

Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

Original
 Updated
 Corrected
 Supplemental

LRB Number 19s0127/1 | **Introduction Number** SSA1-SB423

Description

lead testing of drinking water sources in certain schools; providing loans for lead remediation in certain schools; and a revenue limit adjustment for a school district for costs incurred to remediate lead contamination in drinking water sources at schools in the school district

Fiscal Effect

State:

- No State Fiscal Effect
- Indeterminate
 - Increase Existing Appropriations
 - Decrease Existing Appropriations
 - Create New Appropriations
 - Increase Existing Revenues
 - Decrease Existing Revenues
- Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget
 - Yes No
 - Decrease Costs

Local:

- No Local Government Costs
- Indeterminate
 - 1. Increase Costs 3. Increase Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
 - 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Revenue
 - Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory
- 5. Types of Local Government Units Affected
 - Towns Village Cities
 - Counties Others
 - School Districts WTCS Districts

Fund Sources Affected

Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations

GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS

Agency/Prepared By

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Date

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Fiscal Estimate Narratives

DHS 1/22/2020

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Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under the substitute amendment, a school board, operator of an independent charter school, or governing body of a private school participating in a parental choice program or in the Special Needs Scholarship Program must conduct certain tests of drinking water sources in schools, including child care programs. Under the bill, the governing body of a school must test drinking water sources for lead concentration. If test results show a lead concentration greater than considered safe under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the governing body must take certain actions, including disconnecting, shutting off, or eliminating the affected water source.

The substitute amendment requires the Department of Health Services to create a document by July 1, 2023 providing technical guidance on and a model plan for schools, child care providers and centers, group homes, and recreational and educational camps for testing, remediating, disseminating information on lead contamination of potable water sources. When creating this guidance document, DHS must consult with stakeholders and interested parties, conduct a public hearing, and accept written comments.

Additionally, the Department of Public Instruction, in consultation with DHS and Department of Natural Resources, is required to seek federal funding to assist governing bodies to pay for the costs of complying with the testing and remediation requirements created in the bill.

To comply with the requirements of this bill, DHS would need to designate staff time to support meetings with the specified state agencies, conduct one or more public hearings, and create the guidance document. The fiscal impact of these activities would be minimal and could be absorbed using existing resources.

Because the scope of lead contamination impacting potable water sources in schools is not well known and will need to be further explored, the fiscal impact on local health departments is indeterminate.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications