

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 1150S.04C  
Bill No.: SCS for HS for HB 432  
Subject: Children and Minors; Children's Division; Courts; Disabilities; Domestic Relations; Elderly; Family Law; Health Care; Health and Senior Services, Department of; Insurance - Health; Medicaid/Mo Health; Mental Health; Social Services, Department of; Vital Statistics  
Type: Original  
Date: May 3, 2021

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Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons.

**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	(Could exceed \$1,947,390)	(Could exceed \$3,196,746)	(Could exceed \$3,236,399)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$1,947,390)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$3,196,746)</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$3,236,399)</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>
Agricultural Protection	(\$6,780)	(\$3,390)	\$0
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>(\$6,780)</b>	<b>(\$3,390)</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Federal*	\$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 expenses exceed \$5.465 million annually and net to \$0.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue	7.15 to 7.34 FTE	7.15 to 7.34 FTE	7.15 to 7.34 FTE
Federal	1.16 to 1.35 FTE	1.16 to 1.35 FTE	1.16 to 1.35 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>8.31 to 8.69 FTE</b>	<b>8.31 to 8.69 FTE</b>	<b>8.31 to 8.69 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>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>

## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

### **ASSUMPTION**

#### **§§191.116 – Alzheimer’s State Plan Task Force**

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Division of Senior and Disability Services (DSDS)** state §191.116 would create the Alzheimer’s State Plan Task Force.

1. Subsection one would require DHSS to play an integral role in the task force by establishing the Task Force within the Department.
2. Subsection three would require the task force to request assistance or information from state departments, agencies, board, commissions, and offices. DHSS assumes that it would receive requests to provide information to the task force, which would place a requirement on staff time to gather and disseminate such information. Subsequently, they would utilize this information to make informed decisions when creating, updating, and maintaining an integrated state plan to cover Alzheimer’s.
3. Subsection four would require the task force to deliver a report to the governor and general assembly before June 1, 2022.

DSDS would utilize an hourly and intermittent (H&I) employee from September 1, 2021 to June 1, 2022 to assist with writing the report for the Governor and General Assembly. It is estimated that the employee would spend approximately 686 working hours (2,080 X 0.33) researching and preparing the report. The H&I employee would be paid \$20.00 per hour due to the comprehensive nature of the report requirements. Therefore, the total cost to DSDS would be approximately \$13,728 plus fringe (all GR) for the first year. After the first year, additional information gathering would exist within the division’s normal responsibilities.

It is also assumed that DSDS would be tasked with the logistics of ongoing support for the task force such as scheduling meetings, travel arrangements, etc. These duties could be absorbed by current DSDS staff.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the costs provided by DHSS for fiscal note purposes.

#### **SEQ CHAPTER \h \r 1§208.053 - “Hand-Up Program”**

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS), Children’s Division (CD), Family Support Division (FSD)** and **Division of Legal Services (DLS)** provide the following information:

Officials from **CD** state the program, subject to appropriations, is to be implemented by July 1, 2022 as a pilot in three counties (Jackson County, Clay County, and Greene County) with varying populations, as defined in the legislation, to be called “Hand-Up Program.”

The program allows applicants to receive transitional child care benefits without first being income eligible under traditional child care income guidelines. Persons would enter child care subsidy based on transitional income level guidelines.

Provisions of this legislation also require the division to track the number of recipients in the program and provide an annual report to the general assembly beginning September 1, 2022 and annually thereafter on September 1st. These provisions would result in additional fiscal impact on the division.

To develop, implement and oversee the program once implemented a full time Program Development Specialist (PDS) (\$42,654 annually) would be needed beginning in FY22. The full time PDS would be needed to draft program policy, regulations, and contract amendments for child care providers in the defined counties, coordinate system changes with ITSD, calculate data required by the provisions and write an annual report for the general assembly. The estimated cost for 1 FTE salary, fringe and expenses for FY22 totals \$73,328; FY23 costs total \$79,116; and FY24 costs total \$79,881 (up to 19% General Revenue; 81% or up to 100% Federal).

