

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0365H.01P  
Bill No.: Perfected HB 652  
Subject: Agriculture, Department of; Agriculture; Public Assistance; Food  
Type: Original  
Date: April 28, 2021

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Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to nutritional assistance programs.

**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>
General Revenue	Up to (\$5,348,582)	Up to (\$6,994,644)	Up to (\$6,996,311)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>Up to (\$5,348,582)</b>	<b>Up to (\$6,994,644)</b>	<b>Up to (\$6,996,311)</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>
Federal Farmer's Market Nutrition Program Funds*	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

\*Income and costs net to zero.

<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>
General Revenue (MDA)	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</b>	<b>2 FTE</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>\$38,583</b>	<b>\$42,307</b>	<b>\$42,307</b>

## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

### **ASSUMPTION**

#### **\$202.285 – Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program Grant**

Officials at the **Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)** note the following regarding this proposal:

MDA assumes the federal grant award for Missouri will be \$235,070, which was the amount received the last year that Missouri received Women, Infant and Children supplemental nutrition program (WIC) funding for farmers markets (FY 2009). The reward would result in total federal administrative funds of \$39,962 ( $\$235,070 \times 17\%$ ). This grant requires a 30% cash match of administrative funding equaling \$11,989. As stated in CFR 248.2, matching requirement, the match may be satisfied through expenditures for similar farmers' market programs which operate during the same period.

The remaining portion of the WIC Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) utilized for food vouchers in Missouri equals \$195,108 ( $\$235,070 - \$39,962$ ). For the purposes of this fiscal note, MDA assumes the benefit amount by each recipient or household is \$30, which results in 6,504 participants ( $\$195,108/30$ ) and 39,024 vouchers (six \$5 vouchers totaling \$30 per participant).

MDA plans to pilot the WIC FMNP in the same areas as the State Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) with authorized farmers at farmers' markets only.

MDA assumes that it will be able to utilize existing WIC staff in the piloted areas. The local agencies in the pilot areas will be given \$42,307 ( $\$680$  base pay  $\times$  45 local agencies +  $\$0.30$  per voucher redeemed) to administer the vouchers to eligible participants. Local agencies will be instructed to operate the program on a "first come, first serve" basis.

MDA will need one (1) additional FTE to implement this proposal. The FTE will be responsible for coordinating the voucher program, monitoring the grant budget, completing the required reports, coordinating efforts with local public health WIC agencies, and coordinating efforts with farmers' markets and producers across Missouri. The fiscal impact also factors in 10% of the program manager’s time. Normal E&E costs are also necessary to support the on-going operation of the program.

The following additional costs are also essential to the program's operation:

Solutran - \$20,000

- Cost of printing vouchers
- Cost of processing vouchers
- Cost of returned vouchers
- Base, set up and deposit fee
- SOAR account reporting

Local Public Health/WIC Agencies - \$42,307 (\$19,962 Federal; \$22,345 General Revenue)

- Based on SFMNP areas
- Promote the program to eligible residents
- Distribute program applications
- Determine participant eligibility
- Process program applications
- Issue vouchers to eligible participants
- Perform nutrition education requirements
- Audit for dual participation within each assigned area

Outreach/Printing/On-going Expenses/One-time costs - \$10,000

- Outreach and recruitment of participants, farmers and farmers' markets
- Program signage for farmers' markets
- Printing of numerous federally required forms
- Website and social media outreach
- Creating, printing and distributing promotional materials for the program
- Creating, printing and distributing training materials for the program
- Customization and ordering of authorized farmer stamps, a required component of the program
- Printing of all-weather signage to be hung at authorized farmers' booths

Training - \$5,000

- Design a program training for farmers, farmers' markets and local agencies
- Implementation of program training courses
- Extensive travel involved to conduct multiple trainings annually
- Extensive travel involved to inspect at a minimum 10% (as federally required) of authorized farmers annually
- Cost of conducting both farmer reviews and local agency reviews annually

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary in regards to MDA's assumptions; therefore, Oversight will reflect MDA's costs on the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Section 208.285, RSMo, establishes the Missouri Farmers' Market Nutrition Program under the administration of the Missouri Department of Agriculture. Participants of the Women, Infant and Children supplemental nutrition program administered by the Department of Health and

Senior Services (DHSS), Division of Community and Public Health (DCPH), would be eligible to participate in this program.

