

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0155S.05P
 Bill No.: Perfected SCS for SB 40
 Subject: Air Quality; Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils; Fees; Natural Resources, Department of; Waste - Hazardous; Water Resources and Water Districts
 Type: #Updated with a response from the Department of Natural Resources.
 Date: March 31, 2021

Bill Summary: Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue*	(Up to \$1,610,611)	(Up to \$1,519,988)	(Up to \$1,520,487)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(Up to \$1,610,611)	(Up to \$1,519,988)	(Up to \$1,520,487)

*Costs in FY 2022 may be higher if DNR is required to pay to acquire the Antioch Cemetery. The fiscal impact above assumes the cemetery is gifted to the state.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
#Antioch Cemetery Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0
#Missouri Air Emission Inspection Fund (0267)	(\$847,688)	(\$1,016,045)	(\$1,014,853)
Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hazardous Waste Fund (0676)	(\$251,978)	(\$292,215)	(\$287,347)
#Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	(\$1,099,666)	(\$1,308,260)	(\$1,302,200)

*Revenue and costs net to zero.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Federal Highway Funds*	\$0	\$0 or (Up to \$26,000,000)	\$0 or (Up to \$52,000,000)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0 or (Up to \$26,000,000)	\$0 or (Up to \$52,000,000)

*If Missouri is determined to be non-compliant, federal highway funds could be sanctioned.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Hazardous Waste Fund	(3.41 FTE)	(3.41 FTE)	(3.41 FTE)
Missouri Air Emission Inspection Fund (0267)	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	(5.41 FTE)	(5.41 FTE)	(5.41 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 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Local Government	\$19,500	\$19,988	\$20,487

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1

Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Sections 260.373, 260.437, 260.520

The Department assumes that the proposed legislation will not affect the state's ability to require generator reporting or to assess and collect fees.

§260.373.1(3)(a)

Removes the thresholds for determining generator status.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has different thresholds than Missouri for generator status. Negotiations took place that exempted the thresholds of generator status from the implemented "no stricter than" provision in a previous amendment to this statute. Removing this exemption will require the Department to remove the "or accumulate" portion of generator status from 10 CSR 25-3.260 Definitions, Modifications to Incorporations and confidential Business Information. This will change the structure of how Hazardous Waste Fees are calculated and the total amount collected.

In-State Waste Fee

Impact on the In-State Waste Fee: Approximately **\$140,000 per year**

Basis for calculation:

Any generator that reported generating 1.32 tons of hazardous waste in a reporting year or less is exempted. Any generator that exceeds that amount will have met the federal definition of being a Small Quantity Generator (SQG). Since many generators currently registered as SQGs due to the "or accumulate" provision do not ship waste every year, the numbers for the last two reporting years were considered.

FY2019 Reporting Year:

87 sites paid \$206.10 = \$ 17,930.70
664 sites paid \$200.00 = \$132,800.00
Total 2019 reduction = \$150,730.70

FY2020 Reporting Year*:

68 sites paid \$206.10 = \$14,014.80
538 sites paid \$200.00 = \$107,600.00
Total 2020 reduction = \$121,614.80

Total 2 year reduction = \$272,345.50

Average Annual Reduction = \$136,172.75 Round to **\$140,000**

*Due to the 2020 pandemic, there are a greater than normal number of generators that have not yet filed reports. These revenue estimates will increase once reporting is final.

The impact to the Registration Renewal Fee will be a reduction of **\$42,350**.

Registration Renewal Fee
Sites Moving from LQG to SQG or CESQG
121 sites
LQG 121 sites @ \$500 = \$60,500
SQG or CESQG 121 sites @ \$150 = \$18,150
Resulting Reduction = \$42,350

Total Fiscal Impact = \$182,350

Please note that conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) are invoiced for the renewal fee and are not required to pay it. The number of new CESQGs that will take advantage of that cannot be determined. This calculation assumes that all CESQGs that are invoiced for a renewal fee will pay it. Therefore, the impact on the renewal fee will be at least \$42,350, but will potentially be much higher.

Total Fiscal Impact: Approximately \$182,350

Other considerations:

There will also be an additional unquantifiable cost to the Department for the rulemaking process to amend or rescind the regulation to remove inconsistencies in the state regulation from the federal regulations such as, accumulation versus generation regulations, the use of Missouri Risk Based Corrective Action (MRBCA), the Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program and certain aspects in the cleanup portion of the Underground Storage Tanks Program.

§260.437.2

Removes the authority for the Department to promulgate rules that are stricter than or apply in any subject area not addressed by federal regulations.

The Department is concerned that with the strict application of this section, the Department would not be able to operate state programs that do not have equivalent federal statutory or regulatory authority such as the Brownfields/Voluntary Cleanup Program (BVCP). The BVCP offers entities an option to enter the program to conduct a risk-based cleanup. The entities pay an application fee, oversight costs, and a long-term monitoring fee. Loss of the program would remove these revenue streams.

The Department's three-year average from FY 2018 through FY 2020 for revenues from these revenue streams is **\$462,339** per year. These do not tie directly to cost recovery of expenditures due to timing of applications, receipt of long-term monitoring fees, and timing of invoices and related payments, and the allocation of program administrative costs. This amount was used consistently across the fiscal years (first year is pro-rated to calculate the fiscal impact).

Without the BVCP, the Department is assuming that it would not be eligible to apply for federal Brownfields cooperative agreements. The current 128A Brownfield grant application totaled \$1,000,000. The Department also assumes it would not be able to apply for future competitive grants under the federal 104k Brownfields funding. In FY 2021, the Department received \$300,000 in competitive grant funding.

A portion of the federal funding supports the Department's work related to sites that have been remediated but require oversight to monitor contamination left in place, including updating and operating of the ESTART online mapper. ESTART provides information on sites in the state where hazardous substances have been reported or released.

If the public information mapper is required by statute, some of the work funded under the federal funding will need to continue under state funding. The federal grant does include pass through funding used to conduct free assessments on suspected brownfield sites.

- Federal – The **\$1,000,000** and an estimated **9.59** FTE is based on the Department's most recent grant application under EPA's 128a Brownfields grant program for FY 2021. The federal impacts of loss of grant funding and cost avoidance were netted to \$0.
- Since funding under EPA's 104K Brownfields program is competitive and not available every year, the Department did not include this as an estimated revenue loss, but noted the amount received in FY 2021 for informational purposes.
- State VCP cost avoidance amounts are based on current program staff planning excluding federal funds utilizing current midpoint salary amounts. The Long- Term Stewardship activities, including federal portions, were retained in the HWF. The impact was estimated based on 3.41 FTE. The first year Hazardous Waste Fund (HWF) impacts were prorated for 10 months and total \$342,316.
- The federal 128A Brownfields grant is capped at \$1,000,000 so any COLA or inflationary impacts were added to the impact for the HWF.
- The federal 128A Brownfields grant impact is not prorated in the first year since the grant work plan commitments could not be met and the grant runs on the state fiscal year.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by DNR. For simplicity, Oversight will not reflect the potential loss of federal grant funding as DNR has indicated the net effect will be \$0 after cost avoidance of FTE.

Oversight notes the Hazardous Waste Fund (0676) had a balance of \$10,577,458 as of February 28, 2021.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue** and **Department of Economic Development** 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.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal will not cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State** notes many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The Secretary of State's office 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 Secretary of State's office for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The Secretary of State's office recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, they also recognize 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 their office can sustain with their core budget. Therefore, they reserve 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.

Senate Amendment 1 (as amended) - §643.310 – Emissions Inspections

#Officials at the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

The emissions inspection program is a federally-mandated program under the federally approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the current and historical St. Louis Ozone non-attainment area as found in 40 CFR Part 52. If requirements of the program are non-fulfilled, the Department risks losing the authority to implement and enforce federal regulations under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and/or sanctions for failing to meet federal SIP requirements.

If the emissions/inspection program is removed in whole or in part without the state following the required rule and SIP process, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may implement one of the sanctions below as selected by the Administrator within 18 months. If the deficiency has not been corrected within six months, both types of sanctions shall apply.

1. Increased New Source Review Permitting offset ratio (affects air permittees in the area, making a permit harder to obtain.)
2. Federal Highway dollar sanctions.

Per CAA 179, these sanctions may only apply to the St. Louis area or may apply to any area of the state if EPA determines it is reasonable and appropriate.

The proposed legislation would result in lost revenue for DNR and potential loss of federal funding for Missouri. If the Department fails to fulfill the requirements of the SIP, it could affect their delegation under the federal Clean Air Act. If EPA finds us deficient in meeting their obligations under SIP, EPA could withdraw their delegation. In this event, sources would be required to obtain Clean Air Act permits from EPA and EPA would be the compliance/enforcement authority for Clean Air Act requirements. The Department would have authority for only the Missouri Air Conservation Law (Chapter 643 RSMo) causing confusion and duplication of authority.

Moreover, if the state does not enforce the Gateway Vehicle Inspection Program (GVIP), it could still be enforced by EPA as part of the federally approved SIP for Missouri. Additionally, if a source is knowingly in violation of an approved implementation plan during a period of federally assumed enforcement, the source may be subject to criminal penalties, 42 USC section 7413(c)(1), as well as civil or administrative enforcement, 42 USC section 7413(b). The CAA allows the court to award a "bounty" of up to \$10,000 penalty to an individual that leads to a criminal, civil, or administrative penalty, 42 USC section 7413(f).

Revenue Loss Assumption:

#Fund 0267 Revenue for Air Emissions Reduction Fees (St. Charles County Inspections and Franklin and Jefferson County Inspections)

#Average number of vehicles inspected in St. Charles County $205,636 \times \$2.50 = \$514,090$

#Average number of vehicles inspected in Franklin and Jefferson County $258,032 \times \$2.50 = \$645,080$

#The Department is working toward removing Jefferson and Franklin counties from the program with a goal of mid-year 2022. Therefore, revenues from these counties will necessarily be removed in the program's budget (and will not be 'losses') once the Department has regulatory certainty on the timing and the outcome.

The Air Emissions Reduction fees fund various emissions activities required by the federal Clean Air Act. The GVIP has been a component of the plan to bring the St. Louis area into attainment. The St. Louis area plan includes more stringent air quality regulations and permitting measures than other areas of the state due to historical air quality issues. These requirements include gasoline vapor recovery, emissions inspection (GVIP), and stricter industrial regulations. The removal of the inspection maintenance program does not affect other current air quality requirements, though EPA would require additional efforts by existing staff to demonstrate the impact of the program's removal on the current and future air quality to avoid potential sanctions.

#Elimination of the GVIP in St. Charles, Franklin and Jefferson Counties would likely result in the loss of approximately 2 Air Pollution Control Program staff located in St. Louis. The other staff (approximately 3 FTE) that conduct the remaining emissions activities and oversight for St. Charles County would need to be shifted from fund 0267 appropriations to other Department fee funds and eligible federal grants. Currently, there is not sufficient funding available from these fund sources to sustain these emissions activities on an on-going basis.

