

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 3691S.05C
Bill No.: SCS for HCS for HB 2120
Subject: Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils; Crimes and Punishment;
Political Subdivisions; Public Officers; Public Records, Public Meetings; State
Departments
Type: Original
Date: May 4, 2022

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies various provisions relating to disclosure of information.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
General Revenue*	Could exceed (\$34,396)	Could exceed (\$84,201)	Could exceed (\$120,239)	Could exceed (\$160,839)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	Could exceed (\$34,396)	Could exceed (\$84,201)	Could exceed (\$120,239)	Could exceed (\$160,839)

*Oversight notes this proposal could create exposure for the state government and/or local political subdivisions. Oversight does not expect this exposure to reach \$250,000 in a given fiscal year. Oversight assumes the cost to the state for all provisions of this bill could possibly reach the \$250,000 threshold.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Other State Funds	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
Legal Expense Fund*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

*LEF will net to zero. Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Various Federal Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
Total Estimated Net Effect on All Federal Funds	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)				
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	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 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
Local Government	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§105.1500 – Personal Privacy Protection Act

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** assumed 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 the 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.

Oversight assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could require additional resources.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **City of Springfield** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this city for this section.

Oversight assumes subsection 105.1500.5 of this proposal would allow causes of action against various public agencies throughout the state. If the state is found liable, there may be additional payouts from the State Legal Expense Fund. Oversight assumes an annual fiscal impact from \$0 (no such civil actions brought against the state) to an unknown amount - not likely to exceed \$250,000 – of civil damages payouts.

Therefore, **Oversight** will assume the net fiscal impact to the Legal Expense Fund will be \$0 due to transfers in from General Revenue, Federal Funds, and Other State Funds from various state agencies to offset judgements against the state.

§575.095 & §1 – Tampering with judicial officers and public officials

Officials from the **Office of Administration – Budget and Planning** assume if a new crime is created or there is an increase in class of crime, any portion of any associated penalty fees/fines that go to the state may impact TSR. Proposed subsection 575.095.4 increases the penalty for the

offense of tampering with a judicial officer from a Class D felony to a Class B felony when the offense results in death or bodily injury to the judicial officer or the spouse or dependent child of the judicial officer. A Class D felony is subject to a fine up to \$10,000. A Class B felony is subject to a prison sentence of 5-15 years. Therefore, this proposal could impact total state revenue by an unknown amount.

Officials from the **Department of Corrections (DOC)** assumed this amendment creates two new class B felony and one new class D felony offenses.

Given the seriousness of class B felony offenses and that the introduction of a completely new class B felony offense is a rare event, the department assumes the admission of one person per year for each new class B felony.

Offenders committed to prison with a class B felony as their most serious sentence who were first released sometime during fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021, had an average sentence length of 9.0 years and served, on average, 3.4 years in prison prior to first release. The department assumes one third of the remaining sentence length will be served in prison as a parole return, and the rest of the sentence will be served on supervision in the community.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 10 additional offenders in prison and 8 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Probations										
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
Parole						2	4	6	8	8
Probation										
Impact										
Prison Population	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
Field Population						2	4	6	8	8
Population Change	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	18

For each new nonviolent class D felony, the department estimates three people will be sentenced to prison and five to probation. The average sentence for a nonviolent class D felony offense is 5 years, of which 2.8 years will be served in prison with 1.7 years to first release. The remaining 2.2 years will be on parole. Probation sentences will be 3 years.

The cumulative impact on the department is estimated to be 8 additional offenders in prison and 22 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2027.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation-Class D Felony (nonviolent)

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Parole			1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	3	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22
Population Change	8	16	24	27	30	30	30	30	30	30

Combined Cumulative Estimated Impact

The combined cumulative estimated impact on the department is 18 additional offenders in prison and 30 additional offenders on field supervision by FY 2031.