Section 208.285.5, RSMo, of the proposed legislation would allow MDA to enter into written agreements with other state, local, and nonprofit agencies to maintain the Missouri Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

DCPH and local agencies must maintain the confidentiality of WIC participants and may only disclose confidential participant information as outlined in 7 CFR 246.26(h). The chief state health officer must designate in writing the permitted non-WIC uses of confidential participant information and to what entity the information is provided. The state or local agency disclosing the information must also enter into written agreements with the entity that will be using the information.

The WIC State Plan must include a list of all organizations the state or local agencies will execute, or intend to execute, written agreements with to disclose this information. DCPH estimates it will take one (1) Public Health Program Specialist (average salary \$44,235) two hours to support this effort, for an annual personal services cost of \$42.54 ( $\$44,235 / 2,080 = \$21.27$  per hour;  $\$21.27 \times 2$  hours). The department anticipates being able to absorb these costs; however, until the FY22 budget is final, the department cannot identify specific funding sources.

DCPH assumes any costs associated with the local agencies entering into agreements and providing services under the Missouri Farmer's Market Nutrition Program will be addressed in local agencies' individual fiscal note responses. Local agency funding to operate the WIC program cannot be used to provide services under the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, however some activities funded for WIC services, such as nutrition education, can be tailored to meet the requirements of both programs. Any other activities that are not specifically funded for WIC services must use other funding sources, in this case the Missouri Farmers' Market Nutrition Program administration funding.

**Oversight** assumes DHSS will use existing staff and will not hire additional FTE to conduct these activities; therefore, Oversight will not reflect the administrative costs DHSS has indicated.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services** 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 for that agency.

Officials from the Boone County/Columbia Health Department, Kansas City Health Department, Newton County Health Department and St. Louis County Health Department 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.

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

§210.251 (HA 2) – Child Care Facilities and the Child and Adult Food Program

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HCS for HB 1337), officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** and the **Department of Social Services** 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 this section.

§208.018 (HA 3) – SNAP Funds at Farmer's Markets

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HB 594), officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)**, **Family Support Division (FSD)** stated §208.018 is amended to extend the pilot program for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants to purchase fresh food at farmers' markets with a dollar – for - dollar match up to ten dollars per week until August 28, 2033.

Previously, FSD partnered with a nonprofit organization which had a grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), to implement this program. If there is not a nonprofit organization administering this program, FSD assumes DSS will administer the program directly should the provisions of this legislation be enacted.

FSD currently utilizes a third party vendor to administer SNAP benefits to participants on Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards. The current EBT vendor estimates the necessary programming changes will cost approximately \$150,000 to implement and approximately \$6,500 per month to maintain. Due to the necessary programming changes required, the EBT vendor estimates implementation cannot occur before October 2021.

The provisions of this legislation require the pilot program to be established in at least one urban area and one rural area in Missouri. For the purposes of this fiscal note, FSD assumes the pilot program will be administered in no more than one urban area and one rural area. FSD determined the number of households receiving SNAP in the most populated urban area and the least populated rural area to estimate the fiscal impact. In November 2020, there were 50,743 households receiving SNAP in St. Louis County, the greatest populated urban area in Missouri and 90 households receiving SNAP in Worth County, the smallest populated rural area.

FSD assumes 25% of the 50,833 (50,743 + 90) SNAP households in these areas will participate in the program for a total of 12,708 SNAP households ( $50,833 * 0.25 = 12,708.25$ , rounded down).

