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Missouri General Assembly Legislative End of Session Update Cooperating School Districts of Greater Kansas City May 16, 2023

It's over. Done. Finished. Completed. Finalized. Wrapped up. The 2023 Missouri General Assembly legislative session now belongs to the ages. Will this session long be remembered or soon forgotten? This will be a question for legislative historians to ponder. Was it a session with lost opportunities? Or one that wasted time on trivial and controversial issues? Every session is different, yet every session is a reflection of sessions past. Thus, it is true of the 2023 session.

During the session, if you were a republican legislator, one might look back and say we failed and lost many opportunities to pass our agenda. Tort reform, initiative petition reform, school choice, state takeover of the St. Louis Police Department, personal property tax reform, restriction of foreign ownership of agricultural land and sports betting all failed. If you are a democrat legislator, one might argue the super majority party played politics by playing to their base, by pushing transgender health care moratoriums, pushing critical race theory in schools, stopping gun control measures and pushing further abortion restrictions.

However, if you try to put party politics aside and look at good public policy, one could argue the 2023 session had moments of success. \$2.8 billion in new funding to widen Interstate 70, \$135 million in new funding for pre-K education and child care programs, expanded postpartum Medicaid funding for new mothers, outlawing texting while driving and full funding of the state's education foundation formula and the school's transportation formula all passed and are on the governor's desk for approval.

Thus, whether you chalk this session up to being successful or a failure, it certainly was a very interesting and intriguing session, nonetheless. There were over 2,500 bills filed this year in the House and the Senate, yet with the exception of the appropriations bills, only 43 bills made it across the finish line and are sitting on the governor's desk.

The legislature dealt with a lot of controversial issues this year. One of the main issues that the republican super majority wanted to pass was initiative petition reform. The majority party wanted to raise from a simple majority in passing constitutional amendments by the citizens of the state to a 57 percent majority needed to pass such amendments. Democrats in the Senate, with the threat of a filibuster, negotiated to reduce that percentage down to 54 percent. The House, however, did not go along with the lower threshold and, thus, the measure died on the last day of the session. It was

common knowledge that the majority party wanted to raise this threshold for constitutional amendments as abortion rights supporters prepare for a citizen-led ballot initiative during next year's elections in an attempt to overturn the state's near total abortion ban.

Another controversial issue that the majority party tried to pass dealt with public safety and the attempt to have a special prosecutor appointed by the governor to work in the City of St. Louis and for the St. Louis Police Department to be taken over by state control. House and Senate leadership felt strongly that these measures were needed to help reduce crime in the City of St. Louis and to improve the police department. Both measures failed in the Senate as democrats filibustered the measures.

Transgender health care was also a controversial issue that the legislature dealt with this year and the majority party was successful in passing such legislation. Legislators enacted a four-year moratorium on puberty blockers and hormone therapy for minors. Surgeries would be limited to adults only. However, patients who are currently prescribed puberty blockers or hormone therapy may continue with treatment under the plan. This bill, HB 49, now sits on the governor's desk for his signature.

The session was full of surprises at times. During the beginning of the session, it appeared that the Senate would be more functional than in sessions past. It appeared that newly elected majority floor leader Senator Cindy O'Laughlin was going to be able to work better with the so-called republican conservative caucus than in years past. For the first three months of the session, that appeared to be the case. However, towards the last six weeks of the session strong ideological differences started creeping into debate and halted many working days in the Senate. In fact, during the last week of session, only a handful of bills made it through that chamber. Filibusters occurred every day during the last week of session in the Senate. Things got so bad on the last day of session, for the first time in history, not one piece of legislation was passed. Sen. Bill Eigel was upset that his legislation to slash personal property taxes on vehicles was not given more time for debate on the floor. Thus, he filibustered to make sure that no other legislation was debated. Then, during the last two hours of the session, Sen. Rick Brattin and Sen. Mike Moon, both members of the so-called conservative caucus, filibustered all legislative action because they felt their particular legislation was not given time by leadership. Thus, this ended another contentious and unproductive last week and last day of session. In the end, whether you wanted to pass legislation or kill legislation, one could argue it was a great session or an unsuccessful session.

Attached with this report for your reading pleasure is a full list of the summaries of the truly agreed to and finally passed bills for your review.

In regard to issues of importance to public education, our office tracked over 500 pieces of legislation. To date, in my almost 40 years of working in the general assembly, I have never seen such a large amount of controversial education bills being filed by legislators. However, I believe public education weathered the storm fairly well during this legislative session by killing the vast majority of legislation that would have been harmful to our schools.

We were able to stop and kill statewide open enrollment, HB 253 and SB 5; statewide charter school expansion, HB 158 and SB 304; controversial parents' bill of rights/critical race theory, HB 627 and SB 4; expansion of voucher/ESA programs, HB 350 and SBs 4 & 42; expansion of virtual education, HB 827; moving school board elections to the November general election, SB 234; prohibiting public school membership in any statewide activities association that prohibits home school students from participating in any activity offered by the school district in which the student resides, HB 241 and SB 89; school board member recall elections, SB 508; problematic and controversial local government ethics regulations, SB 378; prohibition against a four-day school week unless a district wide vote occurs, SB 411; and dozens of bills involving individual and corporate taxes and real and personal property tax cuts.

