

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 5697S.01I
Bill No.: SB 1030
Subject: Federal - State Relations; Administrative Rules; General Assembly
Type: Original
Date: February 22, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal prohibits the enforcement of any federal regulation by a state department or agency until the enforcement is approved by the General Assembly.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
General Revenue*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes the unknown impact could exceed \$250,000 annually.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Various State Funds*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes the unknown impact could exceed \$250,000 annually.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Federal Funds*	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*Oversight assumes the unknown impact could exceed \$250,000 annually.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
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 or at full implementation of the act.

Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Local Government	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office, Office of the State Courts Administrator, and Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** did not respond to **Oversight's** request for fiscal impact for this proposal.

§§1.360 and 536.037 – Enforcement of Rules or Regulations Promulgated by any Federal Agency Required to be First Approved by the Missouri General Assembly

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** assume the proposed legislation repeals section 536.037 and enacts two new sections, known as sections 1.360 and 536.037, to require that all federal regulations be subject to review and approval by the Missouri General Assembly, and that all regulations jointly promulgated by a state and federal agency be subject to review and approval by the General Assembly. If such rules exist before August 28, 2026, they are required to be reviewed by JCAR and then forwarded to the general assembly with a recommendation from JCAR regarding whether the rules should be enforced.

Section 1.360

If enacted, the impact on the Department is unknown. Insurance regulation is primarily based on state law; however, any current or future federal rule or regulation that impacts the Department might potentially be found to be unconstitutional and nullified under this legislation, and the Department would be required to comply with the law concerning the enforcement of such federal actions.

Officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD)** state DHEWD currently receives a variety of federal program funds that have specific federal rules and regulations as conditions of receipt of those funds. The primary area is the various workforce development program federal grants. The combined total of these funds is represented in the fiscal note. DHEWD estimates that a range of \$0 to \$138 million loss in federal revenue for FY 27 depending on if the committee approves the federal rules required to receive the federal funds.

Due to the significant number of federal rules and regulations governing the receipt of these federal funds and the amount of work required both initially and on an ongoing basis, the DHEWD estimates an additional legal counsel (\$90,148.65 annually) will be required to gather, research, prepare and present regulatory requirements to this new process. Since grant rules and regulations can change significantly from year to year, this would be an ongoing FTE needed whether the committee approves the federal funding rules and regulations required to receive and administer these funds.

The addition of the legal counsel would result in a GR need of \$132,428 in FY27, \$145,679 in

FY 28, and 148,474 in FY29 for these personnel costs and ongoing operation expenses. The non-personnel expenses are based upon OA guidelines for one-time and ongoing costs per FTE.

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** assume section 1.360 subsection 3 of the proposed legislation, states that no rule or regulation promulgated on or after August 28, 2026, by any department of agency of this state in conjunction with the enforcement of any regulation promulgated by any federal agency shall be enforceable unless such rule or regulation is approved by the general assembly.

Section 1.360 subsection 4 of the proposed legislation, states that any existing rule or regulation promulgated before August 28, 2026, by any department in conjunction with the enforcement of any rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency that is in force and effect after August 28, 2026, shall be subject to review by the committee on administrative rules. The committee shall determine whether the rule shall continue to be enforced and make a recommendation to the general assembly. The general assembly will then either approve or disapprove the rule or regulation.

Section 536.037 subsection 4 of the proposed legislation, provides that the committee review all rules and regulations promulgated before August 28, 2026, and determine whether such rules and regulations should continue to be enforced.

It is not possible to accurately determine whether there would be any impact on the DHSS. The fiscal impact is a wide range as the receipt of federal funding could be contingent on the enforcement of federal rules and regulations, and therefore, federal funding could be lost as a result of this legislation.

This legislation could result in a potential loss of federal funding, which was \$6,569,445,853 in Fiscal Year 2025. It is assumed the loss in FY 2027 would be equal to this amount, with a 2% greater loss in both FY 2028 and FY 2029. To continue the current work level, the Department would require an increase in General Revenue to offset any loss in federal funds.

Officials from **Department of Mental Health (DMH)** assume the proposed legislation would require that State Departments and agencies obtain approval of the general assembly prior to the implementation of any rule or regulation designed to support federal programs or meet requirements promulgated by the federal government. The bill makes provisions for rules currently in existence and those to be developed after August 28, 2026. The Committee on Administrative Rules may take actions as deemed necessary to determine if rules currently in place prior to August 28, 2026, should continue to be enforced. Citizens may also recommend review of specific rules to the Committee and the Committee shall review.