Based on the assumption this program will administer a pilot to 12,708 households in St. Louis County and Worth County, each household will receive an additional \$10 in weekly benefits to use at farmers' markets. With implementation beginning October 2021, each household will receive up to an additional \$390 (39 weeks \* \$10) in the first year and up to an additional \$520 (52 weeks \* \$10) in each year following. Therefore, the total additional benefits administered to SNAP participants to use at farmers' markets could be up to \$4,956,120 (12,708 \* \$390) in FY 22 and up to \$6,608,160 (12,708 \* \$520) in each year following.

FSD assumes the administration of this program can be accomplished with existing staff.

FSD defers to OA-ITSD for any system changes necessary to implement the provisions of this legislation.

Therefore, the total fiscal impact to FSD is \$0 to \$5,164,620 (\$150,000 EBT implementation + \$58,500 EBT Maintenance (\$6,500 \* 9 months) + \$4,956,120 benefits) in FY 22 and \$0 to \$6,686,160 (\$78,000 EBT Maintenance (\$6,500 \* 12 months) + \$6,608,160 benefits) in FY 23 and each year following.

DSS will explore opportunities for grants, gifts, donations, or partnerships with nonprofit organizations for the administration of this program. However, without the receipt of grant funds, other gifts, donations, or nonprofit organization partnerships, this program would be fully funded by general revenue and is subject to appropriations.

There is a possibility in the future of receiving a Federal Grant for the program, but none have been granted at this time. So costs have been calculated in General Revenue at this time.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by FSD.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HB 594), officials from the **DSS, Division of Legal Services (DLS)** stated HB 594 will result in no fiscal impact to DLS. HB 594 moves the sunset date for the pilot program established under this section. No additional DLS resources would be required in litigation, investigations, hearings or human resources.

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

**Oversight** learned, in discussions with DSS officials, that the non-for-profit Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) ran the Double Up Food Bucks (DUFb) program under a grant from summer 2016 through October 31, 2019. The MARC's final report shows there were 53 Farmers Markets that participated some time during the grant period. At those markets, 52,843 SNAP transactions were made for \$959,156 reimbursement/transactions. The DUFb incentive had a distribution of \$811,532 of which \$765,546 or 94% was redeemed.

The program was originally going to run through December 31, 2019, but was shut down on October 31, 2019 to allow time to close out the grant from the USDA and plan for 2020 with local funding they had. The local funding was only for Kansas and some Kansas City locations.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HB 594), officials from the **Missouri Department of Agriculture** and the **Office of Administration (OA), Information Technology Services Division (ITSD)/DSS** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

§§135.1610 & 261.021 (HA 4 a.a.) – Socially Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Program and Food Deserts

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HCS for HB 1411), officials from the **Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)** assumed this proposal would require 1.00 FTE to perform the required tasks. The FTE will be responsible for coordinating efforts related to the outreach program. Activities will involve establishing definitions, program policy and guidelines, determining resources, providing education/outreach and developing an annual report for the program. Implementation efforts will involve coordinating financial and educational resources in accordance with the program guidelines. Responsibilities will include the development of educational information and webpage as a part of the outreach program.

Normal E&E costs are also necessary to support the operation of the program.

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the MDA.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 82), officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assumed the following regarding this proposal:

Section 135.1610

This proposal creates a tax credit for taxpayers who establish or improve an urban farm within a food desert. If an urban farm is established or improved within a qualifying area, the qualifying taxpayer would be able to claim tax credits against their state tax liability up to 50% of eligible expenses for establishing the urban farm. Each urban farm cannot claim a tax credit in excess of \$1,000. The tax credits may be carried forward to the next three succeeding tax years. There will be a \$100,000 cap placed on the tax credit. Credits shall not be sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred.

This proposal could reduce general and total state revenues up to (\$100,000) annually starting in FY 2023 and could impact the calculation under Article X, Section 18(e).