On a good note, in regard to public funding for elementary and secondary education, we had a very successful session. This year in HB 2, which was approved in the House by a 150 to 4 vote and in the Senate by a 25 to 8 vote, numerous increases were given to various education items. HB 2 includes full funding of the foundation formula and full funding of the transportation formula. It includes \$81 million additional dollars for expanded pre-K funding, \$69 million for career ladder, \$29 million for minimum teachers' salaries, \$15.3 million for the public placement fund, and \$50 million in school safety grants.

There was one bill that did make it across the finish line and is sitting on the governor's desk that involves tax credits for senior citizens involving their real property tax liability. Attached with this report is a copy of SB 190 for your review. This bill was extremely popular with legislators who felt senior citizens needed a tax break on their homes. Many believe this bill is poorly written and there are differing viewpoints of what the bill actually does. The bill states that if a county adopts or citizens of the county petition the county to adopt a freeze on a senior's home real property tax liability, then a tax credit is given to the senior in lieu of any increases to their real property tax liability. Some argue that the tax credit only affects the county, while others argue that it affects all political subdivisions, including school districts within the county. Others believe that with the seniors receiving a tax credit, that it will not affect school districts from adjusting their tax levy. I would argue this bill is going to end up in court and the court will decide the true meaning and ramifications of this legislation.

Overall, with the exception of SB 190 and its conflicting meaning, I believe it was a very successful session for public education in the state. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that those who are strong supporters of school choice proposals, will no doubt regroup and come back even stronger next year. Thus, it is important that we strongly advocate our position with legislators during the off session.

Also attached with this report is a list of all the bills we tracked during this session for your review.

Please contact me if you have any comments or questions.

Steven Carroll

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]
SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 190

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2023

0058S.04T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 143.124 and 143.125, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to tax relief for seniors.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 143.124 and 143.125, RSMo, are
2 repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
3 known as sections 137.1050, 143.124, and 143.125, to read as
4 follows:

137.1050. 1. For the purposes of this section, the
2 following terms shall mean:

3 (1) "Eligible credit amount", the difference between
4 an eligible taxpayer's real property tax liability on such
5 taxpayer's homestead for a given tax year, minus the real
6 property tax liability on such homestead in the year that
7 the taxpayer became an eligible taxpayer;

8 (2) "Eligible taxpayer", a Missouri resident who:

9 (a) Is eligible for Social Security retirement
10 benefits;

11 (b) Is an owner of record of a homestead or has a
12 legal or equitable interest in such property as evidenced by
13 a written instrument; and

14 (c) Is liable for the payment of real property taxes
15 on such homestead;

(3) "Homestead", real property actually occupied by an eligible taxpayer as the primary residence. An eligible taxpayer shall not claim more than one primary residence.

2. Any county authorized to impose a property tax may grant a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers residing in such county in an amount equal to the taxpayer's eligible credit amount, provided that:

(1) Such county adopts an ordinance authorizing such credit; or

(2) (a) A petition in support of a referendum on such a credit is signed by at least five percent of the registered voters of such county voting in the last gubernatorial election and the petition is delivered to the governing body of the county, which shall subsequently hold a referendum on such credit.

(b) The ballot of submission for the question submitted to the voters pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the County of _____ exempt senior citizens from increases in the property tax liability due on such seniors citizens' primary residence?

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the credit shall be in effect.

3. A county granting an exemption pursuant to this section shall apply such exemption when calculating the eligible taxpayer's property tax liability for the tax year. The amount of the credit shall be noted on the

statement of tax due sent to the eligible taxpayer by the county collector.

4. For the purposes of calculating property tax levies pursuant to section 137.073, the total amount of credits authorized by a county pursuant to this section shall be considered tax revenue, as such term is defined in section 137.073, actually received by the county.

143.124. 1. Other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, for tax years ending on or before December 31, 2006, the total amount of all annuities, pensions, or retirement allowances above the amount of six thousand dollars annually provided by any law of this state, the United States, or any other state to any person except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, shall be subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, in the same manner, to the same extent and under the same conditions as any other taxable income received by the person receiving it. For purposes of this section, "annuity, pension, retirement benefit, or retirement allowance" shall be defined as an annuity, pension or retirement allowance provided by the United States, this state, any other state or any political subdivision or agency or institution of this or any other state. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, for purposes of this section, annuity, pension or retirement allowance shall be defined to include 401(k) plans, deferred compensation plans, self-employed retirement plans, also known as Keogh plans, annuities from a defined pension plan and individual retirement arrangements, also known as IRAs, as described in the Internal Revenue Code, but not including Roth IRAs, as well as an annuity, pension or retirement allowance provided by the United States, this state, any

26 other state or any political subdivision or agency or
27 institution of this or any other state. An individual
28 taxpayer shall only be allowed a maximum deduction equal to
29 the amounts provided under this section for each taxpayer on
30 the combined return.

31 2. For the period beginning July 1, 1989, and ending
32 December 31, 1989, there shall be subtracted from Missouri
33 adjusted gross income for that period, determined pursuant
34 to section 143.121, the first three thousand dollars of
35 retirement benefits received by each taxpayer:

36 (1) If the taxpayer's filing status is single, head of
37 household or qualifying widow(er) and the taxpayer's
38 Missouri adjusted gross income is less than twelve thousand
39 five hundred dollars; or

40 (2) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing
41 combined and their combined Missouri adjusted gross income
42 is less than sixteen thousand dollars; or

43 (3) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing
44 separately and the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income
45 is less than eight thousand dollars.