The Department operates with Federal funds received from Medicaid, various Federal grants, etc. totaling more than \$2.5 billion annually. These funds carry with them a requirement to enforce certain regulations. Failure or delay in getting General Assembly approval for the many regulations involved would jeopardize considerable funding.

The provisions of this bill could create a conflict for Department of Mental Health (DMH). For example, if a federal agency such as Center of Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) directs DMH to enact a policy consistent with a federal executive order or legislation and the general assembly determines it to be unconstitutional, DMH may be bound to comply with CMS in order to continue to receive the federal funding. Depending upon what is considered to be General Assembly approval, the potential impact for this legislation could be between \$0 and up to \$2,534,642,567.

Officials from the **Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** assume the proposed legislation states the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) shall review all rules and regulations promulgated before August 28, 2026, by any federal agency and determine if the rule and regulation should continue to be enforced. JCAR can hold hearings if deemed necessary. This proposed legislation prohibits the enforcement of any federal rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency unless the rule or regulation is approved by the General Assembly.

The provisions of this legislation may not have a direct fiscal impact and the department does not anticipate a direct cost if this legislation were passed. However, due to the nature of delegated authority and the potential for a regulation to be disapproved according to the provisions of the legislation, the department believes that potential fiscal impacts are unknown if a regulation is disapproved and the department is unable to meet a requirement of its delegated authority to operate in lieu of EPA in the state or unable to meet the requirements of the ARPA, or BIL and IRA which were established under executive orders. EPA could remove delegation and result in the department no longer having regulatory oversight of Missouri's regulated industry.

The department currently has delegated enforcement authority from the Environmental Protection Agency for federal regulations required under the following federal laws:
Clean Air Act
Clean Water Act
Safe Drinking Water Act
Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle C and Subtitle I

This proposed process could add complexity to the rulemaking process and extend the timeframes and entities would be subject to federal regulations while waiting for state rules to be approved.

This proposed legislation could have potentially adverse fiscal impacts to the department if rules necessary to maintain federal delegations of authority are delayed or not approved by the General Assembly.

The department would need to devote resources to coordinate with JCAR on the review of existing rules and regulations promulgated prior to August 28, 2026. Based on regulation review efforts during the 2016-2017 Periodic 5 Year Rule Review pursuant to section 536.175 RSMo

and the 2017-2018 Red Tape Reduction Initiative pursuant to Executive Orders 17-03 and 18-04, the department anticipates it would be a substantial impact. JCAR will have the ability to hold hearings, which would require a substantial time commitment. This would also require coordination with the EPA should regulation changes be made as to what is considered “as protective as” for the adequacy of state delegation of federal regulations and for maintaining state program delegation.

The department does not promulgate federal laws directly; rather federal requirements are incorporated into the state regulations prior to implementation of the federal program in the state. The citizens of the state rely on the department to regulate air, land, and water resources in order to protect human health and the environment. The department uses enforcement as one tool to protect these resources.

Because state rules are largely based on federal regulations and cannot be less stringent than federal requirements, the proposed language may make it more difficult to fulfill federal obligations for review of rules and regulations of the state environmental rules pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Clean Water Act, and Safe Drinking Water Act.

Through this delegated authority, the department receives federal grant funds. While Congress generally does not compel state legislators or executive officials to enforce or administer a federal regulatory program, it provides federal grants to encourage states to participate in a federal program. When Congress uses its Spending Clause authority, it may generally prescribe the terms and conditions under which the federal funds are accepted and used by recipients. These conditions may generally specify that the funds be used for particular purposes or, alternatively, prohibit their use for certain purposes. Recipients of federal financial assistance in the form of grants may also be required, as a condition of accepting the grant, to perform or refrain from certain actions. To the extent that this law and any actions resulting from its potential enactment is contrary to these terms and conditions, it could impede the ability of the department to accept these funds, thus resulting in a potential unknown fiscal impact.

If the EPA decides that a state is not properly administering a delegated program or ensuring compliance for a particular regulated entity, they have the authority and jurisdiction to revoke state delegation and/or pursue enforcement activities against the regulated entity that is subject to the applicability of the federal regulations. If the state were to lose delegated authority, there would be a loss of the associated federal grant funding. In addition, if EPA removed delegation of federal regulations, such as Clean Air Act or Clean Water Act regulations, EPA would be the permitting and enforcement authority in the State. The department would no longer have authority to issue permits to or regulate Missouri's regulated industry.