#The Department has worked through the public process and through the Missouri Air Conservation Commission to make updates to outdated applicability of the GVIP. St. Louis' air quality has improved markedly over the last several years, such that Jefferson County and Franklin County (but for the Boles Township) are designated in attainment of the most recent national ozone air quality standard. However, the remainder of the counties subject to the GVIP (the Boles Township, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) are still in nonattainment of the national ozone air quality standard, and, in fact, are facing a "bump-up" in nonattainment area status. Based on the re-designations of Jefferson and Franklin Counties (and a demonstration that the Boles Township still may remove the program without a negative impact on air quality), the Department developed the demonstration to remove the GVIP from these two counties. In 2019, the Missouri Air Conservation Commission voted unanimously to submit a State Implementation Program revision to EPA for approval, demonstrating that the entirety of Jefferson and Franklin Counties no longer need to be subject to vehicle emissions inspection requirements based upon improved air quality in these counties. EPA is reviewing that submittal and, pending their approval of a rule amendment (10 CSR 10-5.381) and the finalization of a recent court action reevaluating the designation status of Jefferson County, the Department believes that EPA will move forward to act on this demonstration.

#In the meantime, the Department has been evaluating vacancies and workload within the staff section in St. Louis that perform the on-the-ground support for the program. This Section historically consisted of 12 staff (3 managers, one administrative, and 7 technical staff), however as positions have been vacated, the Department did not fill these positions. The Department currently has 5 total positions filled (one manager, one administrative position, and 3 technical staff) in St. Louis with additional support in Jefferson City. The Department also has 3 current vacancies which have been reduced in the FY 2022 budget and 2 additional vacancies which the department is evaluating to fill or remove, based on the removal of Jefferson and Franklin counties from the GVIP. Based on the current program, these staff receive 40-60 telephone calls per day, along with multiple emails (and, when in the office, walk-in customers). The Section serves approximately 100,000 motorists per year that are required to obtain the required emissions test in order to register their vehicles, coordinates with the MSHP, DOR, and the state's contractor.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary in regards to DNR's assumptions; therefore, Oversight will reflect DNR's loss of revenue due to no longer completing emissions testing on vehicles in St. Charles, Franklin and Jefferson Counties and the savings associated with the elimination of 2 FTE on the fiscal note. Due to the uncertainty of the EPA's decision,

Oversight will not assume Franklin County and Jefferson County, without this bill, will continue to be included in the GVIP program.

Oversight notes there was a \$1,861,183 balance in the Missouri Air Emission Inspection Fund (0267) as of December 31, 2020.

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

Administrative Impact

As the Department would no longer verify an emissions inspection for vehicle owners residing in St. Charles County, various department systems and procedures would need modifications to exclude the requirement of an emissions inspection for St Charles County.

FY 2022 – Motor Vehicle Bureau (MVB)

Associate Research/Data Analyst	230 hrs. @ \$18.50 per hr.	= \$4,255
Research/Data Analyst	53 hrs. @ \$23.09 per hr.	= \$1,224
Administrative Manager	9 hrs. @ \$21.57 per hr.	= \$ 194
Total		\$5,673

FY 2022 – Strategy and Communications Bureau

Research/Data Assistant	4 hrs. @ \$15.49 per hr.	= \$ 62
Associate Research/Data Analyst	13 hrs. @ \$18.50 per hr.	= \$ 241
Total		\$ 303

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.

DOR notes OA-ITSD services will be required at a cost of **\$15,081** in FY 2022 (158.75 hours x \$95 per hour).

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary in regards to DOR's assumptions; therefore, Oversight will reflect DOR's OA-ITSD costs on the fiscal note. Oversight assumes DOR may incur additional programming expense to include Franklin and Jefferson Counties.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 156), officials from the **Missouri Department of Transportation** assumed if the federal government determines that Missouri is out of compliance with its approved State Improvement Plan (SIP), then federal highway funds could be withheld as punishment. The federal government has the authority to restrict any amount of funds at their discretion.

Oversight will range the fiscal impact of the potential loss of federal highway funds from \$0 (Missouri found to be compliant with federal regulations) to a loss of up to \$26 million in FY 2023 (first year Missouri found to be noncompliant with federal regulations) and a loss of up to \$52 million in FY 2024 (second year Missouri found to be noncompliant with federal regulations).

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 156), officials from the **Missouri Highway Patrol** and **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Oversight only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, St. Charles County was requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A general listing of political subdivisions included in our database is available upon request.

