony collection rates are only between 50% and 60%, and misdemeanor collection rates average 80%. This court cost is assessed on misdemeanor and felony cases. Since these defendants often do not have steady employment or cash reserves, the court often gives the defendants the period of probation to pay the costs and fines. Therefore, the revenue generated the first year is less than that generated in subsequent years. CTS assumes the felony collection rate increases over a period of four years, which CTS believes to be the average probation served for felonies. The collection rate for misdemeanors increases over two years, the average probation time for misdemeanants.

Exclude Fine Collection Center:

Based on a 50% felony collection rate, CTS calculations indicate that the legislation will produce \$1,898,794 in the 1st 12 months, \$2,070,755 in the 2nd 12 months, \$2,087,176 in the 3rd 12 months, and \$2,103,598 annually thereafter. Based on a 60% felony collection rate, CTS calculations indicate that the legislation will produce \$1,902,078 in the 1st 12 months, \$2,077,323 in the 2nd 12 months, \$2,097,029 in the 3rd 12 months, and \$2,116,735 annually thereafter.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Include Fine Collection Center:

Based on a 50% felony collection rate, CTS calculations indicate that the legislation will produce \$2,368,558 in the 1st 12 months, \$2,540,519 in the 2nd 12 months, \$2,556,940 in the 3rd 12 months, and \$2,573,362 annually thereafter. Based on a 60% felony collection rate, CTS calculations indicate that the legislation will produce \$2,371,842 in the 1st 12 months, \$2,547,087 in the 2nd 12 months, \$2,566,793 in the 3rd 12 months, and \$2,586,499 annually thereafter.

For fiscal note purposes, **Oversight** assumes the revenues generated would range from a low using CTS estimates of a 50% felony collection rate and excluding collections made by the fine collection center to a high using CTS estimates of a 60% felony collection rate and including collections made by the fine collection center. Oversight has adjusted the estimates to reflect the \$3.00 fee in the proposal, instead of the \$4.00 fee in last year's proposal. The FY 10 estimates reflect 10 months of collections due to the August 28, 2009 effective date. Oversight assumes \$2.00 will be retained by the circuit clerk in the record preservation fund for the preservation of records. \$1.00 will be forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of State for preservation of local records.

Oversight assumes the circuit clerks will utilize any revenues generated by the provisions in the proposed legislation for the costs of record storage, microfilming, preservation, public access of circuit court records, and any other allowable costs.

Various Sections – Corporations and LLC Filings

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** did not respond to Oversight's request for fiscal impact. However, in response to a previous version of the proposal (HCS for HBs 187 & 235, LR # 0705-04) , officials assumed the proposal will allow the SOS to charge an additional fee for expedited filings; it will allow corporations to change the due date of their corporate registration report; it will allow corporations to elect to file their corporate registration report biennially; it will reduce the fee for LLCs organizing online; and it will extend the amount of time a corporation has from thirty days to ninety days before the SOS is required to administratively dissolve a corporation for failure to file their registration report.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The proposal would require the SOS to notify limited liability companies and limited partnerships 30 days in advance of the expiration of the LLC or the partnership's duration and allow the LLC or partnership to extend the duration. If the duration is not extended by the LLC or partnership, the SOS will notify the LLC or partnership it has 60 days to extend before being administratively dissolved by the SOS. Upon dissolution, the SOS must notify the LLC or partnership it has been administratively dissolved.

SOS estimates the fiscal impact of the proposal as follows:

Expedited fees: SOS Estimates 2 expedited requests per week at \$200 per filing.

Reduction of online filing fees for LLCs: SOS assumes that 50% of the 30,000 LLCs formed each year will file online (15,000 x \$55).

Option to change the due date of the corporate registration report: SOS assumes that 30% of the 115,200 general business corporations will opt to change their due date; of those, 50% will change in FY 10 and 50% will change in FY 11.

