For COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 1485S.02T
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SCS for HB 604
Subject: Business and Commerce; Children and Minors; Commerce and Insurance, Department of; Consumer Protection
Type: Original
Date: June 10, 2021

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to insurance.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
General Revenue*	Could exceed ($718,583)	Could exceed ($1,317,403)	Could exceed ($598,819)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	**Could exceed ($718,583)**	**Could exceed ($1,317,403)**	**Could exceed ($598,819)**

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Colleges & Universities	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund	$125,000	$130,000	$135,000
Second Injury Fund (0653)*	Up to $26,020,000	Up to $47,817,000	Up to $21,797,000
State Road Fund (0320)	Up to ($135,000)	Up to ($270,000)	Up to ($135,000)
Total Estimated Net Effect on Other State Funds	**Less than $26,010,000**	**Less than $47,677,000**	**Less than $21,797,000**

*This proposal (§287.715) extends the sunset date of an up to a 3% supplemental surcharge paid into the Second Injury Fund. Currently it is set to expire on December 31, 2021; however this proposal extends that date to December 31, 2022 and allows for a 2.5% surcharge in 2023. Oversight has reflected the positive impact to the Second Injury Fund for this continuation of an existing surcharge.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	**0**	**0**	**0**

☒ Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed $250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after 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	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§135.096 – Long-Term Care Insurance

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning (B&P)** assume this section would change the tax years that the long-term care insurance deduction is available. Currently, an individual may deduction 100% of non-reimbursed long-term care insurance premiums from the Missouri taxable income, if such premiums were not already included in their itemized deductions. B&P notes, that per federal law individuals may claim such premiums on their federal tax return, if they itemize rather than take the standard deduction.

This proposal would change the deduction from starting with tax year 2006, to beginning with tax year 2021. B&P notes that currently individuals filing their tax year 2020 returns are able to claim the long-term care insurance deduction. B&P further notes that tax year 2020 returns could be filed and amended after this proposal were to take effect on 8/28/2021. In addition, individuals may still be amending their tax year 2018 and 2019 income tax returns. It is unclear how this proposal would affect tax year 2018, 2019, and 2020 returns where individuals previously took the long-term care insurance deduction. Especially in instances where taxpayers amend such returns after this proposal takes effect.

This proposal also expands the definition of qualified long-term care insurance to include any insurance policy that is considered an asset for the purpose of MO HealthNet eligibility. B&P notes that for tax deduction purposes there are two types of long-term health insurance plans. Some plans are "tax benefit" plans, meaning that they meet certain requirements in order to qualify for the federal tax deduction. There are also "non-tax benefit" plans that do not meet the federal tax deduction requirements. B&P is unsure if such "non-tax benefit" plans currently qualify for the state deduction.

Therefore, B&P estimates that this provision may reduce TSR and GR by $0 or (Unknown) depending on whether the expansion to the definition of qualified long-term care insurance results in an increase in the number of long-term care insurance premiums that qualify under this deduction.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimates as provided by the B&P.

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, **Department of Health and Senior Services** and **Department of Social Services** 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.

§§287.170 & 287.180 – Electronic Filings

Officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR),** the **Office of Administration,** the **Missouri Department of Conservation,** and the **Missouri Department of Transportation** each assume this portion of the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organizations.

Officials from the above organizations assume this 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 these sections.

§287.715 – Second Injury Fund

Officials from the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DOLIR)** assume the following regarding this proposal:

Section 287.715.6 currently authorizes a collection of a **supplemental surcharge** to the Second Injury Fund (SIF) not to exceed three percent for calendar years 2014 to 2021. The supplemental surcharge was a legislative fix to address the prior solvency issues faced by the SIF. While this bill extends the **supplemental surcharge** for an additional year (until the end of 2022), the **supplemental surcharge** is temporary in duration.

The annual cost of the current on-going permanent total disability (PTD) benefit obligation to the SIF is $50.7 million. This obligation continues through the remainder of the claimant's life or until such time as they are no longer owed the bi-weekly benefits under the law. It should be noted that there are still pending cases in the pipeline being adjudicated. It is unknown what the future cost to the SIF will be from these cases.

Furthermore, there are cases where the benefits would continue after the injured employee's death, to be paid to his/her dependents based on the Missouri Supreme Court's decision in *Schoemehl v. Treasurer of the State of Missouri*, 217 S.W.3d 900 (Mo. banc 2009), *superseded by statute*, MO. REV. STAT. § 287.230 (June 26, 2008).

There are other benefits that are paid from the SIF such as permanent partial disability benefits, Second Job Wage Loss benefits, uninsured Medical and Death benefits if the employer failed to insure his/her workers' compensation liabilities. Although these benefits were eliminated by the legislative changes made in 2013, effective January 1, 2014, there are cases pending before the Division pre 2013 law change where benefit payments need to be determined.

As of February 28, 2021, there are approximately 14,542 pending cases where Claims for Compensation have been filed against the Missouri State Treasurer's Office as custodian of the SIF.

There are also other appropriations from the SIF such as administrative costs of approximately $5 million, which include salaries to the Attorney General's Office for defending against claims filed against the SIF, Office of Administration costs, mailing costs, etc.

In 2020, the breakdown of the benefit obligations from the Fund was as follows:

Benefit Type	Amount
Death	$139,129.12
Medical	$369,125.86
Lost Wages	$45,804.39
PPD	$3,208,392.80
PTD	$68,396,382.65
Total	$72,158,834.82

DOLIR - Second Injury Fund surcharge collections in last three years shown below:

CY	Collections	Rate
2018	$ 107,413,993.84	6%
2019	$ 102,442,325.10	6%
2020	$ 86,683,062.21	5%

CY	5% - 6 % Collections	1% collections	CY 3 % Collections	FY 3% Surcharge Collections
2017	$ 107,413,993.84	$ 17,902,332.33	$ 53,706,997	
2018	$ 102,442,325.10	$ 17,073,720.83	$ 51,221,163	$ 52,464,079.75
2019	$ 86,683,062.21	$ 17,336,612.44	$ 52,009,837	$ 51,615,499.91
			Average	**$ 52,039,790**

Oversight notes that DOLIR's average collection of 1% between CY 2017-2019 was **$17,437,552**, which represents 1% of the collected funds.

Oversight calculated the potential impact to the SIF for FY 2022 by dividing the total annual collections by appropriate annual percentage and extracting only 3% charge of supplemental surcharge payments for the employers throughout Missouri. Additionally, Oversight calculated the potential impact to the SIF below for FY 2023 by adding 6 months of 3% and 6 months of 2.5% surcharge. Lastly, the provision ending as of December 31, 2023, therefore, affects 6 months in FY 2024.

<u>Oversight Estimated SIF collection as follows:</u>

Fiscal Year	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Totals	**$ 26,019,895**	**$ 47,816,839**	**$ 21,796,944**
Percentages	6 Mo at 3%	6 Mo at 3% & 6 Mo at 2.5%	6 Mo at 2.5%

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)** assume the proposal extends the Second Injury Fund Surcharge for an additional two years, resulting in an ongoing fiscal impact to MoDOT. Specifically, this would be an unknown negative fiscal impact to the State Road Fund.

Currently, MoDOT pays a 3% Second Injury Fund (SIF) surcharge and a supplemental rate of 2%. This amount will vary based on each year's premiums, but for 2020, they paid $405,512 for the SIF surcharge and $270,347 for the supplemental rate. They pay quarterly, but these are the annual figures.

2017-2019 had a 3% SIF surcharge and a 3% supplemental rate. They paid the following annually:

2019 - $400,919 for each (surcharge and supplemental)

2018 - $403,463 for each

2017 - $413,749 for each

Oversight notes that MoDOT pays approximately $270,000 annually for the 3% supplemental surcharge.