**Oversight** assumes CD would not need additional rental space for 1 new FTE for this single proposal. However, Oversight notes, depending on the number of proposals passed during the legislative session that, cumulatively, CD may need additional rental space or capital improvements as determined by the Office of Administration, Facilities Management, Design and Construction.

**CD** assumes all eligible children will have access to the program. The costs for FY22 would include personnel and systems changes due to the program implementation date of July 1, 2022. The cost for implementation in FY23 results in an increase of \$6,456,831 (19% or \$1,226,798 General Revenue and 81% or \$5,230,033 Federal) for subsidy payments. Calculation is based on the number of children rejected per level of transitional child care multiplied by the transitional level rate and then annualized.

Currently, DSS is providing a transitional benefit to this population funded through the CARES Act.

The availability of future additional federal funds is unknown. Therefore, the fiscal impact is a range for General Revenue and Federal Funds.

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

Officials from **FSD** state the pilot program allows applicants in the program to receive transitional child care benefits without having to be first eligible for full childcare benefits with three different tiers with income maximums of 165% FPL, 190% FPL, and 215% FPL.

The individuals who would be eligible for the pilot program in the areas listed were determined by identifying the individuals in these areas who applied for Child Care Subsidy in State Fiscal Year 2020 with household incomes exceeding 138% FPL, but less than 215% FPL.

FSD determined there would be 1,744 individuals eligible for the Hand Up program if the provisions of this bill are enacted as proposed.

FSD arrived at 1,744 individuals in this manner:

In SFY 2020, the FSD rejected 995 children with household income between 138% FPL and 165% FPL; 523 children with household income between 166% FPL and 190% FPL; and 226 children with household income between 191% FPL and 215% FPL.

Tier One Children – 75% of maximum base rate for child care assistance: 995

Tier Two Children – 50% of maximum base rate for child care assistance: 523

Tier Three Children – 25% of maximum base rate for child care assistance: 226

**Total Children eligible for Hand Up program: 1,744**

FSD determines eligibility for child care assistance. FSD assumes existing staff will be able to complete necessary additional eligibility work because of this proposal.

FSD further assumes the Office of Administration (OA), Information Technology Services Division (ITSD)/DSS (OA-ITSD) will include the FAMIS programming costs for the system changes as well as the system-generated notice needed to implement provisions of this bill in their response.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the no fiscal impact assumed by FSD for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from **DLS** state they do not foresee a fiscal impact as a result of this legislation. FSD estimates that approximately 1,744 children would be added to the child care rolls as a result of SB 206. DLS would be able to handle any additional advisory or regulatory work resulting from this legislation with its currently-available resources. Since the legislation results in less applicants being rejected for child care assistance, it could cause a decrease in the number of administrative hearings conducted for that program. At the same time, a long-term increase in participation in the program could gradually cause an increase in hearings. Considering both possibilities, this proposal would not have a significant impact on the overall number of hearings conducted by DLS.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the no fiscal impact assumed by DLS for fiscal note purposes.

DSS officials provided the response for the **OA-ITSD/DSS**. ITSD states FAMIS already has a process in place to determine eligibility for Transitional Child Care Eligibility Units. The system already caters to Transitional Child Care 1, 2, and 3 (TCC1, TCC2, and TCC3) based on the specified income guidelines. The current functionality within the TCC Program Eligibility Determination is to fail a participant/family if the income exceeds the specified limit.

The proposed functionality is to allow recipients to continue to receive benefits should their income rise above the maximum allowable monthly income for persons to receive full child care benefits if the recipient pays a premium that is applied only to the portion of the recipients income above such maximum allowable monthly income for the receipt of full child care benefits. The system needs to stop failing them and instead move them to a new program called the "Hand-Up Program".

This will involve screen changes, eligibility determination changes, forms notice changes in addition to any new processes that may be needed. There could be changes on the data warehouse programs as well.

ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all ITSD resources are at full capacity. The current contract rate for IT consultants is \$95 per hour. It is assumed FAMIS changes will require 673.92 contract hours. Therefore, FY 2022 costs are estimated to be:

<u>Fund Affected</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>
General Revenue	\$32,011
Federal Funds	\$32,011
Total Costs	<u>\$64,022</u> (673.92 hours * \$95)

**Oversight** does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by OA-ITSD/DSS.

**Oversight** notes the provisions of this proposal only apply to Clay, Greene and Jackson counties. Clay and Greene Counties have not provided contacts to review proposed legislation. Officials from Jackson County did not respond to Oversight's request for a statement of fiscal impact. Therefore, Oversight assumes the proposal will have no fiscal impact on these counties.

#### §208.1060 – Farm to Food Bank Project

In response to a similar proposal (SB 562), officials from the **Department of Social Services** (DSS) assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. In discussions with DSS officials, Oversight learned that DSS currently has a state plan submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 7 C.F.R. 251.10(j) and has received funding from the USDA "Farm to Food Bank" grants for FY 20 and FY 21. Passage of this legislation would require DSS

to continue to participate in the program, pending availability of the program/funds through the USDA.

From a USDA memo provided by DSS, Oversight also learned the Federal share of a Farm to Food Bank Project shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project. Therefore, all Federal funds utilized for Farm to Food Bank Projects must be matched by non-federal funds. DSS officials state the Southeast Missouri Food Bank (SEMO) is the only food bank implementing the 'Farm to Food Bank' grant program for FY 20. SEMO provides the state match for the program through in-kind services and expenses. There is currently no cost to DSS to run this program. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact to the state in the fiscal note.

§§193.075, 210.150 and 210.156 – Birth match program

Officials from **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state §210.156 requires the state registrar of vital statistics to provide birth record information to the Department of Social Services (DSS), when a child is born to an individual whose identifying information has been provided by DSS and whose parental rights have been terminated or who has pled guilty or has found guilty of certain offenses when the victim is under the age of 18 years old.

Per information provided by DSS, an average of 2,185 parents have their rights terminated each year in Missouri. The number of parental terminations processed by DSS and provided to DHSS that were the result of a guilty plea or the person has been found guilty of the offenses described in §210.156 is unknown. Therefore, based on 2,185 data requests, the Division of Community and Public Health (DCPH), Bureau of Vital Statistics, assumes it will take one (1) Research/Data Analyst (average salary \$46,651) 1,040 hours to match the list of individuals whose identifying information was provided by DSS and/or a court to DHSS databases through complex programming queries and working with other units to ensure linkage of information across entities in an accurate manner. Based on 2,080 working hours this would require 0.5 FTE (2,080 hours / 1,040 hours) to assume these duties for an estimated personal services cost of \$23,326 (46,651 x 0.5 FTE) for FY 2022.

In response to similar legislation (HB 432), **Oversight** contacted DHSS staff regarding changes to staffing and ITSD costs provided for similar provisions found in HCS HB 2216 (2020). In that fiscal note response, DHSS assumed 1 FTE Public Health Data Technician I (\$29,448) would be needed to maintain a list of individuals whose identifying information was provided by the DSS, searching for the information and documentation, and processing the vital record information for submission to DSS. In addition, approximately \$41,040 in ITSD costs for changes to the electronic vital record keeping system was going to be required.

**DHSS** officials stated that, after further research for the current proposal, it was determined the task required by this proposal could be accomplished by having a research analyst use a linkage process the Bureau of Vital Records already has the capability of performing (thus, no ITSD costs), rather than someone having to go through each record manually. However, the work

would be done by a different bureau and would require a higher skilled position to perform the process (complex programming queries).