46 3. For the tax years beginning on or after January 1,
47 1990, but ending on or before December 31, 2006, there shall
48 be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income,
49 determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of the
50 first six thousand dollars of retirement benefits received
51 by each taxpayer from sources other than privately funded
52 sources, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1,
53 1998, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross
54 income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of
55 the first one thousand dollars of any retirement allowance
56 received from any privately funded source for tax years
57 beginning on or after January 1, 1998, but before January 1,

1999, and a maximum of the first three thousand dollars of any retirement allowance received from any privately funded source for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, but before January 1, 2000, and a maximum of the first four thousand dollars of any retirement allowance received from any privately funded source for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, but before January 1, 2001, and a maximum of the first five thousand dollars of any retirement allowance received from any privately funded source for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, but before January 1, 2002, and a maximum of the first six thousand dollars of any retirement allowance received from any privately funded sources for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002. A taxpayer shall be entitled to the maximum exemption provided by this subsection:

(1) If the taxpayer's filing status is single, head of household or qualifying widow(er) and the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income is less than twenty-five thousand dollars; or

(2) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing combined and their combined Missouri adjusted gross income is less than thirty-two thousand dollars; or

(3) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing separately and the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income is less than sixteen thousand dollars.

4. If a taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds the adjusted gross income ceiling for such taxpayer's filing status, as provided in subdivisions (1), (2) and (3) of subsection 3 of this section, such taxpayer shall be entitled to an exemption equal to the greater of zero or the maximum exemption provided in subsection 3 of this section

reduced by one dollar for every dollar such taxpayer's income exceeds the ceiling for his or her filing status.

5. For purposes of this subsection, the term "maximum Social Security benefit available" shall mean thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2007, and for each subsequent tax year such amount shall be increased by the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, or its successor index, as such index is defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency. For the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but ending on or before December 31, 2007, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to the greater of: six thousand dollars in retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources, to the extent such benefits are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income; or twenty percent of the retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security benefit available for such tax year. For the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2008, but ending on or before December 31, 2008, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to the greater of: six thousand dollars in retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources, to the extent such benefits are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income; or thirty-five percent of the retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security

benefit available for such tax year. For the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2009, but ending on or before December 31, 2009, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to the greater of: six thousand dollars in retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources, to the extent such benefits are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income; or fifty percent of the retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security benefit available for such tax year. For the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2010, but ending on or before December 31, 2010, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to the greater of: six thousand dollars in retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources, to the extent such benefits are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income; or sixty-five percent of the retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security benefit available for such tax year. For the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but ending on or before December 31, 2011, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to the greater of: six thousand dollars in retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources, to the extent such benefits are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income; or eighty percent of the retirement benefits received from

sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security benefit available for such tax year. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, there shall be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income, determined pursuant to section 143.121, a maximum of an amount equal to one hundred percent of the retirement benefits received from sources other than privately funded sources in the tax year, but not to exceed the maximum Social Security benefit available for such tax year. **For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023,** a taxpayer shall be entitled to the maximum exemption provided by this subsection:

(1) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing combined, and their combined Missouri adjusted gross income is equal to or less than one hundred thousand dollars; or

(2) If the taxpayer's filing status is single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or married filing separately, and the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income is equal to or less than eighty-five thousand dollars.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a taxpayer shall be entitled to the maximum exemption provided by this subsection regardless of the taxpayer's filing status or the amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income.

6. **For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023,** if a taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds the adjusted gross income ceiling for such taxpayer's filing status, as provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 5 of this section, such taxpayer shall be entitled to an exemption, less any applicable reduction provided under subsection 7 of this section, equal to the

greater of zero or the maximum exemption provided in subsection 5 of this section reduced by one dollar for every dollar such taxpayer's income exceeds the ceiling for his or her filing status.

7. For purposes of calculating the subtraction provided in subsection 5 of this section, such subtraction shall be decreased by an amount equal to any Social Security benefit exemption provided under section 143.125.

8. For purposes of this section, any Social Security benefits otherwise included in Missouri adjusted gross income shall be subtracted; but Social Security benefits shall not be subtracted for purposes of other computations pursuant to this chapter, and are not to be considered as retirement benefits for purposes of this section.

9. The provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 3 of this section shall apply during all tax years in which the federal Internal Revenue Code provides exemption levels for calculation of the taxability of Social Security benefits that are the same as the levels in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 3 of this section. If the exemption levels for the calculation of the taxability of Social Security benefits are adjusted by applicable federal law or regulation, the exemption levels in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 3 of this section shall be accordingly adjusted to the same exemption levels.

10. The portion of a taxpayer's lump sum distribution from an annuity or other retirement plan not otherwise included in Missouri adjusted gross income as calculated pursuant to this chapter but subject to taxation under Internal Revenue Code Section 402 shall be taxed in an amount equal to ten percent of the taxpayer's federal liability on such distribution for the same tax year.