Senate Amendment 2 (North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission project)

#Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** assume the concurrent resolution provides legislative support for funding the North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission's project to construct a large drinking water reservoir by authorizing the state, through the Department of Natural Resources, to enter into a long-term commitment of money to the project from the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund, which is subject to appropriation; provided the total annual cost does not exceed 1.5 million dollars, and the total cost over the life of the contract does not exceed 24 million dollars.

The Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund (0815) is supported by General Revenue.

Oversight notes the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund (0815) had a balance of \$4,084,638 as of January 31, 2021. Oversight also notes the fund had Disbursements totaling \$465,645 in FY 2020 and \$869,565 in FY 2019.

Oversight will reflect a transfer from General Revenue to the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund of "Up to \$1,500,000" per fiscal year along with fund-offsetting debt service payment out of the fund to help fund the East Locust Creek Reservoir project.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SCR 7), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget & Planning (B&P)** stated this bill has no direct impact on B&P or on general and total state revenues. The B&P states it will not affect the calculation pursuant to Article X, Section 18(e).

Senate Amendment 3 (DNR to acquire the Antioch Cemetery)

#Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Section 253.390.1 does not identify how the property of the Antioch Cemetery located at 2300 Antioch Road, Clinton, Missouri, is to be purchased. Therefore, the impact of acquiring the property is an unknown impact to the Department.

Section 253.390.2 states the Department will make adequate provisions for the proper care, maintenance, and safekeeping of the property to be acquired by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks. In order for the Division of State Parks to care, maintain and keep the site safe, the Department would need to construct a parking lot and put fencing around the site at an estimated cost of \$64,100. Surveys, both for the site and National Register, would need to be completed, nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (if eligible), ground penetrating radar, additional staffing needs of a Maintenance Worker II to provide oversight of the care of the facility, signage, interpretive panels, and additional expense and equipment costs for maintenance and repair services such as contracted mowing, purchase of chemicals, gravel, roadway maintenance, parking area maintenance and tree maintenance for an estimated total of \$133,248 in FY 2022. The analysis was based on a comparable site within Missouri State Parks for the proper care, maintenance, and safekeeping of the proposed property.

The Department and the Division of States Parks does not have the funds appropriated or otherwise available to acquire by gift, for the acquisition of the Antioch Cemetery located at 2300 Antioch Road, Clinton, Missouri, and is therefore requesting the funding from General Revenue to acquire, provisions for proper care, maintenance, and safekeeping of the proposed property.

Oversight will assume the Department of Natural Resources will not be required to purchase the cemetery and will not reflect a cost for acquisition. In addition, upon discussion with the sponsor on a similar bill from 2020 and viewing the cemetery's layout, Oversight assumes DNR will not develop a parking lot, and therefore, will not reflect the estimated \$25,000 cost in the fiscal note.

#Oversight has reflected the costs indicated by DNR under the General Revenue Fund, as the newly created "Antioch Cemetery Fund" may not have the funding needed for the initial work that needs to be done per DNR.

Oversight will also not reflect an additional .25 FTE in staffing needs. However, Oversight notes there may be additional bills that pass this year that require additional work (partial FTE) by DNR and cumulatively, DNR may need an additional full FTE in future budgets.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HB 395), officials from the **Office of the State Treasurer** and **Office of Administration** each assumed the proposal would 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 **Attorney General's Office** assume 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.

Oversight will also reflect a savings to local political subdivisions of roughly \$19,000 annually if DNR either pays for or performs the maintenance and repair services instead of the City of Clinton and/or the cemetery board.