Generally, **Oversight** assumes departments have the ability to absorb limited increases in duties by existing staff. However, DHSS officials stated the DCPH does not currently have the capacity to absorb even 0.5 FTE of a Data/Research Analyst. Therefore, for fiscal note purposes, Oversight will present DHSS' request for 0.5 FTE Research/Data Analyst in the Division of Community and Public Health (\$46,651) as of January 1, 2021. However, Oversight assumes 0.5 FTE would not be provided fringe benefits (health insurance, sick leave, vacation, etc.) and the state would only pay Social Security and Medicare benefits of 7.65 percent. In addition, Oversight assumes the DHSS would not need additional rental space for 0.5 FTE. However, if multiple proposals pass during the legislative session requiring additional FTE, cumulatively the effect of all proposals passed may result in the DHSS needing additional rental space.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS), Children's Division (CD)** state this proposal would fiscally impact the Division as an additional two (2) full time Investigative Children's Service Workers, one (1) Alternative Care Children's Service Worker, one (1) Family Centered Services Children's Service Worker, one (1) full time Children's Services Supervisor, and two (2) clerical staff would be needed to fulfill the requirements of this bill.

Based on the requirements of the bill, the number of Termination of Parental Rights (TPRs) was determined to be 530 from February 2020 to March 1, 2021. Of those 530 TPRs, CD estimated a potential 75% had the required preponderance of evidence (POE) finding, which was determined to be 398 cases. As further required in the bill, looking at the numbers over a ten year period, it brings the calculation to 3,975 cases.

Per the current census, women of child bearing age (ages 18-40), totaled 1,735,000 women. Based on that population, there were 72,000 live births in Missouri (obtained from the DHSS website). Based on these numbers, 4% (72,000 live births/1,735,000 women) of the population would have a child this year. 3,975 cases times 4% birth rate, equals an initiation of 165 additional contacts per year (rounded).

By dividing 365 days by the 45 day statute requirement that a report be concluded, and the twelve (12) investigations per worker ratio, a total of approximately 97 investigations per year would result from this legislation. This creates a requirement for **two (2) additional FTE caseworkers for the initial contact**. It is estimated that this legislation may result in additional opening of Family Centered Services (FCS) cases. If 25% of the 165 initiated contacts result in a FCS case divided by the caseload ratio of 20 cases per caseload, it would result in **two (2) additional FTE case workers for family centered services** being needed.

There is the assumption that this legislation could result in additional need for funding for Alternative Care. Assuming 10% of the 165 initial reports (that would not have otherwise come into alternative care) resulted in an alternative care case being opened (17, rounded) divided by



the 15 case ratio per worker, would result in an **additional FTE case worker needed for alternative care case management**.

An additional supervisor and one clerical would be needed as well.

When projecting of potential additional alternative care costs, 165 initiations multiplied by 10% of children that could come into care that potentially would not have, it would be approximately 17 children. That multiplied by the maintenance amount equals the state cost for foster care at \$4,393 per youth (per the General Assembly Report for Foster Care Case Management Child Welfare).

The Division of Legal Services will need **one Special Counsel for the additional cases**.

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

Officials from **Office of Administration (OA), Information Technology Services Division (ITSD)/DSS** state this proposal would require them to build a new interface with DHSS based on the current Missouri's Family Care Safety Registry (FCSR) process that would allow DHSS to query the Family and Children Electronic System (FACES) based on a Departmental Client Number (DCN) that has been entered. The new process will be similar but have additional edits and queries to check for TPRs and guilty verdicts.

OA, ITSD/DSS assumes every new IT project/system will be bid out because all ITSD resources are at full capacity. IT contract rates for FACES are estimated at \$95/hour. It is assumed the necessary modifications will require 649.73 hours for a cost of \$61,724 (649.73 \* \$95), split 50% GR; 50% Federal in FY22. Ongoing support and maintenance costs are estimated to be \$12,652 in FY23 and \$12,970 in FY24, split 50% GR; 50% Federal.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the costs provided by ITSD/DSS for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation (SS SB 327), officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** and the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the no fiscal impact for this organization.

#### §210.211 - In-home child care facility exemption for related children

In response to similar legislation (Perfected HCS HB 32), officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services** and the **Department of Social Services (DSS), Children's Division (CD)** each assumed the proposal would 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 these organizations.

**Oversight** notes this section of the proposal has an emergency clause.

§261.450 – Missouri Food Security Task Force

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)** state §261.450.4 states “The department of agriculture shall provide technical and administrative support as required by the task force to complete its duties.” Section 261.450.5 states “Members of the task force...shall receive reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred in attending meetings of the task force or any subcommittee thereof.”