216 11. For purposes of this section, retirement benefits
217 received shall not include any withdrawals from qualified
218 retirement plans which are subsequently rolled over into
219 another retirement plan.

220 12. The exemptions provided for in this section shall
221 not affect the calculation of the income to be used to
222 determine the property tax credit provided in sections
223 135.010 to 135.035.

224 13. The exemptions provided for in this section shall
225 apply to any annuity, pension, or retirement allowance as
226 defined in subsection 1 of this section to the extent that
227 such amounts are included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted
228 gross income and not otherwise deducted from the taxpayer's
229 federal adjusted gross income in the calculation of Missouri
230 taxable income. This subsection shall not apply to any
231 individual who qualifies under federal guidelines to be one
232 hundred percent disabled.

 143.125. 1. As used in this section, the following
2 terms mean: (1) "Benefits", any Social Security benefits
3 received by a taxpayer age sixty-two years of age and older,
4 or Social Security disability benefits; (2) "Taxpayer", any
5 resident individual.

6 2. For the taxable year beginning on or after January
7 1, 2007, any taxpayer shall be allowed to subtract from the
8 taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income to determine
9 Missouri taxable income a maximum of an amount equal to
10 twenty percent of the amount of any benefits received by the
11 taxpayer and that are included in federal adjusted gross
12 income under Section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code of
13 1986, as amended. For the taxable year beginning on or
14 after January 1, 2008, any taxpayer shall be allowed to
15 subtract from the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income

16 to determine Missouri taxable income a maximum of an amount
17 equal to thirty-five percent of the amount of any benefits
18 received by the taxpayer and that are included in federal
19 adjusted gross income under Section 86 of the Internal
20 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For the taxable year
21 beginning on or after January 1, 2009, any taxpayer shall be
22 allowed to subtract from the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted
23 gross income to determine Missouri taxable income a maximum
24 of an amount equal to fifty percent of the amount of any
25 benefits received by the taxpayer and that are included in
26 federal adjusted gross income under Section 86 of the
27 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For the taxable
28 year beginning on or after January 1, 2010, any taxpayer
29 shall be allowed to subtract from the taxpayer's Missouri
30 adjusted gross income to determine Missouri taxable income a
31 maximum of an amount equal to sixty-five percent of the
32 amount of any benefits received by the taxpayer and that are
33 included in federal adjusted gross income under Section 86
34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For the
35 taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2011, any
36 taxpayer shall be allowed to subtract from the taxpayer's
37 Missouri adjusted gross income to determine Missouri taxable
38 income a maximum of an amount equal to eighty percent of the
39 amount of any benefits received by the taxpayer and that are
40 included in federal adjusted gross income under Section 86
41 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. For all
42 taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, any
43 taxpayer shall be allowed to subtract from the taxpayer's
44 Missouri adjusted gross income to determine Missouri taxable
45 income a maximum of an amount equal to one hundred percent
46 of the amount of any benefits received by the taxpayer and
47 that are included in federal adjusted gross income under

Section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. **For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023,** a taxpayer shall be entitled to the maximum exemption provided by this subsection:

(1) If the taxpayer's filing status is married filing combined, and their combined Missouri adjusted gross income is equal to or less than one hundred thousand dollars; or

(2) If the taxpayer's filing status is single, head of household, qualifying widow(er), or married filing separately, and the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income is equal to or less than eighty-five thousand dollars.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a taxpayer shall be entitled to the maximum exemption provided by this subsection regardless of the taxpayer's filing status or the amount of the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income.

3. **For all tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023,** if a taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds the adjusted gross income ceiling for such taxpayer's filing status, as provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 2 of this section, such taxpayer shall be entitled to an exemption equal to the greater of zero or the maximum exemption provided in subsection 2 of this section reduced by one dollar for every dollar such taxpayer's income exceeds the ceiling for his or her filing status.

4. The director of the department of revenue may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the

79 provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section
80 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and
81 if any of the powers vested with the general assembly
82 pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective
83 date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently
84 held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking
85 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28,
86 2007, shall be invalid and void.

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Education Bills Tracked. May 16

HB2 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB70 - Modifies provisions relating to school protection officers

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

HB75 - Prohibits discrimination in education

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB76 - Creates the "Career Tech Certificate Program"

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB103 - Establishes the offenses of harassment of a school or recreation athletic official and entry or remaining on site of a school or recreation athletic contest after being forbidden

Sponsor

Rep. Jerome Barnes (D)

HB106 - Requires the department of elementary and secondary education to establish language developmental milestones for children who are deaf or hard of hearing

Sponsor

Rep. Jerome Barnes (D)

HB111 - Establishes a model approved controlled access entryway system for school facilities

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

HB116 - Requires bleeding control kits in all public school and charter school classrooms

Sponsor

Rep. Brenda Shields (R)

HB118 - Modifies the calculation of average daily attendance for early childhood education programs

Sponsor

Rep. Brenda Shields (R)

HB121 - Modifies provisions relating to corporal punishment in schools

Sponsor

Rep. Maggie Nurrenbern (D)

HB122 - Changes provisions governing local school district procedures for setting school starting dates

Sponsor

Rep. Maggie Nurrenbern (D)