Option for a biennial corporate registration report: SOS assumes that 50% of the 115,200 general business and 50% of the 36,000 non-profit corporations will elect to file biennially. Corporations formed in odd numbered years can opt biennial filing in an odd numbered filing year; corporations formed in an even numbered year can opt biennial filing in an even numbered filing year. SOS assumes that 50% will opt to file biennially, with 75% of the general business and 55% of the non-profit filing online; the remainder will file paper reports. The change will occur over two fiscal years, with 76% of the general business corporations that change changing in FY 10 and 24% changing in FY 11. For non-profits, the first year change will occur in FY 11.

Expenses for FY 10 are for one time contract programming with the KB system vendor. FY 11 and FY 12 cost avoidance is in reduced postage and printing because of biennial filing.

There are just over 225,000 active limited liability companies and 16,000 limited partnerships registered with the SOS. Since most LLCs and limited partnerships have a duration of perpetual or an average of 50 years, the number of companies and partnerships affected by this legislation, while unknown, is assumed to be minimal. Therefore, the number of notices sent by the SOS will also be minimal; the SOS will absorb the fiscal impact of this part of the legislation.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

SOS assumes the proposal eliminates the Technology Trust Fund filing fees in Chapters 351, 355, and 356.

In summary, SOS estimates the fiscal impact to the General Revenue fund to be increased revenues of approximately \$240,000 in FY10, and losses of approximately \$130,000 in FY11 and \$770,000 in FY12. In addition, SOS assumes a net increase in revenues to the Technology Fund of approximately \$59,000 in FY10 and \$170,000 in FY11.

In summary, SOS estimates the fiscal impact to the General Revenue fund to be increased revenues of approximately \$240,000 in FY10, and losses of approximately \$130,000 in FY11 and \$770,000 in FY12. In addition, SOS assumes a net loss in revenues to the Technology Fund of approximately \$1.9 million in FY10, \$1.6 million in FY, and \$1.8 million in FY 12.

Oversight received additional information from Office of the Secretary of State indicating the loss to the Technology Trust fund is due to the provisions that allow companies to file biennial reports instead of annual reports. SOS believes a large majority of companies will go to biennial filing. SOS currently receives \$5 per filing. Instead of receiving \$5 per filing per year, they will receive \$5 per filing every 2 years. This will result in a loss to the Technology Trust Fund of approximately \$1.6 million in FYs 10 and 11, and a loss of approximately \$1.8 million in FY 12.

Sections 1 and 2 – Modification of Child Support

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DOS)** state compliance problems exist and the fiscal note should reflect the potential loss of federal funds of approximately \$63 million.

Oversight assumes Department of Social Services assumption that the proposal would jeopardize federal funding is speculative. Therefore, Oversight is reflecting no fiscal impact to the DOS for this fiscal note. If DOS is found to be out of compliance with Title IV-D State Plan requirements, then the proposal could result in a loss of federal funding.

The proposed legislation could directly affect Total State Revenue (TSR). TSR will increase in FY 10 because of corporations electing to pay an additional fee to change the due date of their corporate registration report and electing to file their report biennially rather than annually; this increase will offset the decrease in revenue associated with a reduction in the online filing fee for Limited Liability Companies (LLC). In FY 11 and FY 12 there will be a decrease in TSR because the reduction in filing fees for LLCs will exceed the increase in fees associated with biennial filing and the change of the corporate registration report due date.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