This fiscal note assumes that MDA, as part of its administrative support, will provide mileage reimbursement and a meal to all task force members attending the quarterly meetings. Those costs are calculated as follows:

Mileage reimbursement: 125 average miles reimbursed @ \$0.43/mile = \$53.75 X 24 task force members (excludes 3 department directors) = \$1,290 per meeting X 4 quarterly meetings = \$5,160 total mileage reimbursement.

Lunch (with meeting from 10-3) = \$15/person X 27 task force members = \$405 X 4 quarterly meetings = \$1,620

**Total cost = \$6,780 Ag Protection Fund – Wine Tax**

Officials from the **Missouri Senate (SEN)** anticipates a negative fiscal impact to reimburse 2 Senators for travel to task force meetings. It will cost approximately \$224.46 per meeting.

**Oversight** assumes MDA will cover the costs of mileage for task force members, including the two (2) senators, as indicated in their assumption. Oversight will not reflect a cost for the SEN.

**Oversight** notes the task force shall be dissolved on January 1, 2023; therefore, Oversight will only reflect six months (2 meetings) of costs in FY 2023.

In response to similar provisions (SB 441), officials from the **Department of Economic Development**, the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Social Services** and the **Missouri House of Representatives** each assumed 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.

§376.1228 – Hearing aids covered by health benefit plans

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** state the Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires all non-grandfathered individual and small group qualified health plans to cover a core set of healthcare services within 10 essential health benefit (EHB) categories. In 2011, Missouri like other states adopted its core benchmark plan that defined the core benefits these plans must offer in the state. The ACA also requires that the cost of a new coverage mandate added by a state after adoption of its benchmark plan that is above and beyond the EHB benchmark will be the responsibility of the state.

45 C.F.R 155.170 requires states to defray the cost of additional required benefits mandated by a state on or after January 1, 2012.

Documentation provided by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Consumer Information & Insurance Oversight (CCIIO) in Oct. 2018 instructions states that:

“...although it is the state’s responsibility to identify which state required benefits require defrayal, states must make such determinations using the framework finalized at §155.170, which specifies that benefits required by state action taking place on or before December 31, 2011, may be considered EHB, whereas benefits required by state action taking place after December 31, 2011, other than for purposes of compliance with federal requirements, are in addition to EHB and must be defrayed by the state. For example, a law requiring coverage of a benefit passed by a state after December 31, 2011, is still a state mandated benefit requiring defrayal even if the text of the law says otherwise.”

This bill requires that “Each health carrier or health benefit plan that offers or issues health benefit plans that are delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2022, shall, at a minimum, provide coverage to children under eighteen years of age for all hearing aids covered for children who receive MO HealthNet benefits under section 208.151.”

This provision appears to create new mandates for which the state must defray payments, as required under federal law. Specifically, this bill appears to require that health benefit plans cover hearing aids for children under the age of 18. As a result, the state may be required to defray the actuarial cost of new coverage requirement and make payments to either issuers or beneficiaries to negate increased or potentially increased premiums. DCI will research the potential impact of increased utilization and the potential future cost to general revenue. The department will revise the fiscal note if these potential costs become available.

Further, Section 1557 of the ACA prohibits health plan from discriminating in providing benefits based on race, color, national origin, sex, age and disabilities – if they are receiving federal financial assistance. In this case federal financial assistance would include Advance Premium Tax Credits or APTC.

The following is an excerpt from the November 26, 2014 federal register; "...we caution both issuers and the States that age limits are discriminatory when applied to services that have been clinically effective at all ages. For example, it would be arbitrary to limit a hearing aid to enrollees who are 6 years of age or younger, since there may be some older enrollees for whom a hearing aid is medically necessary..."

The following is an estimate of potential costs and utilization provided by DCI.

Using Current Population Survey data for 2019, published by the US Bureau of Census, it is estimate that 1,010,184 of insureds will fall under the mandate.