The impact of the proposed legislation focuses mostly on the potential of legislative disapproval of an existing or proposed regulation necessary to implement and provide oversight of the federal environmental programs. The disapproval of state regulations that are based on federal regulation would affect the state's ability to meet federal regulations and maintain delegated authority and

could result in the loss of associated federal funding and may affect the ability to implement new regulations within federal timelines required.

State revenue could be impacted if the state were to lose delegated authorities to implement federal environmental laws, such as drinking water primacy, clean water act, clean air act, hazardous waste management, solid waste management, and scrap tire, etc. The EPA would implement the federal regulations tied to the various federal environmental laws.

The state would then lose the associated federal funding tied to the programs and related state fee revenues. State programs losing delegated authority will likely result in EPA conducting more inspections in Missouri. If actionable violations are cited during an EPA inspection, EPA would manage the resulting enforcement action. EPA enforcement/penalty actions are significantly more costly due to EPA's higher penalty amounts, so Missouri business would be impacted by higher penalty amounts.

Although the bill language would not result in the immediate loss of federal delegated authority for the department, over time it could have this impact.

Summary of Impact

The fiscal impact is \$0 to unknown but could range as high as all the fees and federal funds which would be received in the future. Also, the impact to the loss of FTE is also 0 to unknown.

Future Department budget appropriations could potentially include IRA funding for several clean air and energy programs. Grant programs would include Methane Emissions Reduction, Climate Pollution Reduction Grants, and Funding to Address Community Air Pollution. Missouri could lose hundreds of millions of dollars in this funding if the department is unable to meet the requirements of these grant programs.

Along with funding programs described above, there will be additional opportunities for the department to collaborate with stakeholders on competitive funding under the BIL and IRA. Other funds may be offered either through formula allocations or competitive announcements. All such opportunities will be subject to certain federally imposed requirements and could be at risk.

The bill also states that, "Any citizen of this state may request the review of any specific rule or regulation, and the committee shall review such rule or regulation." It is unclear what that process would consist of or if regulations could/would be reviewed more than once.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assume the proposal prohibits the enforcement of any federal regulation by a state department or agency until the enforcement is approved by the General Assembly.

Sections 1.360.3 and 536.037 state no rule or regulation promulgated on or after August 28, 2026, by any department or agency of this state in conjunction with the enforcement of any

regulation promulgated by any federal agency shall be enforceable unless such rule or regulation is approved by the general assembly.

This legislation could potentially have an impact on future capital improvement projects that are designed under the guidelines set by the EPA. It may result in cost avoidance related to staff certifications or construction projects that require additional or special processes. If some of the latest guidelines are not required, it could reduce the cost of the project. However, the actual impact is unknown at this time as it is unknown what current or future EPA regulations would be affected.

This legislation could also affect other areas of the department. The department complies with numerous federal regulations related to family medical leave, disability, pregnancy, military, labor standards, and complies with the prison rape elimination act, etc.

In some cases, the department's compliance with a federal rule allows us to receive grant funds or for the state to receive federal funds. There is an operational impact related to what action should be taken by a state agency after the rule has been promulgated while waiting for the General Assembly to review and make a decision on its applicability and enforcement. It is unknown the actual impact that could occur from this legislation.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the proposed legislation may cause the loss of federal funding for all state programs that require federal program compliance for funding eligibility. The proposed legislation may prompt litigation and litigation expenses to be borne by the state.

The potential fiscal impact to the Department of Revenue General Counsel's Office includes but is not limited to federal grant funds in excess of \$155,000 for fiscal year 2026 alone. The Department is the recipient of a Highway Safety Grant which provides \$155,880 for employment of our appellate counsel and for transportation section training on issues related to impaired driving. Section II of the contract for this fiscal year states as follows:

Determinations of noncompliance with federal regulations for commercial driver license program provisions as defined under 49 CFR 384 may result in a loss of Federal-aid highway funds apportioned to the State under provisions of 23 U.S.C. 104, up to 8%. Estimated potential loss of funding from this program alone at the 4% initial withholding, could result in a loss of a minimum of \$54,302,236 and continued noncompliance \$108,604,473.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety-Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (ATC)** assume §1.360.2 provides that no department or agency of this state shall enforce any rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency within the borders of this state unless the enforcement of such regulation is approved by the general assembly.