TSR will decrease by approximately \$1.8 million dollars per year due to the elimination of the Technology Trust Fund filing fees in Chapter 351, 355, and 356.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Revenues</u> – Office of the Secretary of State			
Corporation/LLC/LP filing fees	\$240,606	\$0	\$0
From circuit clerk record preservation fund (§488.075)	\$395,582 to \$494,134	\$517,689 to \$636,772	\$521,794 to \$641,698
<u>Savings</u> – Office of the Secretary of State			
Reduced mailers and postage	\$0	\$15,287	\$15,800
<u>Losses</u> – Office of the Secretary of State			
Corporation/LLC/LP filing fees	\$0	(\$142,056)	(\$783,400)
<u>Costs</u> – Office of the Secretary of State			
For local record preservation (§488.075)	(\$395,582 to \$494,134)	(\$517,689 to \$636,772)	(\$521,794 to \$641,698)
<u>Costs</u> – Office of the Attorney General (§475.375)			
Personal Service	(\$16,094)	(\$19,892)	(\$20,489)
Fringe Benefits	(\$7,827)	(\$9,673)	(\$9,964)
Equipment and Expense	<u>(\$8,888)</u>	<u>(\$6,026)</u>	<u>(\$6,207)</u>
<u>Total Costs</u> – AGO	(\$32,809)	(\$35,591)	(\$36,660)
FTE Change – AGO	0.5 FTE	0.5 FTE	0.5 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
<u>Costs – Office of State Courts</u>			
Administrator (§478.575)			
Personal Service	\$0	(\$34,907)	(\$72,590)
Fringe Benefits	\$0	(\$18,507)	(\$38,124)
Equipment and Expense	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$1,509)</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>Total Costs – CTS (§478.575)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$54,923)</u>	<u>(\$110,714)</u>
FTE Change – CTS	0 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>\$191,703</u>	<u>(\$237,175)</u>	<u>(\$935,463)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change for General Revenue Fund	0.5 FTE	1.5 FTE	1.5 FTE
STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION FUND			
<u>Revenues – Office of State Courts</u>			
Administrator (§476.055)			
Continued collection of state court automation fund fees	\$4,416,667	\$5,300,000	\$5,300,000
<u>Costs – Office of State Courts</u>			
Administrator (§476.055)			
Statewide court automation system	(\$3,416,667)	(\$4,100,000)	(\$4,100,000)
<u>Transfers – Office of State Courts</u>			
Administrator (§476.055)			
Net of transfers in, transfers out, and IAB transactions	<u>(\$916,667)</u>	<u>(\$1,100,000)</u>	<u>(\$1,100,000)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION FUND	<u>\$83,333</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$100,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u> (continued)	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
# TECHNOLOGY FUND			
<u># Losses</u> – Office of the Secretary of State Corporation/LLC/LP fees	(\$1,603,875)	(\$1,633,250)	(\$1,800,000)
<u>Costs</u> – Office of the Secretary of State Contract programming (one-time)	<u>(\$137,500)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
# ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON TECHNOLOGY FUND	<u>(\$1,741,375)</u>	<u>(\$1,633,250)</u>	<u>(\$1,800,000)</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2010 (10 Mo.)	FY 2011	FY 2012
LOCAL GOVERNMENT			
<u>Revenues</u> – Circuit Clerks Court costs to circuit clerk’s record preservation fund (§488.012)	\$1,186,746 to \$1,482,401	\$1,553,066 to \$1,910,315	\$1,565,382 to \$1,925,095
<u>Costs</u> – Circuit Clerks Record storage, microfilming, preservation, etc. (§488.075)	(\$791,164 to \$988,267)	(\$1,035,377 to \$1,273,543)	(\$1,043,588 to \$1,283,397)
<u>Transfers out</u> – Circuit Clerks To Secretary of State (§488.075)	<u>(\$395,582 to \$494,134)</u>	<u>(\$517,689 to \$636,772)</u>	<u>(\$521,794 to \$641,698)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

This legislation could have a positive impact on small business because it will make it easier for a limited liability company (LLC) and a limited partnership to continue the existing LLC or limited partnership rather than create a new LLC or partnership if the existing company or partnership fails to extend its duration.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

Section 475.375 – Removal of Disqualification to Purchase Firearm

The proposed legislation authorizes a petition process for an individual over the age of eighteen who has been judged incompetent to purchase, possess, or transfer a firearm when the individual no longer suffers from the condition that resulted in the individual's incapacity.

Section 476.055 – Statewide Court Automation Fund

The proposed legislation extends the expiration date for the Statewide Court Automation Fund from September 1, 2009 to September 1, 2019.

