



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Fund Source Information

The following slides provide information related to the fund sources shown in the pie charts presented on November 18, 2014.

The letter in the top right corner of each slide provides a guide to the lettering included in the labels on the pie charts.

General Revenue



- **Who Pays?**
 - Generated primarily through state income tax and state sales tax.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - General Revenue can be used for any purpose as appropriated by the General Assembly.
 - Senate Bill 225, passed during the 2005 legislative session, directs that “...the department shall request an annual appropriation of general revenue equal to any state match obligation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for cleanup performed pursuant to the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).” (RSMo 260.391.7) The general revenue appropriation is used to transfer moneys into the Hazardous Waste Fund where a PSD (pass through) appropriation allows the department to reimburse EPA for the state’s 10% match obligations.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - The Environmental Services Program (ESP) uses general revenue for chemical analysis staff performing hazardous waste activities.
 - To meet the state’s obligations to EPA for Superfund match and operations and maintenance (O&M).
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Since FY 2001 the department’s general revenue funding has decreased from \$25.9m to \$9.8m in FY 2015, a 62% reduction.

Federal-Performance Partnership (PPG) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Section 8001.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress.
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - The state match is 25%.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives EPA (and authorized states) the authority to control hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave”. This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste to verify compliance with applicable regulations.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Issue facility permits and permit modifications.
 - Oversight of hazardous waste clean-ups.
 - Inspections of hazardous waste generators and commercial/non-commercial hazardous waste TSD facilities.
 - Conduct reviews of financial assurances.
 - Investigation of citizen complaints regarding hazardous waste materials.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Flexing of funds from one environmental program to another within the Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) is allowed; however there must not be a negative impact on the program from which the funds are flexed. Historically the department has been able to flex funds between RCRA and other environmental programs to address program needs and priorities.

Hazardous Waste Fund-Permit Fees



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo Section 260.395
 - Permit Fees: \$10,000/10-year permit; continuations \$1,000 per year
 - Resource Recovery Certificate Fee: \$500 per site for 2 years; \$1,000 per site for 2 years if commercial site
 - Engineering Review: project engineer's and geologist's time billed at the engineer's and geologist's hourly rates multiplied by a fixed factor of 3.5 set in state regulations
- **Who Pays?**
 - Treatment, storage and disposal facilities
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General's Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants. Includes issuing permits.

Hazardous Waste Fund- Voluntary Cleanup Program



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo Section 260.567
 - \$200 Application Fee
 - Monitoring Fee if site is in long-term stewardship
- **Who Pays?**
 - Any person, including but not limited to a person acquiring, disposing of or possessing a lienholder interest on real property or other circumstances as may be established by rule involving real property that is known to be or suspected to be contaminated by hazardous substances, may apply to remediate the real property with oversight by the Department of Natural Resources.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General's Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants.

Hazardous Waste Fund-Cost Recovery



- **Fee Definition:**
 - Fees for the department’s investigative costs and damage remediation costs.
 - All money recovered/received from others for costs incurred by the state or to be incurred by the state. The cost recovered is intended to include the full cost, which is the sum of both direct expenditures and the department and program indirect expenditures.
 - DNR oversight related to:
 - Corrective action plans and activities
 - Voluntary clean-up of contaminated sites
 - Oversight at sites formerly owned by the federal government
 - Superfund sites covered by a consent agreement or cooperative program agreement
 - Environmental Emergency Response Cost Recovery
- **Who Pays?**
 - Responsible Party or Parties
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Fund are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General’s Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants. Cost recovery is reimbursed to the fund.

Hazardous Waste Fund - Commercial Facility Inspection Fee



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo Section 260.370
 - Based on Metric tons (kkg) of Hazardous Waste from Off-site Sources
 - Greater than 10,000 kkg=\$12,000/year
 - 2,500 to 9,999 kkg=\$10,800/year
 - 0-2,499 kkg=\$9,800/year
 - Fees shall not exceed \$12,000 per year per facility
- **Who Pays?**
 - Firm or corporation operating the hazardous waste facility.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General's Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants. Includes the inspection of hazardous waste facilities, as specified in subsection 3 of section 260.391.