Change in prison admissions and probation openings with legislation

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031	FY2032
New Admissions										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Probation										
Current Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
After Legislation	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Change (After Legislation - Current Law)										
Admissions	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Probations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cumulative Populations										
Prison	5	10	14	16	18	18	18	18	18	18
Parole	0	0	1	4	7	9	11	13	15	15
Probation	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Impact										
Prison Population	5	10	14	16	18	18	18	18	18	18
Field Population	5	10	16	19	22	24	26	28	30	30
Population Change	10	20	30	35	40	42	44	46	48	48

* If this impact statement has changed from statements submitted in previous years, it could be due to an increase/decrease in the number of offenders, a change in the cost per day for institutional offenders, and/or an increase in staff salaries.

If the projected impact of legislation is less than 1,500 offenders added to or subtracted from the department's institutional caseload, the marginal cost of incarceration will be utilized. This cost of incarceration is \$22.616 per day or an annual cost of \$8,255 per offender and includes such

costs as medical, food, and operational E&E. However, if the projected impact of legislation is 1,500 or more offenders added or removed to the department's institutional caseload, the full cost of incarceration will be used, which includes fixed costs. This cost is \$88.12 per day or an annual cost of \$32,162 per offender and includes personal services, all institutional E&E, medical and mental health, fringe, and miscellaneous expenses. None of these costs include construction to increase institutional capacity.

DOC's cost of probation or parole is determined by the number of P&P Officer II positions that are needed to cover its caseload. The DOC average district caseload across the state is 51 offender cases per officer. An increase/decrease of 51 cases would result in a cost/cost avoidance equal to the salary, fringe, and equipment and expenses of one P&P Officer II. Increases/decreases smaller than 51 offender cases are assumed to be absorbable.

In instances where the proposed legislation would only affect a specific caseload, such as sex offenders, the DOC will use the average caseload figure for that specific type of offender to calculate cost increases/decreases.

	# to prison	Cost per year	Total Costs for prison	# to probation & parole	Cost per year	Total cost for probation and parole	Grand Total - Prison and Probation (includes 2% inflation)
Year 1	5	(\$8,255)	(\$34,396)	5	\$0	\$0	(\$34,396)
Year 2	10	(\$8,255)	(\$84,201)	10	\$0	\$0	(\$84,201)
Year 3	14	(\$8,255)	(\$120,239)	16	\$0	\$0	(\$120,239)
Year 4	16	(\$8,255)	(\$140,164)	19	\$0	\$0	(\$140,164)
Year 5	18	(\$8,255)	(\$160,839)	22	\$0	\$0	(\$160,839)
Year 6	18	(\$8,255)	(\$164,055)	24	\$0	\$0	(\$164,055)
Year 7	18	(\$8,255)	(\$167,336)	26	\$0	\$0	(\$167,336)
Year 8	18	(\$8,255)	(\$170,683)	28	\$0	\$0	(\$170,683)
Year 9	18	(\$8,255)	(\$174,097)	30	\$0	\$0	(\$174,097)
Year 10	18	(\$8,255)	(\$177,579)	30	\$0	\$0	(\$177,579)

Oversight does not have any information contrary to that provided by DOC. Therefore, Oversight will reflect DOC's estimated impact for fiscal note purposes.

In response to similar legislation from 2021, Perfected HCS for HB 59, officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Department of Health and Senior Services**, the **Department of Public Safety's Fire Safety & Office of the Director**, the **Ellisville Police Department**, the **Pettis County Ambulance District**, the **St. Louis County Police Department**, the **Crawford County 911 Board**, the **Boone County Sheriff's Department**, the **Crestwood Police Department**, the **Springfield Police Department** and the **Nodaway County Ambulance District** 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 for this section.

