

FISCAL NOTE

Bill #: SB0126

Title: Require adoption of sulfur dioxide emission control plans

Primary Sponsor: John C. Bohlinger

Status: As Introduced

Sponsor signature	Date	Chuck Swysgood, Budget Director	Date
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Fiscal Summary

	<u>FY2002 Difference</u>	<u>FY2003 Difference</u>
Expenditures:		
State Special Revenue	65,866	58,771
Revenue:		
State Special Revenue	65,866	58,771
Net Impact on General Fund Balance:	0	0

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
	X	Significant Local Gov. Impact		X	Technical Concerns
	X	Included in the Executive Budget		X	Significant Long-Term Impacts
	X	Dedicated Revenue Form Attached		X	Family Impact Form Attached

Fiscal Analysis

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The Billings/Laurel area and East Helena have multiple sources of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) located in close proximity and an EPA requirement to develop SO₂ State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that address the federal SO₂ standards. SB126 would require the development of two additional SO₂ emission control plans that would address the state 1-hour SO₂ standard as modified by SB126.

(continued)

2. Development of state 1-hour SO₂ emission control plans would be triggered by computer-modeled SO₂ exceedances, not necessarily on monitored SO₂ exceedances. The emission control plans would require use of computer modeling to establish emission limitations necessary to protect the Montana 1-hour SO₂ standard as modified by SB126.
3. Development of state 1-hour SO₂ emission control plans for the Billings/Laurel area and East Helena would require one additional FTE over a two-year period for computer modeling purposes (Grade 16). However, the negotiation, development, and adoption of the emission control plans which would also be required, would be absorbed by the existing air quality planning staff and would not require an additional FTE for this particular workload increase.
4. Implementation of state 1-hour SO₂ emission control plans for the Billings/Laurel area and East Helena would require substantial reductions in allowable SO₂ emissions and minor to moderate reductions in actual SO₂ emissions.
5. Additional ambient SO₂ monitors would not be required.
6. DEQ would be able to negotiate state 1-hour SO₂ emission control plans with each affected source. No contested case hearings would be presented before the Board of Environmental Review.
7. The state would have the ability to set and collect sufficient air quality operating fees to offset the additional cost expenditures.
8. The operating expense for FY 2002, consist of indirect costs totaling \$10,338, office equipment and a computer for a new employee totaling \$3,500, in-state travel totaling \$3,018, miscellaneous and fixed costs for an FTE totaling \$5,166.
9. The operating expenses for FY 2003 consist of indirect costs totaling \$9,741, in-state travel totaling \$3,018, miscellaneous and fixed costs for an FTE totaling \$5,168.

FISCAL IMPACT:

	<u>FY2002</u> <u>Difference</u>	<u>FY2003</u> <u>Difference</u>
FTE	1.00	1.00
<u>Expenditures:</u>		
Personal Services	40,844	40,844
Operating Expenses	<u>25,022</u>	<u>17,927</u>
TOTAL	\$65,866	\$58,771
<u>Funding:</u>		
State Special Revenue (02)	\$65,866	\$58,771
<u>Revenues:</u>		
State Special Revenue (02)	\$65,866	\$58,771
<u>Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Expenditure):</u>		
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0