Subsection 536.037.4 provides that the committee on administrative rules shall review all rules and regulations promulgated before August 28, 2026, by any federal agency or by any state

agency in conjunction with the enforcement of any rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency that are in force and effect on August 28, 2026, and determine whether such rules and regulations should continue to be enforced under section 1.360.

ATC's tobacco program is subcontracted with the Food and Drug Administration for tobacco enforcement. ATC is contractually obligated to enforce federal tobacco laws under this five-year contract. This new legislation would hinder ATC from being able to fulfill its contractual obligations.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety (Fire Safety, Office of the Director, Missouri Gaming Commission, and Missouri Highway Patrol)** assume this legislation will delay the rulemaking process, increase administrative burden, and could have significant impacts on the public service responsibilities of the Division.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety-Missouri Veterans Commission** assume Missouri Veterans Commission Homes and Cemeteries follow federal rules and regulations. Each facility must remain in compliance with all US Department of Veterans Affairs regulations or risk losing federal reimbursements of VA construction reimbursements of \$2.6M that support these critical Veteran services. Without the federal funds, the Homes and Cemeteries would close. In FY24 the Cemetery Program received \$1.8M in federal reimbursements and the Homes Program received \$79M.

Officials from the **Department of Public Safety-State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)** assume if the proposal was passed and allowed the General Assembly to prohibit the enforcement of any federal regulation by a state department or agency until the enforcement was approved by the General Assembly, there is the potential for a significant negative impact to the State of Missouri's ability to not only respond to and recover from natural disasters, but to even request federal assistance. Federally declared disasters fall under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and if the General Assembly was allowed to dictate which federal regulations may or may not be enforced, the State of Missouri's ability to abide by the FEMA-State Agreement and enforce federal regulations, with regard to disaster response and recovery, would be compromised.

Federal disaster recovery programs provide supplemental assistance, and if necessary, Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act through a Major Presidential Disaster Declaration to eligible state and local governments, certain types of private non-profit organizations, and individuals and households to recover from and mitigate against natural disasters and hazards. These disaster recovery programs consist of the FEMA Public Assistance Program, the FEMA Individual & Households Program, the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and the National Flood Insurance Program.

SEMA, as the grant Recipient, is the pass through entity for the federal disaster relief funds. SEMA's Recovery Division manages the federal grants and recovery processes through the period of performance of each federal grant.

SEMA's Recovery Division is currently managing \$2,326,131,016 in federal disaster grants, federal competitive grants, and floodplain management grants.

This statement of fiscal impact represents just one of four divisions within SEMA that could be negatively impacted if Fiscal Note 5697S.01I, SB 1030 is passed.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services (DSS)** state the DSS is composed of several separate divisions, including the Family Support Division, the Children's Division, the Division of Youth Services, and the MO HealthNet Division. Each of these divisions administers social services programs in conjunction with the federal government in order to obtain federal funding for the programs. The department/divisions are required to comply with federal law and regulations in order to receive federal funding. The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules currently has the responsibility of reviewing all proposed state regulations. The General Assembly currently authorizes the use of federal funds through the appropriations process. If the General Assembly considers the appropriations process approval of compliance with federal regulations, then there is no anticipated fiscal impact. If the General Assembly determines that the appropriations process is not approval of compliance with federal regulations and it considers that federal regulations are invalid without express general assembly approval, and the resulting social services programs cannot operate, this bill will fiscally impact the divisions and the department as a whole from \$0 to (\$12,907,167,029) in state fiscal year 2026.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Agriculture (MDA)** assume the Supremacy Clause, Art IV Paragraph 2 of the US Constitution that establishes that federal law takes precedence over state law.

Officials from the **Missouri Department of Conservation** anticipate an unknown fiscal impact.

Officials from the **Missouri National Guard (MNG)** assume Section 41.037 in the proposed SB 1030 states the Missouri National Guard and any member thereof shall not be released from the state into active-duty combat unless the United States Congress has passed an official declaration of war to explicitly call forth the Missouri National Guard.

