

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

# SENATE BILL NO. 422

91ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR STEELMAN.

Read 1st time February 6, 2001, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

1740S.011

## AN ACT

To repeal section 292.606, RSMo 2000, relating to the state emergency management agency, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the same subject.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Section 292.606, RSMo 2000, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 292.606, to read as follows:

292.606. 1. Fees shall be collected for a period of **[ten]** **twenty** years from August 28, 1992. **[The commission shall review the adequacy of the fees imposed in this section and shall present its assessment to affected departments and the respective committees of jurisdiction of the house and senate before December 1, 1994.]**

2. (1) Any employer required to report under subsection 1 of section 292.605, except local governments and family-owned farm operations shall submit an annual fee to the commission of one hundred dollars along with the Tier II form. Owners or operators of petroleum retail facilities shall pay a fee of no more than fifty dollars for each such facility. Any person, firm or corporation selling, delivering or transporting petroleum or petroleum products and whose primary business deals with petroleum products or who is covered by the provisions of chapter 323, RSMo, if such person, firm or corporation is paying fees under the provisions of the federal hazardous materials transportation registration and fee assessment program, shall deduct such federal fees from those fees owed to the state under the provisions of this subsection. If the federal fees exceed or are equal to what would otherwise be owed under this subsection, such employer shall not be liable for state fees under this subsection. In relation to petroleum products "primary business" shall mean that the person, firm or corporation shall earn more than fifty percent of hazardous chemical revenues

**EXPLANATION--Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.**

from the sale, delivery or transport of petroleum products. For the purpose of calculating fees, all grades of gasoline are considered to be one product, all grades of heating oils, diesel fuels, kerosenes, naphthas, aviation turbine fuel, and all other heavy distillate products except for grades of gasoline, are considered to be one product, and all varieties of motor lubricating oil are considered to be one product. For the purposes of this section "facility" shall mean all buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person. If more than three hazardous substances or mixtures are reported on the Tier II form, the employer shall submit an additional twenty-dollar fee for each hazardous substance or mixture. Fees collected under this subdivision shall be for each hazardous chemical on hand at any one time in excess of ten thousand pounds or for extremely hazardous substances on hand at any one time in excess of five hundred pounds or the threshold planning quantity, whichever is less, or for explosives or blasting agents on hand at any one time in excess of one hundred pounds. However, no employer shall pay more than ten thousand dollars per year in fees. Except moneys acquired through litigation shall not apply to this cap;

(2) Employers engaged in transporting hazardous materials by pipeline except local gas distribution companies regulated by the Missouri public service commission shall pay to the commission a fee of two hundred fifty dollars for each county in which they operate;

(3) Payment of fees is due each year by March first. A late fee of ten percent of the total owed, plus one percent per month of the total, may be assessed by the commission;

(4) If, on March first of each year, fees collected under this section and natural resources damages made available pursuant to section 640.235, RSMo, exceed one million dollars, any excess over one million dollars shall be proportionately credited to fees payable in the succeeding year by each employer who was required to pay a fee and who did pay a fee in the year in which the excess occurred. The limit of one million dollars contained herein shall be reviewed by the commission concurrent with the review of fees as required in subsection 1 of this section.

3. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under section 292.604 shall coordinate with the commission and the department in chemical emergency planning, training, preparedness, and response activities. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under section 260.394, RSMo, sections 292.602, 292.604, 292.605, 292.606, 292.615 and section 640.235, RSMo, shall provide to the commission an annual report of expenditures and activities.

4. Fees collected by the department and all funds provided to local emergency planning committees shall be used for chemical emergency preparedness purposes as outlined in sections 292.600 to 292.625 and the federal act, including contingency planning for chemical releases; exercising, evaluating, and distributing plans, providing training related to chemical emergency preparedness and prevention of chemical accidents; identifying facilities required to report; processing the information submitted by facilities and making it available to the public; receiving

and handling emergency notifications of chemical releases; operating a local emergency planning committee; and providing public notice of chemical preparedness activities. Local emergency planning committees receiving funds under this section may combine such funds with other local emergency planning committees to further the purposes of sections 292.600 to 292.625, or the federal act.

5. The commission shall establish criteria and guidance on how funds received by local emergency planning committees may be used.

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