Hazardous Waste Fund -Transporter Licensing Fee



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo Section 260.395.1 (Trucks/Railroads) or RSMo Section 260.395.18 (Railroads)
 - Truck -- \$200/application fee + use base fee
 - Railroads -- \$350/annual fee
- **Who Pays?**
 - Any person transporting hazardous waste in this state shall file an application for a license.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General’s Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants.
- **Special Consideration:**
 - Statute specifies that the fee shall be set to generate \$600,000 annually not including the flat annual railroad fee. Historically the licensing fee generates an average of approximately \$300,000 annually. Missouri Department of Transportation deposits these fees and then transfers them into the Hazardous Waste Fund.

Hazardous Waste Fund-Generator Fees



- Fee Definition:

- Land Fill Tax:

- RSMo Section 260.390.2
 - 2% gross charges and fees charged for disposal in landfill

- Disposal Fee:

- RSMo Section 260.475.1
 - \$25 per ton for all hazardous waste discharged, deposited, dumped or placed into or on the soil as final action
 - \$2 per ton off-site transportation fee (subject to exclusions)

- Generator Registration, In-State Waste and Out-of-State Fees:

- RSMo Section 260.380
 - \$100 registration and a \$100 renewal fee annually due before January 1st to maintain an active registration
 - \$5 per ton or portion thereof for all hazardous waste generated in-state (minimum \$150; maximum \$52,000 annually)
 - \$2 per ton or portion thereof for all hazardous waste received from a generator site located outside of Missouri (no minimum or maximum)

- Who Pays?

- Missouri hazardous waste generators

Hazardous Waste Fund-Generator Fees (continued)



- Allowable Use of Funds:
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.

- How Funds are Used:
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General’s Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants.

- Special Considerations:
 - There are some listed exemptions.
 - Statutory late fee and interest are imposed on unpaid amounts.

Hazardous Waste Fund-Battery Fee



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo 260.262
 - \$0.50 on each lead battery greater than 6 volts sold at retail
- **Who Pays?**
 - Paid by consumers who purchase a lead-acid battery at retail. Does not include the sale of batteries for resale if fee will be paid later by the retailer. Does not include batteries for use in agricultural operations.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To carry out the provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.430 and 319.100 to 319.127 and 319.137, and 319.139, for the management of hazardous waste, responses to hazardous substance releases as provided in RSMo 260.500 to 260.550, corrective actions at regulated facilities and illegal hazardous waste sites, prevention of leaks from underground storage tanks and response to petroleum releases from underground or aboveground storage tanks and other related activities required to carry out provisions of RSMo 260.350 to 260.575 and 319.100 to 319.127 and for payments to other state agencies for such services consistent with these statutes referenced above and for any other expenditures which are not covered pursuant to CERCLA. Includes administrative and oversight costs of the voluntary cleanup program.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These fees are deposited into the fund to be used for hazardous waste activities by the Department of Natural Resources, Attorney General's Office, and Department of Health & Senior Services as well as to match Federal grants.
- **Special Consideration:**
 - The fee less six percent which is retained by the seller as collection costs is remitted to the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue retains four percent of the proceeds of the battery fee as collection costs then transfers the remaining proceeds to the Hazardous Waste Fund.

Federal-Performance Partnership Toxic Substance Control Act/PCB Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Section 28 and 404(a), Public Law 102-550, 15 U.S.C. 2601
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - The state match is 25%
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To develop, enhance, and maintain comprehensive compliance monitoring/enforcement programs under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA). Activities may include: inspector training; inspection supplies; laboratory costs (including personnel and equipment); reimbursement for salaries; travel; training; and per diem expenses for inspectors, analysts, and program managers.
 - To assist in developing and maintaining compliance monitoring programs to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to health or the environment associated with chemical substances or mixtures within the States.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Inspect facilities that have or may have PCBs.
 - Review hazardous waste manifests used in shipment of items containing PCBs to Missouri.
 - Investigate complaints and concerns from Missouri citizens.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Flexing of funds from one environmental program to another within the Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) is allowed; however there must not be a negative impact on the program from which the funds are flexed. Historically the department has been able to flex funds between TSCA and other environmental programs to address program needs and priorities.

Federal – Leaking Underground Storage Tank Corrective Action Assistance Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976 (SWDA), as amended, Section 9003(h), Public Law 105-276; EPA's Annual Appropriation Act
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - The state match is 10%
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - State support to address releases from leaking underground petroleum storage tanks that have contaminated the soil and groundwater
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Program staff administration and contract consulting to conduct cleanups, carry out tanks remediation, and provide oversight.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Federal funding availability has been reduced in previous fiscal years and is anticipated to continue to be reduced.