HB139 - Establishes provisions governing statewide athletic association employees and members

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

HB158 - Changes provisions governing charter schools

Sponsor

Rep. Michael O'Donnell (R)

HB159 - Changes provisions governing the suspension of students from public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB160 - Modifies provisions relating to corporal punishment in schools

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB165 - Prohibits discrimination in education

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HB170 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HB172 - Requires public schools to provide free breakfasts and lunches to all students attending classes in such school

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HB173 - Establishes a process for encouraging the donation of unused agricultural food products to school districts

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HB176 - Modifies provisions relating to school bus endorsements

Sponsor

Rep. Jim Kalberloh (R)

HB183 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

Sponsor

Rep. Jamie Burger (R)

HB189 - Establishes minimum teacher salaries

Sponsor

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB190 - Allows school districts to create differentiated teacher salary schedules

Sponsor

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB191 - Authorizes an income tax deduction for certain teachers

Sponsor

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB192 - Establishes a teacher bill of rights

Sponsor

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB226 - Changes provisions relating to charter school funding and state pupil transportation aid

Sponsor

Rep. John Black (R)

HB235 - Establishes the Missouri Teachers Classroom Supply Assistance Program

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

HB241 - Prohibits public school membership in any statewide activities association that prohibits home school students from participating in any event or activity offered by the school district in which the student resides

Sponsor

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB242 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts

Sponsor

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB243 - Expands the availability of Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts to qualified students living in any county with at least one hundred thousand inhabitants

Sponsor

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB244 - Expands the definition of a qualified student for purposes of eligibility for Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts

Sponsor

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB245 - Allows students who are qualified for Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts to remain eligible in years after the student accepted no grant

Sponsor

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB253 - Establishes transfer procedures to nonresident districts for students in public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Brad Pollitt (R)

HB255 - Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop, use, and report student grade-level equivalence data

Sponsor

Rep. Brad Pollitt (R)

HB257 - Modifies provisions relating to teacher and school employee retirement systems**Sponsor**

Rep. Brad Pollitt (R)

HB332 - Expands the definition of a qualified student for purposes of eligibility for Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts**Sponsor**

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB337 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex**Sponsor**

Rep. Bennie Cook (R)

HB349 - Modifies provisions relating to property tax**Sponsor**

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

HB350 - Expands Missouri empowerment scholarship amounts for students with special needs**Sponsor**

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

HB408 - Requires school districts to provide "period products" at no cost in charter schools and public middle and high schools**Sponsor**

Rep. Jo Doll (D)

HB409 - Provides funding for after-school programs focused on gun violence reduction in school districts**Sponsor**

Rep. Jo Doll (D)

HB419 - Creates provisions relating to gender transition procedures**Sponsor**

Rep. Brad Hudson (R)

HB433 - Establishes minimum teacher's salaries and provides grant moneys to assist school districts with increasing teacher salaries**Sponsor**

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB445 - Modifies provisions relating to childhood immunizations**Sponsor**

Rep. Adam Schnelting (R)

HB446 - Requires certain public schools to offer breakfast after the bell**Sponsor**

Rep. Raychel Proudie (D)

HB447 - Modifies provisions regarding adult high schools

Sponsor

Rep. Bishop Davidson (R)

HB471 - Allows state agencies to create incentive programs for employees**Sponsor**

Rep. John Black (R)

HB482 - Establishes provisions governing rights in public education**Sponsor**

Rep. Ben Baker (R)

HB483 - Establishes the Extended Learning Opportunities Act**Sponsor**

Rep. Ben Baker (R)

HB484 - Allows school districts to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament**Sponsor**

Rep. Ben Baker (R)

HB492 - Establishes the Media Literacy and Critical Thinking Act**Sponsor**

Rep. Jim Murphy (R)

HB495 - Modifies provisions relating to teacher and school employee retirement systems**Sponsor**

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB496 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems**Sponsor**

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB497 - Relating to Public Schools**Sponsor**

Rep. Ed Lewis (R)

HB502 - Changes "METS Week" to "STEM Week"**Sponsor**

Rep. Willard Haley (R)

HB503 - Requires each school district to develop a policy regarding carbon dioxide detectors**Sponsor**

Rep. Willard Haley (R)

HB507 - Allows school districts to include instruction on LGBTQ contributions to society**Sponsor**

Rep. Doug Mann (D)

HB515 - Establishes the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Grant program for Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program award recipients**Sponsor**

Rep. Don Mayhew (R)

HB533 - Requires the Missouri State Highway Patrol to host a web page where the public can determine whether a serial number of a firearm has been reported stolen

Sponsor

Rep. Don Mayhew (R)

HB536 - Modifies provisions relating to certain special taxing districts

Sponsor

Rep. Ben Keathley (R)

HB546 - Establishes the "Missouri Public School Teacher Risk Management Fund" for teachers

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

HB553 - Authorizes a tax credit for teachers and educational staff

Sponsor

Rep. Maggie Nurrenbern (D)

HB558 - Establishes school accreditation accountability processes

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Haffner (R)

HB559 - Establishes provisions allowing for open enrollment of pupils in public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Ben Baker (R)

HB565 - Creates new provisions related to serving meals to students

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

HB566 - Provides federal Servicemember Civil Relief Act (SCRA) protections to National Guard members called to state duty