Section 261.021



This section creates the “Socially Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Program” within the department of agriculture. This would not directly impact TSR or the calculation under Article X, Section 18(e).

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 82), officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assumed the following regarding this proposal:

#### Revenue Impact

##### Section 135.1610 Urban Farm Tax Credit

This proposal would allow a tax credit against a taxpayer’s state tax liability equal to fifty percent of the eligible expenses for establishing an urban farm starting on August 28, 2021 (the effective date of the proposal). Each eligible taxpayer shall be allowed up to \$1,000 for each urban farm depending on their eligible expenses. The tax credit cannot be transferred, sold or assigned.

The total amount of credits that can be authorized annually is \$100,000. DOR assumes the impact to General Revenue would be a loss of Up to the \$100,000 that can be authorized annually. The first tax returns claiming the credit will be filed in January 2022 (FY 2022).

Fiscal Year	Loss to General Revenue
2022	(Up to \$100,000)
2023	(Up to \$100,000)
2024	(Up to \$100,000)

#### Administrative Impact

This is a new tax credit the Department would need to process.

- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 6,000 credits redeemed
- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 4,000 tax credit transfers with CISCO phones and license.
- 1 FTE Associate Customer Service Rep for every 7,600 errors/correspondence generated
- One time form and system update

##### Section 261.021 Socially Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Program

This provision would not fiscally impact the Department.

**Oversight** notes this proposed legislation states that no taxpayer shall claim a tax credit in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be authorized in any calendar year shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Oversight assumes the minimum number of taxpayers that claim the tax credit created could be as low as 100 each year. In addition, the tax credits created shall not be transferred, sold, or assigned.

Therefore, Oversight assumes DOR can absorb the responsibilities associated with the tax credit created with existing resources. Should the number of redemptions or the number of errors

generated prove to be significant, DOR may seek additional FTE through the appropriation process.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HCS for HB 1411), officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** and **Department of Social Services** 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 for section 261.021.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 82), officials from the **Missouri Department of Agriculture – Missouri Agricultural & Small Business Development Authority (MASBDA)** stated MASBDA does not currently receive funds from General Revenue or Federal sources to administer any programs. All revenues are from fees which pay for MASBDA's administrative costs.

MASBDA assumes that a non-refundable application fee of \$100 will be charged to each applicant.

MASBDA states Section 348.080 gives MASBDA the authority to collect fees and charges, as the authority determines to be reasonable, in connection with its loans, advances, insurance, commitments, and servicing.

This is the same application fee for four (4) other MASBDA tax credit programs (New Generation Processing Entity initial application, New Generation Producer/Investor Tax Credit application, Agricultural Product Utilization Contributor contribution application, Qualified Beef Tax Credit application).

MASBDA notes the only program that does not charge the \$100 fee is the Family Farm Breeding Livestock Tax Credit program. The program has a review fee of 1% of the family farm loan amount and that fee is under Section 348.500.

MASBDA indicates that each tax credit program has a bank account set up for all administrative/program activities.

**Oversight** assumes, then, the \$100 would not impact state revenue(s). Therefore, Oversight will not report a fiscal impact for the \$100 fee that may be charged on each applicant of the tax credit program created. However, Oversight estimates the total amount that may be collected totals \$10,000 (\$100 \* 100 applicants).

MASBDA assumes the current five (5) employees of MASBDA will be sufficient enough to run this program and no additional equipment will need to be purchased. MASBDA's cost allocation is based on percentage of time spent on each program per fiscal year by employee.

Their assumption is that the Urban Farms Tax Credit program will have approximately 15% more activity than the current New Generation Cooperative Incentive Tax Credit. Fiscal Year 2021 estimated salary total for New Generation is \$15,724.67 which 15% increase is \$18,083.37.

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (SB 82), officials from the **University of Missouri's Economic & Policy Analysis Research Center (EPARC)** assumed a taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the taxpayer's eligible expenses for establishing an urban farm in a food desert.