Section 478.575 – 38th Judicial Circuit

Beginning January 1, 2011, there shall be two circuit judge in the 38th judicial circuit. The additional circuit judge shall be elected in 2010.

Section 478.264 – Probate Commissioners

Beginning January 1, 2010, no new probate commissioners shall be appointed. Upon reappointment (after commissioners currently serving reach compulsory retirement age, die, resign, or are removed), such positions shall be converted to associate circuit judge positions.

Section 478.325 – Convert State-Funded Commissioners to Associate Circuit Judges

The proposal would convert all state-funded probate or drug commissioners to associate circuit judges after the current office holder reaches compulsory retirement age, dies, resigns, or is removed. One shall be transferred and converted to a circuit judge position in each of the 38th, 16th, 20th, 31st, and 40th judicial circuits. In circuits with more than one county, the county with the largest population will receive the new converted associate circuit judge.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Section 488.012 – Local Records Preservation

The proposed legislation authorizes circuit courts to collect a \$3 fee on all cases filed on or after September 1, 2009. \$2 shall be deposited into the circuit clerk's record preservation fund to be used for record storage, microfilming, preservation, and public access of circuit court records. \$1 shall be forwarded to the Office of the Secretary of State to be utilized for additional preservation of local records. The proposal also specifies that no fee authorized by Sections 488.010 – 488.020, RSMo, can be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance or state law when a criminal case has been dismissed by the court or when the costs are waived or paid by the state, county, or municipality.

Various Sections – Corporations and LLC Filings

Beginning January 1, 2010, the proposal allows a corporation to file a corporate registration report on a biennial basis and to change the month of its corporate registration report by designating the desired month and paying an additional \$20 fee. Corporations incorporated in an even-numbered year may only file a report in an even-numbered year, and corporations incorporated in an odd-numbered year may only file a report in odd-numbered years. The fee for filing the biennial report will be \$80 if filed in a written format and \$30 if in an electronic format. Any corporation filing a biennial report must maintain the registration for two years, but may choose to file an annual registration in subsequent years. The bill also allows the Secretary of State to collect an additional \$10 fee for each biennial corporate report to be credited to the Secretary of State's Technology Trust Fund Account.

Beginning January 1, 2010, the proposal allows a corporation to file a corporate registration report on a biennial basis and to change the month of its corporate registration report by designating the desired month and paying an additional \$20 fee. Corporations incorporated in an even-numbered year may only file a report in an even-numbered year, and corporations incorporated in an odd-numbered year may only file a report in odd-numbered years. The fee for filing the biennial report will be \$80 if filed in a written format and \$30 if in an electronic format. Any corporation filing a biennial report must maintain the registration for two years, but may choose to file an annual registration in subsequent years.

The Secretary of State is authorized to charge a \$45 fee for a corporate filing of the original articles of organization in an electronic format.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

Currently, the Secretary of State may commence a proceeding to dissolve a corporation if it fails to deliver its corporate registration report to the Secretary of State within 30 days after it is due. The bill changes the deadline to within 90 days.

The proposal allows the Secretary of State to administratively cancel the articles of organization of limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships if the period of duration on the articles expires and the company or partnership does not amend the articles in a timely manner. The Secretary of State may rescind a cancellation under certain circumstances.

Sections 1 and 2 – Modification of Child Support

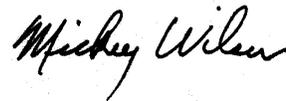
In any proceeding for modification of child support, the state or any political subdivision shall not be required to represent any party to such proceeding if such party's income equals or exceeds three hundred percent of the federal poverty level. The court may award court costs and reasonable attorney fees to the state.

Section 475.375 of the legislation is in response to HR 2640 signed by President Bush in January 2008.

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of Administration
Office of State Courts Administrator
Department of Economic Development
Department of Transportation
Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions, and Professional Registration
Department of Mental Health
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Safety
 – Director’s Office
Office of Prosecution Services
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of the State Treasurer



Mickey Wilson, CPA
Director
April 17, 2009