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

HB571 - Modifies the offense of unlawful use of weapons by exempting commissioned school officers who carry a firearm on school property from the offense

Sponsor

Rep. Bill Allen (R)

HB572 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Sander (R)

HB577 - Modifies provisions governing workforce development in elementary and secondary education

Sponsor

Rep. Brenda Shields (R)

HB578 - Establishes a fund for matching school district expenditures of reserve moneys to increase teacher salaries

Sponsor

Rep. Louis Riggs (R)

HB579 - Authorizes an income tax credit for veterans for certain amounts paid in property taxes

Sponsor

Rep. Adam Schnelting (R)

HB582 - Requires any legislation originating in the House that adds a new requirement for public schools to include provisions that reduce an existing requirement for public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Herman Morse (R)

HB595 - Establishes requirements for American history courses for high schools

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

HB603 - Requires public schools to offer a driver education course that students must complete before graduating

Sponsor

Rep. Rodger Reedy (R)

HB607 - Adds tobacco products and vapor products to the Drug-Free Schools Act

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

HB608 - Repeals provisions requiring absences from schools in St. Louis City to be reported to the children's division

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

HB627 - Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

HB633 - Modifies provisions governing school employee training requirements

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB634 - Establishes protections of parental rights to direct the mental, emotional, and physical health and well-being of children

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB635 - Modifies provisions governing reports of seclusion or restraint of students

Sponsor

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB660 - Phases out the corporate income tax

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Smith (R)

HB661 - Places the burdens of proof and production on school districts in due process hearings for children with a disability

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Smith (R)

HB666 - Modifies provisions related to the "circuit breaker" property tax credit for certain vulnerable persons

Sponsor

Rep. Kemp Strickler (D)

HB670 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

Sponsor

Rep. Marlon Anderson (D)

HB672 - Specifies that school districts operating magnet schools as part of a desegregation settlement agreement will not be penalized for inefficient bus routes in calculating aid for the transportation of pupils

Sponsor

Rep. Marlon Anderson (D)

HB684 - Requires school districts to establish early childhood education programs

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

HB699 - Establishes the Honoring Missouri Veterans and Supporting Missouri Education Act relating to video lottery gaming terminals, licenses, and regulation

Sponsor

Rep. Bill Hardwick (R)

HB713 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle assessment valuations

Sponsor

Rep. Rodger Reedy (R)

HB715 - Designates methods for determining state aid for educational costs of children in state custody

Sponsor

Rep. Hannah Kelly (R)

HB716 - Changes provisions relating to education services

Sponsor

Rep. Hannah Kelly (R)

HB722 - Changes the laws regarding bonds

Sponsor

Rep. Michael O'Donnell (R)

HB728 - Requires school districts to excuse students with mental or behavioral health concerns from attendance at school

Sponsor

Rep. Michael Johnson (D)

HB733 - Creates the Expanding Public Sector Career Opportunities Act

Sponsor

Rep. Mitch Boggs (R)

HB743 - Changes provisions governing educational services costs

Sponsor

Rep. Hannah Kelly (R)

HB748 - Eliminates personal property tax on livestock

Sponsor

Rep. Chad Perkins (R)

HB754 - Modifies provisions relating to personal property tax valuations.

Sponsor

Rep. Don Mayhew (R)

HB756 - Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communications device for texting by drivers of any age

Sponsor

Rep. Herman Morse (R)

HB768 - Allows private schools that meet state requirements for public school districts to receive public funding

Sponsor

Rep. Herman Morse (R)

HB784 - Requires approval by school district voters before a school district adopts a four-day school week

Sponsor

Rep. Aaron McMullen (R)

HB791 - Allows public schools and public higher education institutions to donate unused food to certain farms

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB793 - Modifies provisions relating to age for school entry

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB794 - Requires certain public schools to offer breakfast after the bell

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB800 - Requires the Secretary of State to compile and post a list of school board members and terms on the Secretary's website

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

HB806 - Modifies provisions relating to school bus endorsements

Sponsor

Rep. Jim Kalberloh (R)

HB809 - Requires the department of elementary and secondary education to develop a curriculum on personal finance to be used by school districts**Sponsor**

Rep. Michael O'Donnell (R)

HB813 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare, contingent upon passage and approval by the voters of a constitutional amendment permitting a property tax exemption.**Sponsor**

Rep. Wendy Hausman (R)

HB816 - Modifies provisions relating to state sales tax and corporate income tax rates with a revenue trigger**Sponsor**

Rep. Dirk Deaton (R)

HB821 - Establishes the Education Stabilization Fund**Sponsor**

Rep. Jeff Knight (R)

HB824 - Establishes provisions relating to investment disclosures**Sponsor**

Rep. Michael O'Donnell (R)

HB825 - Changes the filing location for school board candidates**Sponsor**

Rep. Renee Reuter (R)

HB827 - Modifies provisions related to the virtual school program**Sponsor**

Rep. Phil Christofanelli (R)

HB831 - Specifies that the seller of a firearm must verify the age of the purchaser**Sponsor**

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB833 - Changes provisions governing early childhood education programs**Sponsor**

Rep. Brenda Shields (R)

HB843 - Establishes the Education Stabilization Fund**Sponsor**

Rep. Rick Francis (R)