§Section 610.021 – Records of Municipally Owned Utilities

In response to similar legislation, SB 827 from 2022, officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **South River Drainage District**, the **St. Louis-Jefferson SWMD Solid Waste District**, the **Wayne County Pwsd** and the **Hancock Street Light District** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a similar proposal from last year (SB 214), officials from the **Butler County Pwsd #2**, the **Class County Pwsd #2**, the **Clarence/Cannon Wholesale Water District**, the **Corder Water/Waste Water District**, the **East Butler County Sewer District**, the **Lexington Water/Wastewater District**, the **Little Blue Valley Sewer District**, the **Macon County Pwsd #1**, the **Platte County Pwsd #6**, the **Schell City Water Department**, the **South River Drainage District**, the **City of Springfield**, the **St. Charles County Pwsd #2**, the **Ste. Genevieve County Pwsd #1** and the **Stone County Pwsd #1** each assumed the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Oversight notes that the above mentioned agencies have each stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their respective organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for this section.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, **Department of Economic Development**, **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, **Department of Health and Senior Services**, **Department of Mental Health**, **Department of Natural Resources**, **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, **Department of Revenue**, **Department of Public Safety-Alcohol and Tobacco**, **Department of Public Safety-Fire Safety**, **Department of Public Safety-Director's Office**, **Department of Public Safety-Gaming Commission**, **Department of Public Safety- Missouri Highway Patrol**, **Department of Public Safety-State Emergency Management Agency**, **Department of Social Services**, **Missouri Ethics Commission**, **Missouri Department of Transportation**, **MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System**, **Office of the State Public Defender**, **Office of the Governor**, **Office of the State Auditor**, **Missouri House of Representatives**, **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**, **Joint Committee on Education**, **Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement**, **Oversight Division**, **Missouri Senate**, **Missouri Lottery Commission**, **Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan**, **Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority**, **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services**, **Missouri State Employee's Retirement System**, **State Tax Commission**, **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education**, **Department of Labor and Industrial Relations**, **Office of the State Treasurer**, and **Missouri Department of Agriculture** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

In response to a previous version, officials from **Office of the State Courts Administrator** (OSCA) assumed there may be some impact but there is no way to quantify that currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight assumes the OSCA will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the OSCA for fiscal note purposes.

Officials from the **Kansas City Board of Elections, Platte County Board of Elections, City of Claycomo** and **City of Kansas City** both 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.

Officials from the **University of Missouri** assume the proposal will have no significant 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.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
GENERAL REVENUE				
<u>Costs – DOC – p. 6 Increase in incarceration costs</u>	(\$34,396)	(\$84,201)	(\$120,239)	(\$160,839)
<u>Cost - Potential increase in payments to Legal Expense Fund for increase in claims §105.1500.5 p.3</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>Could exceed (\$34,396)</u>	<u>Could exceed (\$84,201)</u>	<u>Could exceed (\$120,239)</u>	<u>Could exceed (\$160,839)</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government continued</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
OTHER STATE FUNDS				
<u>Cost - Potential increase in payments to Legal Expense Fund for increase in claims §105.1500.5 p.3</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO OTHER STATE FUNDS	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>

LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (0692)				
Transfer In - from GR, Federal, and Other State Funds Potential increase in claims	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown	\$0 or Unknown
Transfer Out – p.3payment of discrimination claims§105.1500.5	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government continued</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
FEDERAL FUNDS				
Various Federal Funds - Potential increase in payments for increase in claims §105.1500.5	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 to (Unknown)</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO FEDERAL FUNDS	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>	<u>\$0 or (Unknown)</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025	Fully Implemented (FY 2027)
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS				
Cost Potential increase in claims §105.1500.5	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 to</u> (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>\$0 or</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 or</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 or</u> (Unknown)	<u>\$0 or</u> (Unknown)

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

PERSONAL PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (Section 105.1500)

This act establishes the Personal Privacy Protection Act prohibiting public agencies, as defined in the act, from disclosing or requiring the disclosure of personal information, as defined in the act. Specifically, public agencies are prohibited from:

- Requiring any individual to provide the public agency with personal information or otherwise compel the release of such personal information;
- Requiring any entity exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide the public agency with personal information or otherwise compel the release of personal information;
- Releasing, publicizing, or otherwise publicly disclosing personal information in possession of a public agency; or
- Requesting or requiring a current or prospective contractor or grantee with the public agency to provide the public agency with a list of entities exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to which it has provided financial or nonfinancial support.