Oversight notes this proposal authorizes DNR to acquire the property. Oversight assumes DNR may choose not to acquire the property, in which case there will be no fiscal impact. However, Oversight will reflect in the fiscal note the impact of DNR acquiring the cemetery by gift in FY 2022.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Cost - DOR - OA- ITSD services (SA 1) p. 9</u>	Could exceed (\$15,081)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost - DNR - maintenance equipment (mower, trailer, weed eater, blower, etc.) (SA 3) p.11</u>	(\$19,500)	(\$19,988)	(\$20,487)
<u>Cost - DNR – fencing (SA 3) p. 11</u>	(\$39,100)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost - DNR – survey (SA 3) p. 11</u>	(\$2,530)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost - DNR - sign age (SA 3) p. 11</u>	(\$4,400)	\$0	\$0
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<u>Cost - DNR - historic survey and radar (SA 3) p. 11</u>	(\$30,000)	\$0	\$0
<u>Transfer Out – to the Multipurpose Water Resource Program Fund for the North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission project (SA 2) p. 10</u>	<u>Up to (\$1,500,000)</u>	<u>Up to (\$1,500,000)</u>	<u>Up to (\$1,500,000)</u>

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>(Up to \$1,610,611)</u>	<u>(Up to \$1,519,988)</u>	<u>(Up to \$1,520,487)</u>
ANTIOCH CEMETARY FUND			
<u>Revenue</u> – gifts, bequests, donations, collections and/or appropriations (SA 3) p. 11	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Cost</u> – maintenance of the cemetery (SA 3) p. 11	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE ANTIOCH CEMETARY FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
MISSOURI AIR EMISSION INSPECTION FUND (0267)			
<u>Savings</u> - DNR - loss of 2 FTE due to no longer requiring emissions inspections in St. Charles County (SA 1) p. 11	\$118,287	\$143,125	\$144,317
Total FTE Change - DNR	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)

#Loss - DNR - lost revenue due to no longer requiring emissions inspections in St. Charles, Jefferson, and Franklin Counties (SA 1) p. 11	<u>(\$965,975)</u>	<u>(\$1,159,170)</u>	<u>(\$1,159,170)</u>
#ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE MISSOURI AIR EMISSION INSPECTION FUND	<u>(\$847,688)</u>	<u>(\$1,016,045)</u>	<u>(\$1,014,853)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the Missouri Air Emission Inspection Fund	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)	(2 FTE)
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
MULTIPURPOSE WATER RESOURCE PROGRAM FUND (0815)			
<u>Transfer In</u> – from GR for the North Central Missouri Regional Water Commission project (SA 2) p. 10	Up to \$1,500,000	Up to \$1,500,000	Up to \$1,500,000

voluntary cleanup program p.5			
<u>Loss</u> – DNR – reduced fees for hazardous waste generators p.4	<u>(\$151,958)</u>	<u>(\$182,350)</u>	<u>(\$182,350)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE HAZARDOUS WASTE FUND	<u>(\$251,978)</u>	<u>(\$292,215)</u>	<u>(\$287,347)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change to the Hazardous Waste Fund	(3.41 FTE)	(3.41 FTE)	(3.41 FTE)
<u>FISCAL IMPACT</u> – State Government (continued)	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS			
<u>Loss</u> - potential loss of federal highway funds if Missouri is found to be noncompliant (SA 1) p.9	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$26,000,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$52,000,000)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$26,000,000)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Up to \$52,000,000)</u>

FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS			
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<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Savings</u> – annual maintenance of Antioch Cemetery now responsibility of DNR	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,988</u>	<u>\$20,487</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$19,500</u>	<u>\$19,988</u>	<u>\$20,487</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses that pay these fees issued by DNR could have a positive fiscal impact because of this proposal.

This proposal could affect small businesses in St. Charles County, Jefferson County and Franklin County. Inspection stations would lose revenue, and small businesses that have vehicles would not have to pay for emission inspections.

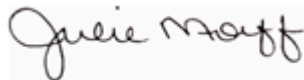
FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources.

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

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Natural Resources
Department of Revenue
Office of the Secretary of State
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Department of Economic Development
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
Attorney General's Office
Office of the State Treasurer
Office of Administration
Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education



Julie Morff
Director
March 31, 2021



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
March 31, 2021