HB844 - Establishes a grant program to assist school districts in hiring school resource officers**Sponsor**

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

HB867 - Modifies provisions relating to public school retirement systems and exemptions for working after retirement

Sponsor

Rep. Jamie Gragg (R)

HB875 - Expands the availability of Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts to qualified students living in counties containing a city with at least thirty thousand inhabitants**Sponsor**

Rep. Josh Hurlbert (R)

HB878 - Creates the "Missouri Universal School Meals Act"**Sponsor**

Rep. Rasheen Aldridge (D)

HB879 - Authorizes an income tax deduction for teachers and school staff members**Sponsor**

Rep. Ann Kelley (R)

HB883 - Requires development of academic performance standards for health and family education for school years beginning with the 2024-25 school year**Sponsor**

Rep. Scott Cupps (R)

HB885 - Designates October 2 each year as "Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) Awareness Day"**Sponsor**

Rep. Chad Perkins (R)

HB887 - Establishes the STEM Career Awareness Activity Program**Sponsor**

Rep. Alex Riley (R)

HB890 - Requires posters with information on driver education courses to be posted in each high school**Sponsor**

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

HB898 - Modifies provisions relating to certain school retirement systems**Sponsor**

Rep. Alan Gray (D)

HB899 - Establishes a requirement to include one week of local history studies in elementary and secondary schools**Sponsor**

Rep. Jamie Johnson (D)

HB901 - Establishes the Education Stabilization Fund**Sponsor**

Rep. Brad Pollitt (R)

HB904 - Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communication device within school zones and construction or work zones**Sponsor**

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

HB906 - Modifies provisions relating to lead poisoning

Sponsor

Rep. Kent Haden (R)

HB915 - Reimburses the Iron County school district for certain administrative penalties included in the calculation of local effort

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

HB916 - Creates provisions relating to gender transition procedures

Sponsor

Rep. Cyndi Buchheit-Courtway (R)

HB918 - Modifies the required school year start date for school districts in which a charter school operates

Sponsor

Rep. Ingrid Burnett (D)

HB933 - Changes provisions governing early childhood education programs

Sponsor

Rep. Brad Pollitt (R)

HB934 - Modifies provisions relating to employee benefit plans

Sponsor

Rep. Barry Hovis (R)

HB946 - Establishes the Education Stabilization Fund

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

HB950 - Requires school districts to provide "period products" at no cost in middle schools and high schools and charter schools and repeals provisions prohibiting abortion services providers from providing instruction on human sexuality or sexually transmitted diseases

Sponsor

Rep. Ingrid Burnett (D)

HB951 - Creates the student-teacher collaboration advisory board

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

HB960 - Modifies provisions relating to working hours for certain students less than 18 years of age

Sponsor

Rep. Donna Baringer (D)

HB964 - Requires school districts in St. Louis City and St. Louis County to install a panic alert system in schools

Sponsor

Rep. Marlon Anderson (D)

HB977 - Creates the "Missouri Universal School Meals Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Jay Mosley (D)

HB983 - Modifies the definition of "sexual contact"

Sponsor

Rep. Darin Chappell (R)

HB1002 - Reduces the assessment percentage of certain personal property and all other tangible personal property tax over 12 years

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

HB1006 - Modifies the liability of employers

Sponsor

Rep. Michael Burton (D)

HB1014 - Authorizes the Missouri Child Tax Credit Act

Sponsor

Rep. Crystal Quade (D)

HB1023 - Allows subtractions from Missouri adjusted gross income for income received from certain transactions with beginning farmers

Sponsor

Rep. Dane Diehl (R)

HB1025 - Modifies provisions of the "Whistleblower's Protection Act"

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB1027 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Working Family Tax Credit

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Smith (R)

HB1028 - Authorizes a tax credit for donations made to certain organizations

Sponsor

Rep. Travis Smith (R)

HB1030 - Authorizes a tax credit for a stillbirth

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Aune (D)

HB1036 - Requires teacher contracts to indicate the teacher's gross monthly salary

Sponsor

Rep. Adrian Plank (D)

HB1038 - Authorizes the "Intern and Apprentice Recruitment Act", relating to a tax credit for employing interns and apprentices

Sponsor

Rep. Brad Christ (R)

HB1043 - Changes requirements for civics education in schools

Sponsor

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

HB1068 - Provides matching grant moneys to assist school districts with school safety construction projects

Sponsor

Rep. Phil Amato (R)

HB1072 - Specifies that tax revenues dedicated to school districts cannot be reduced or redirected to accommodate special taxing districts**Sponsor**

Rep. Ashley Bland Manlove (D)

HB1078 - Modifies provisions relating to the assessed valuation of real property**Sponsor**

Rep. Darin Chappell (R)

HB1087 - Establishes antibullying requirements for school districts**Sponsor**

Rep. Tricia Byrnes (R)

HB1092 - Changes a pilot agricultural education program in elementary schools to a statewide program**Sponsor**

Rep. Adrian Plank (D)

HB1097 - Authorizes an income tax deduction for amounts paid towards tangible personal property taxes**Sponsor**

Rep. Louis Riggs (R)

HB1103 - Reduces the assessment percentage of certain personal property and provides a personal property tax exemption for certain personal property upon adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing such exemption**Sponsor**