The act contains various exceptions to these prohibitions.

Any person or entity may bring a civil action for appropriate injunctive relief, damages, or both. Damages may be not less than \$2,500 to compensate for injury or loss caused by each violation of this act and, for an intentional violation, a sum of money not to exceed three times the sum of damages assessed. A court may additionally award all or a portion of the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees, to the complainant in the action if the court determines that the award is appropriate. Furthermore, a person who knowingly violates this act is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A JUDICIAL OFFICER (Section 575.095)

The act also modifies provisions relating to the offense of tampering with a judicial officer. Specifically, a person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if, with the purpose to harass, intimidate or influence a judicial officer in the performance of such officer's official duties, such person disseminates through any means, including by posting on the internet, the personal information of the judicial officer or of the spouse or dependent child of the judicial officer, as defined in the act.

The act modifies the definition of "judicial officer" for purposes of the offense of tampering with a judicial officer, to include commissioners of a state or federal court. It removes juvenile court commissioners from this definition as well.

Under current law, the offense of tampering with a judicial officer is a Class D felony. This act makes the offense a Class B felony if it results in death or bodily injury to the judicial officer or the spouse or dependent child of the judicial officer.

RECORDS OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES (Section 610.021)

This act adds individually identifiable customer usage and billing records for customers of a municipally owned utility, unless the records are requested by the customer or authorized for release by the customer, to the list of records that may be closed under the Sunshine Law. A municipally owned utility shall make available to the public the customer's name, billing address, location of service, and dates of service provided for any commercial service account.

OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A PUBLIC OFFICIAL (Section 1)

The act creates the offense of tampering with a public official. A person commits the offense of tampering with a public official if, with the purpose to harass, intimidate, or influence a public official in the performance of such official's official duties, such person disseminates through any means, including by posting on the internet, the personal information of the public official or the spouse or dependent child of the public official. The offense of tampering with a public official is punishable as a Class D felony, unless the offense results in death or bodily injury to a

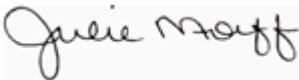
public official or the spouse or dependent child of the public official, in which case it is a Class B felony.

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

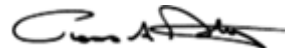
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Attorney General's Office
Office of Administration Budget and Planning
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Economic Development
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 Revenue
Department of Public Safety-Alcohol and Tobacco
Department of Public Safety-Fire Safety
Department of Public Safety-Director's Office
Department of Public Safety-Gaming Commission
Department of Public Safety- Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Public Safety-Missouri National Guard
Department of Public Safety-State Emergency Management Agency
Department of Social Services
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Missouri Ethics Commission
Missouri Department of Transportation
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
MoDOT & Patrol Employees' Retirement System
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the State Public Defender
University of Missouri
City of Claycomo
City of Kansas City
City of Springfield
Kansas City Board of Elections
Platte County Board of Elections
Office of the Governor
Office of the State Auditor
Missouri House of Representatives
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Joint Committee on Education

Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement
Oversight Division
Missouri Senate
Missouri Lottery Commission
Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan
Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Missouri State Employee's Retirement System
State Tax Commission
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Office of the State Treasurer
Department of Commerce and Insurance
South River Drainage District
St. Louis-Jefferson SWMD Solid Waste District
Wayne County Pwsd
Hancock Street Light District
Butler County Pwsd #2
Class County Pwsd #2
Clarence/Cannon Wholesale Water District
Corder Water/Waste Water District
East Butler County Sewer District
Lexington Water/Wastewater District
Little Blue Valley Sewer District
Macon County PWSD#1
Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District
Platte County Pwsd #6
Schell City Water Department
South River Drainage District
City of Springfield
St. Charles County Pwsd #2
Ste. Genevieve County Pwsd #1
Stone County Pwsd #1



Julie Morff
Director
May 4, 2022



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
May 4, 2022