Federal – Underground Storage Tank Prevention Assistance Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986, Title I, Section 2007(f); Energy Policy Act of 2005, 42 U.S.C 6916(f)(2); Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) of 1976, Section 9011; EPA's Annual Appropriations Act; Energy Policy Act of 2005, Title XV; Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Title B, Section 1521-1533, Public Law 109-58, U.S.C 15801; Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Title B, Section 1521-1533, Public Law 105-276, 42 Stat. 15801
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - State match is 25%
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - State support to implement leak prevention and detection programs
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Program staff and contractors to conduct inspections and other release prevention activities
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Federal funding availability has been reduced in previous fiscal years and is anticipated to continue to be reduced.

Underground Storage Tank Regulation Program Fund



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo 319.123
 - Application for a certificate of registration for underground storage tanks.
 - The fee was established in 1989 at \$15 per tank per year assessed on a rotating basis during a 5-year period.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Owners or operators of underground storage tanks.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Develop or assist in the development of any regulation, conducting any study, or enforcing the provisions of the Missouri statutes relating to underground storage tanks. All fees collected under this subsection shall be placed in the “Underground Storage Tank Regulation Program Fund” which shall be used solely for expenses related to the administration of sections 319.100 to 319.137.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - These funds are used for to match federal grants and for registration, billing, certificate issuance, and database maintenance activities.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - There is no sunset date on the fee.
 - Within the 5-year cycle, there are 3 high revenue years and 2 low revenue years.
 - The 5-year cycle had higher revenues in FYs 2009-2011 with low revenues in FYs 2012-2013. FY14 started a new cycle with high revenues anticipated in FY14, FY15, and FY16 and low revenues in FY17 and FY18.

Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund (PSTIF)



- **Fund Definition:**
 - RSMo 319.129-133, 137-138
 - A special trust fund for which the general administration and responsibility for operation of the fund is vested in a board of trustees.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Primary revenue source is the transport load fee, assessed on all petroleum coming into Missouri for use in the state and collected by Department of Revenue. It is currently \$20 per 8,000 gallons.
 - Participation fees which range from \$100 to \$200 per tank are also charged and deposited into the fund.
- **How Funds Are Used By DNR Staff:**
 - The PSTIF Board reviews and approves funding requested annually by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to support activities related to petroleum storage tank regulatory oversight.
 - DNR staff use these funds to conduct remediation oversight and approval of site characterization work plans and reports; review and approval of risk assessment reports; review and approval of groundwater monitoring reports; review and approval of corrective action plans; financial responsibility review; database management; review and approval of tank closure reports and correspondence; source investigations; and providing technical oversight and conducting meetings with tank owners/operators, consultants, and others.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - SB 907 enacted in 2008 extended operations of the PSTIF to 2020.

Federal - Defense & State Memorandum of Agreement

- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - 10 U.S. Code § 2701 – Environmental Restoration Program
 - CFDA 12.113
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980
 - Cooperative Agreement with United States Army Corps of Engineers to provide oversight of cleanup efforts at Department of Defense (DOD) sites.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Technical review, comments and recommendations on all documents or data required by the State under an agreement between the State and the DOD; identification and explanation of state applicable requirements related to response actions at DOD installations, site visits to review DOD response actions, participate in the cooperation with DOD in public education and public participation activities.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - The Department participates in the oversight of cleanup efforts throughout Missouri such as the Formerly Used Defense Sites, Air Force Sites, and Army Sites in order to expedite environmental restoration through partnerships.

Federal - Ellisville Bliss Oversight Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Grant provided by US EPA to monitor this National Priorities List (NPL) site contaminated by illegal waste oil disposal practices during the 1960s and 1970s.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - To continue to monitor wells and perform additional studies in an effort to delineate the groundwater contamination and determine the potential for exposures at this site.
 - To oversee and provide active participation during the installation of additional monitoring wells in support of EPA's goal to preserve, clean-up and restore land.

Federal - Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) Cooperative Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998 provides responsibility for the administration and execution of FUSRAP to the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) which authorizes a cooperative agreement with states for activities associated with remediation at FUSRAP sites.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Project planning, community relations, review of feasibility studies, remedial design, observation of remedial action, monitoring, sampling, review and comment on post remedial action and participation in the development of the 5-year review document.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Department activities are directly related to the investigation and remediation oversight of contamination at the St. Louis Airport, Vicinity Properties, Latty Avenue Properties/Hazelwood Interim Storage Site, and the St. Louis Downtown Site.