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA)** assume this section changes the maximum supplemental surcharge from 3% to 2.5%, for calendar year 2023. If the Division of Workers' Compensation collects the maximum of 2.5%, this change could decrease the total supplemental surcharge the state would pay by a total of $184,156.20 for GR and $2,953.11 for Conservation.

However, the Division of Workers' Compensation currently collects 2%, which is less than their maximum allowed amount; therefore, the proposed legislation would result in an increase in costs to the state as compared to the actual amount collected by the division of workers' compensation. This is based on expenditures shown below:

FY 2021 expenditures for CY2020 taxes GR: $1,841,562.00
FY 2021 expenditures for CY2020 taxes Conservation: $29,531.06
This is 3%SIF and 2% surcharge

Increasing the surcharge to 2.5% could increase GR by $184,156.20 and Conservation by $2,953.11. Current figures based on 2020 payroll, 2020 insurance rates and 2020/21 experience mod. Other factors that could increase/decrease FY22/23 would be CY2021/22 payroll, insurance rates and experience modification changes.

Summary of OA's surcharge paid into SIF:

FY	Summary of Total Tax Collected into Second Injury Fund by OA
2020	$ 2,482,810
2019	$ 2,539,133
2018	$ 3,268,504
2017	$ 3,206,885
Average	$ 2,874,333

Source: https://oa.mo.gov/sites/default/files/FY_2020_Executive_Budget_Final.pdf

Oversight notes that the OA pays its Workers' Compensation tax and Second Injury Fund assessments based on billings received from the Department of Revenue and the Division of Workers' Compensation.

Oversight notes that DOLIR stated that MoDOT and OA both will be required to continue to make up to 3% surcharge payments into the Second Injury Fund because of the extension of the surcharge payment for additional 2 years. Therefore, Oversight will note an Unknown negative cost to the OA's Administrative Fund and a negative **$270,000** to MoDOT's State Road Fund. Additionally, Oversight notes that OA would be liable for lesser taxes paid into the Second Injury Fund. The average of the 3% surcharge tax is **$1,437,166** ($2,874,333 / 6 x 3).

Oversight notes that DOLIR stated that MoDOT and OA both will be required to continue to make up to 3% surcharge payments into the Second Injury Fund because of the extension of the surcharge payment for CY 2022, and 2.5% until December 31st in CY 2023.

The total GR expenditure as follows:

Fiscal Year	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Totals	**$718,583**	**$1,317,403**	**$598,819**
Percentages	6 Mo at 3%	6 Mo at 3% & 6Mo at 2.5%	6 Mo at 2.5%

Oversight notes that currently the OA and MODOT pay a 2% supplemental surcharge (though current law allows a supplemental surcharge of up to 3%) and this proposal would raise the amount by ½% totaling 2.5%.

Oversight notes the balance of the Second Injury Fund (0653) has been:

At December 31, 2020	$31,613,929;
At June 30, 2020	$28,326,917
At May 31, 2021	$41,129,342

Oversight notes that this proposal extents the supplemental surcharge allowing for 3% collection in Calendar 2022 and 2.5% in Calendar 2023.

§303.220 – Certificates of Self-Insurance

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

Administrative Impact - Driver License Bureau (DLB)

Currently, 20 religious organizations participate in Missouri's Self-Insurance Program because their religious beliefs "prohibit" their members from purchasing insurance. The proposed legislation revising "prohibits" to "discourages" will significantly increase the number of religious denominations qualifying for self-insurance. This presumption is based on a religious organization only being required to "discourage" its members from purchasing insurance, rather than "prohibiting" (forbidding) the purchase of insurance.

To implement the proposed changes, the Driver License Bureau will be required to:

- Update forms and correspondence;
- Update procedures and Department website;
- Revise Administrative Rules; and
- Train Staff

FY 2022 – Driver License Bureau		
Research/Data Assistant	120 hrs. @ $15.98 per hr.	= $1,918
Research/Data Analyst	120 hrs. @$23.82 per hr.	= $2,858
Administrative Manager	80 hrs. @$22.24 per hr.	= $1,779
Total		$6,555

FY 2022 – Personnel Services Bureau		
2 Associate Research/Data Analyst	40 hrs. @$19.08 per hr. X 2	= $1,526

Total FY 2022 Cost **$8,081**

FTE Requirements

The Department issues the Certificate of Insurance and the insurance cards in the name of the Religious Organization rather than the members or vehicle owners' names. Part of the application process and yearly renewal requires the religious organization to provide a listing of all members, as well as the make, model, year, vehicle identification number (VIN), and license plate number for each vehicle covered by the Certificate of Self-Insurance.

Every vehicle is researched and key-entered into the Department Self-Insurance Verification System (DSIV). This provides the local License Offices the ability to verify insurance compliance at the time of vehicle registration and renewal.

It takes an employee approximately two minutes to research and key each vehicle. The Department currently has one FTE (Account Assistant) to oversee the Self-Insurance Programs.

6,070	Current vehicles with religious exemption
X 4	Estimated increase in religious exemptions
24,280	Estimated Total participants of the religious exemption
X 2	Number Minutes to research and key each vehicle
48,560	Total minutes
/ 60	Number of minutes per hour
809	Total number of FTE hours needed for DSIV research and entry
/ 8	Hours per day
101	Total days needed to process religious vehicle listings
/ 252	Work days per year
.4	**TOTAL FTE (Account Clerk- $26,340)**

For the purposes of this fiscal note, the Department will round the fiscal note requirement down to **0 FTE**. Changing the requirement to be eligible for the religious exemption to insurance from "prohibited" to "discouraged" could potentially result in an increase in individuals claiming this exemption. If the increase is more significant than anticipated, FTE will be requested from the appropriations process.

Increased Cost for Self-Insurance Card Stock

The Department prints all Self-Insurance Cards on secure-card stock to prevent fraud. Six insurance cards are printed on each 8 x 10 sheet. The cost per sheet is $0.12.

172,856-	Number of vehicles requiring an insurance card
/ 6 -	Number of cards printed per sheet
28,809	Number of 8 x 10 card stock sheets
X $ .12	Cost per sheet
$3,457	**Total cost for additional card stock**

Increased Cost for Envelopes and Postage
The Department mails large envelopes containing the quantity of insurance cards needed for each self-insured organization. Postage is determined based on the weight of each envelope, which contains different quantity volumes of cards. This varies based on the number of members and vehicles insured under each self-insurance certificate issued. Each envelope will hold approximately 350 pages x 6 per page = 2,100 cards.

Envelopes

28,809	Number of card-stock sheets
/ 350	Number of sheets per envelope
82	Total Envelopes
X $.99	Cost per Envelope
$81	**Total Cost of Envelopes**

Postage

82	Total Envelopes
X $7.00	Estimated postage cost per envelope
$ 574	**Total cost for postage**

FY 2022 Total Cost for card stock, envelopes, and postage ($3,457+ $81 + $ 574) = $4,112/12=$343x10 = **$3,430**

FY 2023 Total Cost for card stock, envelopes, and postage ($3,457+ $81 + $ 574) = **$4,214** (inflation added)

FY 2024 Total Cost for card stock, envelopes, and postage ($3,457+ $81 + $ 574) = **$4,320** (inflation added)

Oversight assumes DOR is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes DOR could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, DOR could request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance** 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.

§319.131 – Underground Storage Tanks

Officials from the **Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund (PSTIF)** assume this proposal will have a positive fiscal impact of approximately $125,000 in FY 2022 and thereafter to PSTIF as it would eliminate the need for the Board of Trustees to purchase excess coverage from the private market.

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

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, **Department of Natural Resources** and **Missouri Department of Transportation** 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.