Mo pop <=18 1,449,332  
% with Private Insurance 69.7%  
w/ private insurance 1,010,184

Of these 1,010,184, the number who may experience hearing loss are:

Prevalence estimate: 1.7/1000\* 1,717

Source:

\*CDC, Hearing Screening and Follow-up Survey Population: Screened infants. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hearingloss/data.html>

Average cost of hearing aid; \$2,805

Average replacement period: Every four years

Source: Survey of audiologists, available at <https://www.hearingtracker.com/how-much-do-hearing-aids-cost>

The average annual cost per hearing impaired individual would be cost divided by the replacement period, or  $\$2,805 / 4 = \$701$

Total estimated annual cost;

Prevalence estimate: 1.7/1000 \$1,204,266

If the provisions SB 43 become law, the Department of Commerce and Insurance may need a new budget decision item from General Revenue to cover the potential cost of defrayal.

**Oversight** has no information to the contrary, therefore, Oversight will reflect the updated response provided by DCI of (Up to \$1,200,000 to Unknown) cost to the General Revenue Fund to reimburse various entities to defray the additional costs resulting from the new coverage mandate as described in this proposal.

In response to similar legislation (Perfected SS SCS SB 43), officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **City of Corder**, the **City of Hughesville**, the **City of**

**O’Fallon** and the **City of St. Louis Budget Division** each assumed 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** is unsure whether each local political subdivision’s health benefit plan covers hearing aids for children equal to coverage provided by MoHealthNet; therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 to (Unknown) cost to Local Political Subdivisions.

#### §452.410 – Civil proceedings

In response to similar legislation (HCS SS SCS SB 71), officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender** and the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal would 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.

#### Bill as a whole

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Corrections**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Revenue**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Veterans Commission**, the **Missouri Department of Agriculture**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, the **Office of the Governor**, the **Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan**, the **Kansas City Health Department**, the **Newton County Health Department**, the **Kansas City Police Department**, the **St. Joseph Police Department** and the **St. Louis County Police 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.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety, Missouri Highway Patrol** defer to the MoDOT/MSHP health plan for a fiscal impact statement.

#### 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 (SOS)** 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, the SOS also recognizes 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 the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves 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 FUND</b>			
<u>Costs – DHSS</u> (§191.116) – H&I employee and benefits for Alzheimer’s State Plan Task Force p.3			
	(\$14,778)	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs - DSS</u> (§208.053) pp 4-5	Up to...	Up to...	Up to...
Personal service p.	(\$6,754)	(\$8,185)	(\$8,267)
Fringe benefits p.	(\$4,461)	(\$5,380)	(\$5,407)
Equipment and expense p.	(\$1,976)	(\$526)	(\$539)
Increases in “Hand-up” childcare disbursements p.	\$0	(\$1,257,468)	(\$1,288,905)
Total <u>Costs – DSS</u>	<u>Up to (\$13,191)</u>	<u>Up to (\$1,271,559)</u>	<u>Up to (\$1,303,118)</u>
FTE Change – DSS	0 FTE to 0.19 FTE	0 FTE to 0.19 FTE	0 FTE to 0.19 FTE
<u>Costs - OA-ITSD/DSS</u> (§208.053) p 6			
FAMIS programming /IT costs p. 6	(\$32,011)	\$0	\$0
<u>Costs - DHSS</u> (§210.156) p. 7			
Personal service	(\$19,438)	(\$23,559)	(\$23,794)
Fringe benefits	(\$1,487)	(\$1,802)	(\$1,820)
Equipment and expense	(\$10,871)	(\$2,948)	(\$3,022)
Total <u>Costs - DHSS</u>	<u>(\$31,796)</u>	<u>(\$28,309)</u>	<u>(\$28,636)</u>
FTE Changes DHSS	0.5 FTE	0.5 FTE	0.5 FTE
* High end of range for §210.053 represents no CARES Act funding and 19% of program disbursements paid from General Revenue.			