Federal - General Services Administration Oversight Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Agreement between the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to provide regulatory oversight of GSA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process activities.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Provide environmental project assistance in attaining or maintaining regulatory compliance at GSA properties.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Currently providing oversight of environmental investigation and remediation at the Hardesty Federal Complex in Kansas City, MO.

Federal - Kansas City Plant Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - CFDA 81.104
 - Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, Public Law 93-438; Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990, Public Law 101-615; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, Public Law 99-240; Atomic Energy Act of 1954, Section 31, as amended, Public Law 83-703; Department of Energy (DOE) Organization Act of 1977, as amended, Public Law 96-573
- **Who Pays:**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To provide independent oversight and monitoring of plant operations for environmental management controls, emergency response training, and planning activities with citizen involvement at the National Nuclear Security Administration Kansas City Plant.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Stream team sampling; review and comment on environmental monitoring and safety documents; participation in and observation of safety exercises; to achieve community involvement and public awareness; and review regulatory documents from DOE to provide assistance on stewardship issues.

Federal – Mark Twain National Forest Participating Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Participating Agreement provided by U.S. Forest Service to conduct soil sampling for heavy metals at recreation areas in the vicinity of current and historical mining areas.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Development and implementation of soil sampling plan for the recreation areas on the Salem and Potosi/Fredericktown Ranger Districts.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - These funds expire September 30, 2015.

Federal - Minuteman II Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - United States Air Force (USAF) funding agreement under the jurisdiction of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - The United States Air Force reimburses the state for overseeing the site assessment process and long-term care and monitoring of the former Minuteman II missile system sites by performing compliance and remediation activities to protect human health and the environment.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - The state will work with property owners of sites with concerns and/or compliance issues as they pertain to the use restrictive covenants in Quit Claim Deeds, and will provide information to the USAF on sites where compliance issues arise while pursuing enforcement/corrective action to assure the use restrictions and covenants as set out in the Quit Claim Deeds remain in full force.

Federal - Valley Park Cooperative Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Site-specific grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to administer, oversee and provide active participation at the Valley Park TCE site.

- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress

- **Is State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.

- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Oversight cleanup at properties on the former site of Wainwright Industries and Valley Technologies

- **How Funds are Used:**
 - This cooperative agreement enables the department to collect groundwater samples from both the influent and effluent of the air stripper and collect groundwater samples from 9-monitoring wells to include analysis for volatile organic compounds and contaminants.

Federal - Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Grant provided by US Department of Energy to monitor activities at the Weldon Spring radiological site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and as part of the United States Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required for these funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To fund state oversight activities in support of Weldon Spring Site's Long Term Surveillance (LTS) and Maintenance.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - Oversight and LTS of remediation such as demolition of buildings, placement of waste, and site restoration.

Federal - Superfund Combined Cooperative Agreement



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Grant provided by US EPA to carry out Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, Section 104(d), 42 U.S.C. 9604(d) program activities. This funding provides continued state participation in the CERCLA response activities.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriation by Congress
- **Is State Match Required?**
 - State match of 10% is required for the Core portion of these federal funds.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To conduct site characterization activities at potential or confirmed hazardous waste sites, undertake response planning and implementation actions at sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) to clean up the hazardous waste sites that are found to pose hazards to human health and effectively implement the statutory requirements of CERCLA 121(f) which mandates substantial and meaningful State involvement.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - The Superfund Combined Cooperative agreement includes the following activities: 1) Core non-site implementation; 2) Pre-Remedial Response (P-RRCA) evaluations of potential hazardous substance sites and prioritization for the need for cleanup under CERCLA; and 3) Support Agency (SACA) to review and recommend activities to be performed during the remediation process.

Federal - Brownfields §104(k) Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Grant provided by U.S. EPA under Section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriations by Congress
- **State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites; capitalize a revolving loan fund and provide subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfields sites; and to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites that are owned by the grant recipient.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - The Department formed a coalition with the City of Joplin, the Harry S Truman Coordinating Council, the MO-Kan Regional Council and the Bootheel Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. The grant funds are used to conduct assessments throughout Missouri, but efforts were focused in the areas of the coalition members. These areas were impacted by natural disasters in 2011.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Section 104(k) funding is nationally competitive.
 - Recipients of an assessment grant are not eligible for Section 104(k) funding again for one year per current guidance.