Research performed into the impact of this legislation indicates that there would be unintended consequences for the Missouri National Guard, chiefly among them being a potential loss of approximately \$500 million in federal funds, adverse changes to around 13,000 Guard-related positions, and a potential \$900 million dollar blow to Missouri's economy. The National Guard Bureau, part of the Federal Government, provides the majority of funding for the Missouri National Guard; this funding is largely tied to Missouri service members' training/readiness activities. Those activities are aimed at preparing and bolstering the service members' ability to support their dual oaths of protecting the State of Missouri and the United States of America.

Current service member activities, such as overseas annual training, military airlift, remotely piloted vehicle missions, etc., that require personnel to be in a federal employment status, may be limited or eliminated altogether by the passing of this proposed legislation. Training obtained in a federal employment status has transferable applicability for service members when on state orders; in other words, service members receiving less training means that the State of Missouri becomes served by less trained service members.

This proposed legislation could also have the unintended consequence of signaling to the National Guard Bureau that the Missouri National Guard does not intend to train and provide readiness for national service, which could result in the National Guard Bureau allocating federal funds away from Missouri, and to the other states that do not pass such legislation. Without the federal funds from the National Guard Bureau, the Missouri National Guard would be unable to make up that financial shortfall.

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)** state they currently have one full-time attorney and one full-time Administrative Assistant. They currently review between 400 and 600 rule filings a year. Section 536.037 requires JCAR to review previously promulgated regulations to determine compliance with this statute. There are currently about 5,800 rules in Missouri. Staff have some capacity to increase the number of rules reviewed. There is no time frame for completion of this task, so it is possible that current staff could work through those rules over a period of a few years. If a quicker review was desired by the Committee, additional staff would be needed.

Oversight notes this proposal requires legislative approval before any state department or agency may enforce rules or regulations within Missouri and requires review and approval of existing and future state rules promulgated in conjunction with federal regulations.

Oversight assumes if state agencies are unable to enforce federal requirements without legislative approval the federal government could potentially withhold funds, impose penalties or assume direct federal enforcement. The proposed legislation may cause the loss of federal funding for all state programs that require federal program compliance for funding eligibility. Oversight will reflect a \$0 or unknown loss to federal funds and local political subdivisions that will significantly exceed the \$250,000 threshold.

In addition, Oversight assumes the proposed legislation may prompt litigation and litigation expenses to be borne by the state. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a \$0 or unknown cost to general revenue and various state funds.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, Office of Administration - Budget and Planning, Department of Economic Development, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of Public Safety-Capitol Police, Office of the Governor, Missouri Ethics Commission, Missouri Department of Transportation, MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System, Office of Administration, Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund,**

Office of the State Public Defender, Office of the State Treasurer, University of Missouri, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Office of the State Auditor, Missouri House of Representatives, Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement, Legislative Research, Oversight Division, Missouri Senate, Missouri Lottery Commission, Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan, Missouri State Employee's Retirement System, and State Tax Commission each 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 agency.

Oversight notes that the above mentioned agencies have 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.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS 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 the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS 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 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Cost</u> - (\$1.360) Potential litigation expenses p.11	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
VARIOUS STATE FUNDS			
<u>Cost</u> - (\$1.360) Potential litigation expenses p.11	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON VARIOUS STATE FUNDS	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
FEDERAL FUNDS			
<u>Revenue Loss</u> - (\$1.360) Loss of federal funds due to noncompliance p.11	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Revenue Loss</u> - (\$1.360) Loss of federal funds due to noncompliance by state p.11	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>	\$0 or <u>(Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

This proposal could have an impact on small businesses.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act prohibits all state departments and agencies from enforcing any rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency until the rule or regulation has first been approved by the Missouri General Assembly.

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

Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission
 Office of Administration - Budget and Planning

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 Natural Resources
Department of Corrections
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Safety
 Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control
 Capitol Police
 Fire Safety
 Office of the Director
 Missouri Gaming Commission
 Missouri Highway Patrol
 Missouri Veterans Commission
 State Emergency Management Agency
Department of Social Services
Office of the Governor
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri Department of Conservation
Missouri Ethics Commission
Missouri Department of Transportation
Missouri National Guard
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Office of Administration
Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of the State Treasurer
University of Missouri
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Office of the State Auditor
Missouri House of Representatives
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Legislative Research
Oversight Division
Missouri Senate
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan

Missouri State Employee's Retirement System
State Tax Commission



Julie Morff
Director
February 22, 2026



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
February 22, 2026