2002

Legislative Update

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vacuum trucks to clean the area, which was then resampled. These trucks were also used to clean streets, sidewalks and
the lobbies of five federal buildings near the World Trade Center site in preparation for a return to business. Drinking
water in Manhattan was tested at 13 sampling points, in addition to a test at the Newton Sewage Treatment plant and
pump station. Initial results showed that levels of asbestos were below the EPA’s level for concern. Similar monitoring
was conducted over an area surrounding the Pentagon, with all results showing either no detection of asbestos and other
contaminants, or levels that were well below the EPA’s level for concern.

Since the attack, the EPA has established more than twenty fixed air monitors in and around ground zero, as well
as additional monitors in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. The agency is also using portable sampling
equipment to collect data from a range of locations. Results of samples taken six months after the attack show that both
ambient air and drinking water resources remain safe. Up to March 14th, 6,868 air samples had been collected and
analyzed in Lower Manhattan, with only 18 samples above the standard. Of those 18, 11 were collected prior to
September 30th. This number of samples above the standard is lower than reported on daily summaries, as earlier
sampling results included an additional unnecessary adjustment for the volume of air sampled which has since been
removed. These daily environmental monitoring summaries can be viewed on the EPA website (www.epa.gov).

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

HB1134 - Revised Definitions for Forestry and Application Process to Designate Land as Forest Croplands, and the
Creation of a Forest Landowner Cost-Share Incentive Program
Sponsored by Representatives Randall H. Relford and James Seigfreid

On January 9, 2002, HB1134 was introduced and read for the first time in the Missouri House of Representatives.
If passed, the bill will repeal sections Missouri Revised Statutes Sections 254.020 and 254.040 and enact three new
sections relating to forestry. HB1134 allows the Missouri Conservation Commission to administer a cost-share incentive
program to promote sustainable forestry on eligible private lands.

The program may reimburse landowners for up to 50% of the costs of forest management activities that protect
water quality, ensure efficient use and continued availability of forest resources, and do not generate an immediate profit.
Landowners apply for the program on prescribed forms to the state forester. Applications will not be accepted for tracts of
land less than 40 acres or for land that has been designated as forest cropland. The total amount of incentives provided to
any person cannot exceed $5,000 per calendar year.

Supporters say that the bill creates incentives for landowners to develop productive forests. The estimated impact
to the Conservation Commission Fund is $182,500 to $912,500 in 2003; $219,000 to $1,095,000 in 2004 and $219,000 to
$1,095,000 in 2005.

On February 5, 2002 the House Committee on Conservation, State Parks and Mining unanimously voted “do
pass.” HB1134 also unanimously passed the House on February 13, 2002. As of April 11, 2002, the bill is referred to the
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation, Parks, and Tourism.

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