Federal - Brownfields §128(a) Grant



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - Grant provided by U.S. EPA under Section 128(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).
- **Who Pays?**
 - Federal appropriations by Congress
- **State Match Required?**
 - No state match is required.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - To establish or enhance state and tribal response program capacity, capitalize revolving loan funds, and support insurance mechanisms.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - The current Missouri Brownfields Response Program includes the following activities: project management, outreach efforts, long-term stewardship of sites, Missouri Risk-Based Corrective Action (MRBCA) guidance, and site-specific assessments.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - Section 128 (a) funding has decreased each year for the last four years.
 - Section 128(a) funds are allocated to eligible states and tribes in accordance with the national Grant Funding Guidance for State and Tribal Response Program.

Environmental Radiation Monitoring Fund



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo 260.750
 - \$1,800 for each truck through or within the state and a \$25 per mile surcharge for every mile traveled over 200 within the state of radioactive waste, transuranic radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or highway route controlled quantity shipments.
 - \$1,300 for the first cask and \$125 for each additional cask for each rail shipment through or within the state.
 - \$125 for each truck or train transporting low-level radioactive waste through or within the state.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Any shipper of radioactive waste through or within the state.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Monitor radioactivity in the air, water, soil, plant, and animal life as necessary to insure the protection of the public health and safety of the environment from radiation hazards.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - Inspections conducted by DHSS and escorts provided by MSHP to provide security for waste shipment and planning;
 - Coordination of emergency response capability;
 - Education and training of emergency responders provided by DNR and DHSS;
 - Purchase and maintenance of necessary equipment and supplies for emergency responders;
 - Emergency responses to any transportation incident involving radioactive waste;
 - Oversight of any environmental remediation necessary resulting from an incident involving shipment of radioactive waste;
 - Administrative costs attributable to the state agencies which are incurred through their involvement as it relates to the shipment of radioactive waste through or within the state.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - The program sunsets 08/28/24.
 - Any unencumbered balance in the fund that exceeds \$300,000 in any given fiscal year shall be returned to shippers.

Dry-Cleaning Environmental Response Trust Fund



- **Fee Definition:**
 - RSMo 260.935 and RSMo 260.940
 - Registration fee of \$500 for facilities which use no more than 140 gallons of chlorinated solvents.
 - Registration fee of \$1,000 for facilities which use more than 140 gallons and less than 360 gallons of chlorinated solvents.
 - Registration fee of \$1,500 for facilities which use at least 360 gallons of chlorinated solvents per year.
 - Solvent surcharge of \$8 per gallon.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Every active dry-cleaning facility.
 - Every seller or provider of dry-cleaning solvent for use in this state shall pay, in addition to any other environmental response surcharges, a dry-cleaning solvent surcharge on the sale or provision of dry-cleaning solvent.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - Moneys may be expended for the direct costs of administration as well as enforcement to address:
Contamination resulting from releases of dry cleaning solvents; releases that pose a threat to human health or the environment, and for the costs of corrective action of releases from dry cleaning facilities.
- **How Funds Are Used:**
 - These funds are to be expended for purposes designated by statute for administration of the Dry-Cleaning program including invoicing, collection of fees, enforcement, review of corrective action workplans and reimbursement of costs.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - The program sunsets 08/28/17.
 - Due to cash flow issues, no new sites are being accepted for reimbursement.
 - Late fees can be assessed of 15% plus 10% interest.

Natural Resource Damages



- **Fund Source Definition:**
 - RSMo Section 640.235
 - Fund revenues are the result of court ordered settlements or other settlements resulting from environmental violations, including recoveries of costs incurred in obtaining an assessment of natural resource injury, destruction, or loss.
- **Who Pays?**
 - Responsible parties that have injured or destroyed natural resources.
- **Allowable Use of Funds:**
 - These funds shall be used solely for the following purposes: (1) to pay for restoration or rehabilitation of the injured or destroyed natural resources; (2) to pay for the development of or restoration of a natural resource similar to that which was damaged or destroyed; (3) to provide funds for reasonable costs incurred in obtaining an assessment of such injury, destruction, or loss of natural resources.
- **How Funds are Used:**
 - These funds are used to cover costs incurred to the department while assessing damages to natural resources and while developing claims to recover costs from the responsible party and to restore, rehabilitate or replace injured or lost resources.
- **Special Considerations:**
 - 10% up to \$100,000 annually of damages receipts shall be deposited in the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Fund.