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<u>Costs - OA, ITSD/DSS (\$210.156) FACES system changes p 9</u>	<u>(\$30,862)</u>	<u>(\$6,326)</u>	<u>(\$6,485)</u>
<u>Costs – DSS (\$210.156) p 8</u>			
Personal service	(\$288,020)	(\$349,080)	(\$352,571)
Fringe benefits	(\$184,948)	(\$223,082)	(\$224,239)
Equipment & expense			
	(\$111,332)	(\$68,634)	(\$70,350)
Foster care	(\$40,452)	(\$49,756)	(\$51,000)
<u>Total Costs - DSS</u>	<u>(\$624,752)</u>	<u>(\$690,552)</u>	<u>(\$698,160)</u>
FTE Change	6.65 FTE	6.65 FTE	6.65 FTE
<u>Cost – DCI (\$376.1228) New Coverage Mandate – possible reimbursement pp 10 - 12</u>	<u>(Could exceed \$1,200,000)</u>	<u>(Could exceed \$1,200,000)</u>	<u>(Could exceed \$1,200,000)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$1,947,390)</u></b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$3,196,746)</u></b>	<b><u>(Could exceed \$3,236,399)</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change on the General Revenue Fund	7.15 to 7.34 FTE	7.15 to 7.34 FTE	7.15 to 7.34 FTE
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>AGRICULTURE PROTECTION FUND (0970)</b>			



<u>Cost – MDA – reimburse mileage/meals for task force members pp 9-10</u>	( <u>\$6,780</u> )	( <u>\$3,390</u> )	<u>\$0</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION FUND</b>	<b>(<u>\$6,780</u>)</b>	<b>(<u>\$3,390</u>)</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<u>Income - DSS (\$208.053)</u>			

Increase in program reimbursements p. 4-5	\$56,135 to \$69,303	\$5,420,857 to \$6,692,417	\$5,555,396 to \$6,858,514
<u>Income</u> - OA-ITSD/DSS (§208.053)			
Increase in program reimbursements p. 6	\$32,011	\$0	\$0
<u>Income</u> - OA, ITSD (§210.156) Reimbursement for FACES system changes p. 9	\$30,862	\$6,326	\$6,485
<u>Income</u> – DSS (§210.156) Program reimbursement p. 8	\$31,939	\$38,615	\$39,368
<u>Costs</u> - DSS (§208.053)			
Personal service p.	(\$28,791 to \$35,545)	(\$34,895 to \$43,081)	(\$35,244 to \$43,511)
Fringe benefits p. 3	(\$19,018 to \$23,479)	(\$22,936 to \$28,316)	(\$23,052 to \$28,459)
Equipment and expense p. 3	(\$8,326 to \$10,279)	(\$2,242 to \$2,768)	(\$2,297 to \$2,836)
Increase in “Hand-up” child care disbursements p. 3	\$0	(\$5,360,784 to \$6,618,252)	(\$5,494,803 to \$6,783,708)
Total <u>Costs</u> – DSS	(\$56,135 to \$69,303)	(\$5,420,857 to \$6,692,417)	(\$5,555,396 to \$6,858,514)
FTE Change – DSS	0.81 FTE to 1 FTE	0.81 FTE to 1 FTE	0.81 FTE to 1 FTE
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b> (continued)			

<u>Costs - OA-ITSD/DSS</u> <u>(§208.053)</u>			
FAMIS programming/IT costs p. 6	<u>(\$32,011)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>Costs - OA, ITSD/DSS</u> <u>(§210.156) FACES</u> system changes p. 15	<u>(\$30,862)</u>	<u>(\$6,326)</u>	<u>(\$6,485)</u>
<u>Costs – DSS (§210.156)</u> p. 14-15			
Personal service	(\$6,220)	(\$7,539)	(\$7,614)
Fringe benefits	(\$4,109)	(\$4,955)	(\$4,980)
Equipment & expense	(\$1,384)	(\$1,243)	(\$1,274)
Foster care	(\$20,226)	(\$24,878)	(\$25,500)
Total Costs - DSS	(\$31,939)	(\$38,615)	(\$39,368)
FTE Change - DSS	0.35 FTE	0.35 FTE	0.35 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS*</b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>	<b><u>\$0</u></b>
Estimated Net FTE Change for Federal Funds	1.16 to 1.35 FTE	1.16 to 1.35 FTE	1.16 to 1.35 FTE
* High end of range for §208.053 represents 100% Federal funding.			