The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's state tax liability in the tax year for which the credit is claimed, and the taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit under this section in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each urban farm. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the tax year the contribution was made may be carried over to the next three (3) succeeding tax years until the full credit is claimed

EPARC assumes \$100,000 in tax credits may be authorized and claimed in any given year.

EPARC notes, the maximum reduction to Net General Revenue could be \$400,000. This would occur if individuals who were awarded the credit in the first year, second year, third year did not claim the credit in the year in which the credit(s) were received but were claimed in one year, the fourth year of the program, in addition to the \$100,000 authorized in the fourth year (Fiscal Year 2026).

**Oversight** notes this proposed legislation would grant a tax credit to taxpayers who establish an urban farm in a food desert equal to fifty percent (50%) of the eligible expenses incurred in establishing such urban farm.

This proposed legislation defines a "Food Desert" as "a census tract that has a poverty rate of at least twenty percent (20%) or a median family income of less than eighty percent (80%) of the statewide average and where at least five hundred (500) people or thirty-three percent (33%) of the population is located at least a quarter mile way from a full-service grocery store in an urban area".

Per data published by the [United States Department of Agriculture](#), there are approximately 466 census tracts in Missouri that are low-access and low-income that are approximately one-half (0.5) miles away from a full-service grocery store in an urban area or ten (10) miles away from a full-service grocery store in a rural area.

**Oversight** is unable to determine, of the 466 low-access and low-income census tracts in Missouri that are approximately one-half (0.5) miles away from a full-service grocery store in an urban area or ten (10) miles away from a full-service grocery store in a rural area, how many would remain when reduced to a quarter mile (.25) away from a full-service grocery store.

In addition, per data published by the [United States Census Bureau](#), there are approximately 119 urban areas observed in Missouri during the 2010 census of which 11 are urbanized areas and 108 are urban clusters.

**Oversight** notes “Eligible Expenses” are defined as “expenses incurred in the construction or development of establishing an urban farm in a food desert”.

The fifty percent (50%) tax credit shall not exceed a taxpayer’s state tax liability. Any amount of tax credit that exceeds the taxpayer’s state tax liability may be carried forward to the next three (3) succeeding tax years.

No taxpayer may claim a tax credit in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each urban farm established in a food desert. The aggregate amount of tax credits authorized under this proposed legislation shall not exceed \$100,000 during any calendar year. Therefore, Oversight assumes the minimum number of tax credits that may be issued could be as low as 100 each year (\$100,000 / \$1,000).

**Oversight** notes the tax credit program created would begin January 1, 2022. Oversight notes taxpayers would not file their Tax Year 2022 claiming the tax credit created until after January 1, 2023 (Fiscal Year 2023).

Therefore, **Oversight** will report a revenue reduction to GR by an amount “Up to” \$100,000 beginning in Fiscal Year 2023. Oversight notes the tax credit program created would sunset December 31<sup>st</sup> six (6) years after the effective date of this section.

#### Bill as a Whole

#### 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** 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 within 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>GENERAL REVENUE</b>			
<u>Cost - MDA - to administer program</u> (§202.285) p. 3-4			
Personal Services	(\$40,029)	(\$48,515)	(\$49,000)
Fringe Benefits	(\$26,135)	(\$31,521)	(\$31,682)
Expense and Equipment	(\$3,983)	(\$1,555)	(\$1,577)
<u>Total Costs – MDA</u>	(\$70,147)	(\$81,591)	(\$82,259)
FTE Change – MDA	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost - MDA - Outreach/Printing</u> (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$8,333)	(\$10,000)	(\$10,000)
<u>Cost - MDA – Training</u> (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$4,167)	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)
<u>Transfer Out - MDA to WIC agencies in pilot areas</u> (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$18,621)	(\$22,345)	(\$22,345)
<u>Cost - DSS</u>	Up to...	Up to...	Up to...
Cost - EBT Implementation (§208.018) (HA 3) p. 6-7	(\$150,000)	\$0	\$0
Cost - EBT Maintenance Annual (§208.018) (HA 3) p. 6-7	(\$58,500)	(\$78,000)	(\$78,000)
Cost - EBT Benefits (§208.018) (HA 3) p. 6-7	(\$4,956,120)	(\$6,608,160)	(\$6,608,160)
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government (continued)</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<u>Cost – MDA (§261.021)</u> (HA 4) p. 8			