§375.029 - Continuing Education Credits for Insurance Producers

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance** anticipate no fiscal impact from the provisions of this bill if an online, electronic method is utilized to capture continuing education credits for membership in professional organizations. The department has contacted the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) State Based Systems (SBS), the current online system utilized by the department for continuing education confirmation of licensees, to confirm an electronic process was available. SBS believes their system can be used to capture approved continuing education credit for professional organizations. The professional organization seeking continuing education credit will be setup as a provider of continuing education in SBS with the director-approved continuing credit hours for membership. The professional organization would then submit a course roster for all licensees who are active members of the organization. Currently, the professional organization may have to pay a $1 per credit hour cost to upload the roster, but the department will work with the NAIC/SBS on options.

If an electronic process is not possible, the department would be required to use a manual process for processing renewal applications of licensees that wanted to receive professional organization membership continuing education credit approved by the director. Licensing may need to request additional FTE and appropriation to assist with any manual process and would do so through the department's budget request.

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

§375.246 – Credit for Reinsurance

In response to a similar proposal from 2021 (HB 239), officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance** assumed this would have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Oversight notes that the Department of Commerce and Insurance has stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note.

§376.2080 – Funding Agreements for Life Insurance Companies

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance** 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 this section.

§379.120 – Explanation of Refusals for Automobile Insurance

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance** 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 this section.

§379.1800, 379.1803, 379.1806, 379.1809, 379.1812, 379.1815, 379.1818, 379.1821 & 379.1824 – Group Personal Lines Property and Casualty Insurance

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Revenue**, the **Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Missouri Department of Conservation**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation** and the **Office of Administration** 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 for these sections.

§§436.700 & 507.184 - Missouri Statutory Thresholds for Settlements Involving Minors Act

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, the **Department of Mental Health** and the **Department of Social Services** 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 for these sections.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation 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** note 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.

FISCAL IMPACT – State Government	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
Cost – Potential increase in qualified long-term care deductions from expanded definition of "qualified long-term care insurance premiums" §135.096 p. 3	$0 or (Unknown)	$0 or (Unknown)	$0 or (Unknown)
Cost –extension of the supplemental surcharges for an additional 2 years §287.715 p. 4-8	Up to ($718,583)	Up to ($1,317,403)	Up to ($598,819)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND	**Could exceed ($718,583)**	**Could exceed ($1,317,403)**	**Could exceed ($598,819)**
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES			
Cost - extension of the supplemental surcharges for an additional 2 years §287.715 p. 4-8	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**

FISCAL IMPACT – State Government	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
STATE ROAD FUND (0320)			
Cost - MoDOT - extension of the supplemental surcharges for an additional 2 years §287.715 p. 4-8	Up to ($135,000)	Up to ($270,000)	Up to ($135,000)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE STATE ROAD FUND	**Up to ($135,000)**	**Up to ($270,000)**	**Up to ($135,000)**
SECOND INJURY FUND (0653)			
Revenue Gain - (Section 287.715.6 – supplemental surcharge extended from 12/31/21 to 12/31/23 p. 4-8 §287.715	Up to $26,020,000	Up to $47,817,000	Up to $21,797,000
NET EFFECT ON SECOND INJURY FUND	**Up to $26,020,000**	**Up to $47,817,000**	**Up to $21,797,000**

FISCAL IMPACT – State Government	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND (0585)			
Savings – PSTIF – no longer have to purchase excess coverage from the private market- §319.131 p. 11	$125,000	$130,000	$135,000
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND	**$125,000**	**$130,000**	**$135,000**

FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government	FY 2022 (10 Mo.)	FY 2023	FY 2024
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
Cost – extension of the supplemental surcharges for an additional 2 years §287.715 p. 4-8	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**	**(Unknown)**

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

Small businesses would continue to pay the appropriate Second Injury Fund surcharge that has been extended until December 31, 2023.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This proposal modifies provisions relating to the regulation of insurance.

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 Revenue
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Office of the Secretary of State
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Department of Transportation
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Natural Resources
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Missouri Department of Conservation
Office of Administration
Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Mental Health
Department of Social Services
Office of the State Courts Administrator
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KB:LR:OD