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>			
<u>Reimbursement</u> (\$376.1228) – from the state for new health insurance coverage mandate p 12	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
<u>Cost</u> (\$376.1228) – Potential additional insurance coverage p 12	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>	<b><u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u></b>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses that provide health insurance could be impacted by this proposal. (§376.1228)

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill requires the Division of Aging within the Department of Health and Senior Services to provide information and support to persons with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias by establishing a family support group in every county. It further establishes the "Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force" in the Department of Health and Senior Services which will assess all state programs that address Alzheimer's and update and maintain an integrated state plan to overcome Alzheimer's. The membership of the Task Force shall consist of specified members, including one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker and one member of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate. The Task Force shall deliver a report of recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than June 2, 2021. The task force expires on December 31, 2027. (§191.116)

Subject to appropriations, this bill reauthorizes, and makes changes to, the Hand-Up Program which is a pilot program intended to more effectively transition persons receiving state-funded

child care subsidy benefits. The Pilot Program would begin on July 1, 2022 and would only be implemented in Jackson, Greene and Clay counties. The Program would allow recipients to qualify for transitional child care benefits without having to qualify for full child care benefits.

The Children's Division within the Department of Social Services must track recipients of the Hand-Up Program and report statistics on the Program to the General Assembly by September 1, 2022 and annually on September first thereafter. These provisions shall sunset three years after the effective date (§208.053).

Under this act, the Children's Division shall make available to the State Registrar the identifying information of certain individuals whose parental rights have been terminated due to child abuse or neglect, individuals who pled or were found guilty of murder or manslaughter when the victim was a child, and individuals who pled guilty or were found guilty of certain sexual offenses against a child. The State Registrar shall provide to the Division the birth record information of children born to such individuals. The Division shall verify the identity of the parent and if that identity is verified, the Division shall provide the appropriate local office with information regarding the birth of the child. Appropriate local Division personnel shall initiate contact with the family, or make a good faith effort to do so, to determine if the parent or family has a need for services and provide such voluntary and time-limited services as appropriate. The Division shall document the results of such contact and services provided, if any, in the Division's information system. Identifying information and records created and exchanged under this act shall be closed records and shall only be used as specified in the act (§§210.150 and 210.156).

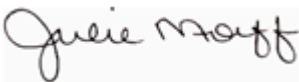
This act excludes from the number of children counted toward the maximum number of children for which a family child care home is licensed up to two children who are five years or older and who are related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to, adopted by, or under court appointed guardianship or legal custody of a child care provider who is responsible for the daily operation of a licensed family child care home organized as a legal entity in Missouri. If more than one member of the legal entity is responsible for the daily operation of the family child care home, then the related children of only one such member shall be excluded. A family child care home caring for such children shall provide notice to parents or guardians as specified in the act. Additionally, nothing in the act shall prohibit the Department of Health and Senior Services from enforcing existing licensing regulations, including supervision requirements and capacity limitations based on the amount of child care space available. This act has an emergency clause. (§210.211)

This act requires health benefit plans delivered, issued, continued, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, to provide coverage to children under 18 years of age for those hearing aids which are covered for children receiving benefits under MO HealthNet. (§376.1228)

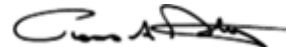
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office  
Office of Administration  
Department of Commerce and Insurance  
Department of Economic Development  
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development  
Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Mental Health  
Department of Corrections  
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Public Safety  
Department of Social Services  
Office of the Governor  
Missouri House of Representatives  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Missouri Senate  
Missouri Department of Agriculture  
Missouri Department of Conservation  
Missouri Department of Transportation  
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan  
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Office of the State Public Defender  
City of St. Louis Budget Division  
City of Kansas City Health Department  
Newton County Health Department  
Kansas City Police Department  
St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department



Julie Morff  
Director  
May 3, 2021



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
May 3, 2021