Personal Services	(\$36,726)	(\$44,512)	(\$44,957)
Fringe Benefits	(\$23,870)	(\$28,790)	(\$28,938)
Expense and Equipment	(\$9,598)	(\$871)	(\$893)
<b>Total Costs – MDA</b>	<b>(\$70,194)</b>	<b>(\$74,173)</b>	<b>(\$74,788)</b>
FTE Change – MDA	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE
<u>Cost – MDA – Outreach and Printing (\$261.021) (HA 4) p. 8</u>	(\$12,500)	(\$15,375)	(\$15,759)
<u>Revenue Reduction – Tax Credit for Establishing Urban Farms in Food Deserts (\$135.1610) (HA 4) p. 10-12</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>Up to (\$100,000)</u>	<u>Up to (\$100,000)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>Up to (\$5,348,582)</u></b>	<b><u>Up to (\$6,994,644)</u></b>	<b><u>Up to (\$6,996,311)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change to the General Revenue Fund	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	<u>FY 2022 (10 Mo.)</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>

<b>FEDERAL FARMER'S MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM FUNDS</b>			
<u>Income</u> - Grant award (§202.285) p. 3-4	\$235,070	\$235,070	\$235,070
<u>Cost</u> - MDA – Solutran (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)	(\$20,000)
<u>Transfer Out</u> - MDA to WIC agencies in pilot areas (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$19,962)	(\$19,962)	(\$19,962)
<u>Transfer Out</u> - MDA to WIC agencies for food vouchers (§202.285) p. 3-4	(\$195,108)	(\$195,108)	(\$195,108)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE FEDERAL FARMER'S MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM FUNDS</b>	<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
<b>LOCAL WIC AGENCIES</b>			
<u>Transfer In</u> - from MDA general revenue funds for administrative costs (§202.285) p. 3-4	\$18,621	\$22,345	\$22,345
<u>Transfer In</u> - from MDA federal funds for administrative costs (§202.285) p. 3- 4	\$19,962	\$19,962	\$19,962
<u>Transfer In</u> - from MDA federal funds for food vouchers (§202.285) p. 3-4	\$195,108	\$195,108	\$195,108
<u>Cost</u> - food vouchers for program participants (§202.285) p. 3-4	<u>(\$195,108)</u>	<u>(\$195,108)</u>	<u>(\$195,108)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL WIC AGENCIES</b>	<b><u>\$38,583</u></b>	<b><u>\$42,307</u></b>	<b><u>\$42,307</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

§135.1610 - This proposed legislation could positively impact any small business that establishes an urban farm within a food desert, as defined, as such small business could qualify for a tax credit that would reduce or eliminate such small business's tax liability.

§202.285 - Farmers' markets could have a fiscal impact as result of this proposal.

§210.251 - This proposal may have a positive impact on small business child care providers that are not licensed.

§208.018 - This proposal could have a positive fiscal impact on small business farmers and farmers' markets.

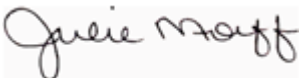
### FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill modifies provisions relating to nutritional assistance programs.

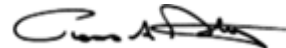
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Social Services  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Office of Administration  
Department of Revenue  
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning  
University of Missouri's Economic Policy & Research Analysis Center



Julie Morff  
Director  
April 28, 2021



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
April 28, 2021