

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 3139-03  
Bill No.: HB 1933  
Subject: Office of Administration; Cities, Towns and Villages; Public Records, Public Meetings  
Type: Original  
Date: January 16, 2020

Bill Summary: This proposal establishes the “Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database.”

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
General Revenue	\$0	\$0	(Could exceed \$113,308)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$113,308)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Numbers within parentheses: ( ) indicate costs or losses.  
 This fiscal note contains 8 pages.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### Section 37.1091 - Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database

Officials from the **Office of Administration (OA) - Information Technology Services Division (OA-ITSD)** state that the proposed Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database would be created and maintained by the Office of Administration, and be available on the Office of Administration website, to include information about expenditures made by municipalities or counties in each fiscal year.

Based on OA's experience with existing accountability portal requirements, including the existing bond reporting requirements for political subdivisions, it is expected that OA's role will be minimal, and would include making a standard form for the municipalities to fill out, along with detailed instructions. Any fiscal impact associated with reimbursing the political subdivisions for costs they may incur is unknown. The legislation is sufficiently clear related to reporting expectations that OA expects follow-up conversations will be limited. Given that the reporting requirement is limited to twice annually, OA does not anticipate the level of effort to comply with this legislation will be any greater than complying with existing accountability portal requirements.

OA-ITSD official state that the proposed requirements would be incorporated on the Missouri Accountability Portal (MAP) and would be accessible by members of the public without charge. Reporting would start for expenditures made on or after January 1, 2023, with information being submitted by municipalities or counties to the Office of Administration biannually. OA-ITSD estimates a cost of \$13,308 (123 hours at a rate of \$95 an hour for database development and 9.88 hours at a rate of \$95 for project management). As MAP is an application that is currently being maintained, it is anticipated that costs associated with supporting the additional database could be absorbed within existing resources used for the annual maintenance of MAP.

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** state that if 5% of registered votes requested participation, this legislation to establish the Missouri Municipality Government Expenditure Database would have a negative impact on the City. The City already publishes expenditures on its website. While it's possible to provide all of this information, it would require some reprogramming to pull the data requested in the proposed legislation. That would come at some unknown cost, both in personnel and software. Although participants may be reimbursed for actual expenditures incurred for participation in the database, the reimbursement is subject to annual appropriation which leaves some uncertainty. This potentially could have an unnecessary negative fiscal impact if the annual appropriation is not made.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Officials from the **City of Columbia** state that the city's transparency portal includes revenue and expenditure information dating back to 2017. It is possible that the City could incur some cost to format data to fit OA requirements, so there could be a negative fiscal impact. Costs might be reduced if the General Assembly, as provided in the bill, appropriates funds to reimburse cities for all or part of their costs to comply.

For a similar proposal in 2019 (HB 762), Oversight contacted several states that have similar local political subdivision expense portals. Below are their responses:

- Data Operations Manager from the **State of Iowa** stated that while the Iowa Data Portal includes municipal expenditure data, it can't be explored in the same way as the state-level data central to the Iowa Data Portal and Iowa Checkbook. Implementation costs would depend on who would be responsible for entering the data and based on how much of the system was already in place. Portals rely on methods of data collection, data authentication, data storage, and data presentation, and those costs could differ based on how much of the structure is in place. Iowa had a collection method in place for preexisting data. Iowa's HF 2278 (2018), dealt with a similar database for school districts. The estimated costs were between \$225,000 and \$350,000 for purposes of collection and presentation. For the Iowa Data Portal itself - HF 94 (2011), costs "were well over \$500,000."
- The **State of Ohio** passed HB 40 (2018) which provided that the initial cost to implement the Ohio Checkbook (state expenditure database) was about \$0.8 million. Prior to HB 40, only state expenditures were included in the database. Subsequently, the Office of Ohio State Treasurer spent a total of \$2.6 million between FY 2015 and FY 2018 when it added local governments' and public retirement systems' expenditures in the database.
- The **State of Massachusetts** lists some expenditure data online. The Municipal Data Bank Director stated the Data Bank has been in operation for over 30 years, and that due to the age of implementation the Division of Local Services doesn't have a reliable cost estimate as if it had been implemented today. They stated that the transition from using paper to digital for data entry began in 1984, and that paper was more or less eliminated by 2000. Furthermore, while the transition and implementation of the Data Bank was done in pieces, they believe most of the money was allocated for personnel rather than data bank creation, as the Division would recruit local students to manually enter the existing information into the system.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

- The Transparency Coordinator for **State of Utah's** Division of Finance stated that the Transparency Portal, created legislatively back in 2008 via SB 38 and municipalities were added in 2011. The Fiscal Note states that the entire system would have \$480,400 appropriated in FY 2009 as a one-time cost, and \$250,800 after that for annual costs. Services were contracted out to a third party called Utah Interactive, and that currently, it is estimated they pay \$80,000 a year for their services.

**Oversight** notes that based on similar proposals implemented in other states, costs ranged from \$225,000 - \$2.6 million. Oversight assumes a municipality or county may voluntarily participate in the database, or may be required to participate if a petition process used by its residents is used to require participation as specified in the bill. Oversight assumes a municipality or county could incur some expenses if they choose or are required to participate in the database. Oversight will range a local political subdivision fiscal impact as \$0 (zero municipalities or counties participate or municipalities or counties that choose to participate have no costs associated with the proposal) to an unknown cost.

Oversight also notes that the Office of Administration shall provide financial reimbursement to any participating municipality or county for actual expenditures incurred for participation in the database, upon appropriation. Since it is unknown how many municipalities or counties will participate or how much will be appropriated by the state for this purpose, Oversight will reflect a \$0 (zero municipalities or counties participate) to an unknown cost that could exceed \$100,000 to the General Revenue Fund.

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

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**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.

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR)** state this legislation is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

**Oversight** assumes JCAR will be able to administer any rules resulting from this proposal with existing resources.

Officials from the **City of St. Louis** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

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

FISCAL IMPACT - State Government	FY 2021 (10 Mo.)	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
Cost - OA-ITSD Database Development and Project Management	\$0	\$0	(\$13,308)
Cost - OA (\$37.1094.5) Reimburse participating municipalities for actual costs	\$0	\$0	(Could exceed \$100,000)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(Could exceed \$113,308)</b>

FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government	FY 2021 (10 Mo.)	FY 2022	FY 2023
<b>LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>			
Income - Potential reimbursement from the state for actual costs	\$0	\$0	Could exceed \$100,000
Cost - Municipalities and Counties Cost associated with participating in the Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database	\$0	\$0	\$0 to (Unknown)
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0 to (Unknown)</b>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill establishes the "Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database", to be maintained by the Office of Administration. For each fiscal year beginning on or after December 31, 2022, the database must include extensive information about a given municipality's or county's expenditures and the vendors to whom payments were made. The data base must be accessible by the public without charge and have multiple ways to search and filter the information.

A municipality or county may voluntarily participate in the database, or may be required to participate if a petition process used by its residents is used to require participation as specified in the bill. A link to the database on a municipal or county website is required.

The Office of Administration may stipulate a format for information and will provide a template for municipalities and counties to use in sending information. Other duties and responsibilities of the Office of Administration regarding the database are detailed in the bill. Financial reimbursement to municipalities and counties for costs associated with the database is authorized.


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  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
City of St. Louis  
City of Columbia  
City of Kansas City



Julie Morff  
Director  
January 16, 2020



Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
January 16, 2020