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

HB1122 - Establishes the Show MO Act, relating to tax credits for qualified motion media projects**Sponsor**

Rep. Michael Burton (D)

HB1123 - Creates provisions relating to dialectical behavior therapy**Sponsor**

Rep. Mike Stephens (R)

HB1126 - Creates the Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Act**Sponsor**

Rep. Bridget Walsh Moore (D)

HB1131 - Phases out the corporate income tax over a period of years, subject to certain revenue triggers**Sponsor**

Rep. Michael O'Donnell (R)

HB1134 - Modifies the "circuit breaker" tax credit by increasing the maximum upper limit and property tax credit amounts**Sponsor**

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

HB1141 - Provides a sales tax exemption for certain used tangible personal property

Sponsor

Rep. Dean Van Schoiack (R)

HB1163 - Special education records

Sponsor

Rep. Tara Peters (R)

HB1172 - Modifies provisions relating to school buses

Sponsor

Rep. Maggie Nurrenbern (D)

HB1183 - Modifies provisions regarding adult high schools

Sponsor

Rep. Barry Hovis (R)

HB1187 - Modifies provisions relating to immunizations

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HB1188 - Directs fines from certain municipal ordinances to be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for the breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed

Sponsor

Rep. Anthony Ealy (D)

HB1194 - Modifies provisions relating to the collection of penalties for delinquent personal property taxes

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

HB1196 - Provides protections against ideological discrimination in postsecondary education

Sponsor

Rep. Doug Richey (R)

HB1202 - Requires all elections for local tax increases to be held at a general or primary election

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Lonsdale (R)

HB1205 - Modifies provisions relating to charter schools

Sponsor

Rep. Cheri Toalson Reisch (R)

HB1211 - Modifies provisions governing calculations for state aid to public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Anthony Ealy (D)

HB1212 - Requires schools to allow students to leave school to vote

Sponsor

Rep. Anthony Ealy (D)

HB1217 - Requires school districts to excuse students with mental or behavioral health concerns from attendance at school

Sponsor

Rep. Betsy Fogle (D)

HB1235 - Establishes provisions relating to failing to supervise a child

Sponsor

Rep. Yolonda Fountain Henderson (D)

HB1248 - Establishes the creative classroom act

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

HB1249 - Establishes the Media Literacy and Critical Thinking Act

Sponsor

Rep. Paula Brown (D)

HB1250 - Establishes reporting requirements for school districts and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education when a pupil commits suicide

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HB1258 - Enacts provisions to protect student, parent, and teacher rights regarding school employees and independent contractors

Sponsor

Rep. Hardy Billington (R)

HB1265 - Requires elections involving tax issues to be on the general election day

Sponsor

Rep. Tara Peters (R)

HB1266 - Establishes provisions relating to child abuse or neglect investigations

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

HB1267 - Requires schools to allow students to leave school to vote

Sponsor

Rep. Kathy Steinhoff (D)

HB1268 - Authorizes school districts to offer school employee incentives for recruitment or retention purposes

Sponsor

Rep. Kathy Steinhoff (D)

HB1271 - Modifies provisions relating to proceedings involving children

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

HB1272 - Requires the state board of education to convene a work group about an eighth grade course on career readiness

Sponsor

Rep. Gretchen Bangert (D)

HB1275 - Modifies provisions relating to the placement of automated external defibrillators in certain public buildings and establishes curriculum requirements relating to defibrillators in schools**Sponsor**

Rep. Willard Haley (R)

HB1281 - Establishes rights of public school students**Sponsor**

Rep. Paula Brown (D)

HB1289 - Requires school districts to retain special education records as part of a student's cumulative record**Sponsor**

Rep. Dirk Deaton (R)

HB1306 - Allows school districts to remove certain property from tax increment financing districts**Sponsor**

Rep. Ben Keathley (R)

HB1310 - Modifies personal income tax reduction revenue surplus triggers**Sponsor**

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB1316 - Requires particular topics to be included in history curriculum in grades seven to twelve**Sponsor**

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

HB1320 - Modifies provisions relating to the "A+ Schools Program."**Sponsor**

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

HB1321 - Requires a written report regarding student demographics and state-funded scholarships and grants**Sponsor**

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

HB1323 - Modifies provisions relating to the "A+ Schools Program."**Sponsor**

Rep. Kevin Windham (D)

HB1326 - Requires public school teachers to be allotted a minimum number of minutes of instructional planning time each week**Sponsor**

Rep. Kathy Steinhoff (D)

HB1334 - Establishes a system to allow public school employees to anonymously evaluate school administrators**Sponsor**

Rep. Dean Van Schoiack (R)

HB1341 - Requires reports of community and school safety concerns to be made to the Highway Patrol and the General Assembly

Sponsor

Rep. Sarah Unsicker (D)

HB1346 - Modifies provisions governing the compensation of student athletes

Sponsor

Rep. Kurtis Gregory (R)

HB1347 - Prohibits educational institutions from mandating COVID-19 vaccines or gene therapy

Sponsor

Rep. Kurtis Gregory (R)

HB1348 - Provides a state supplement for public schools to hire a school nurse and a mental health professional

Sponsor

Rep. Yolanda Young (D)

HB1349 - Requires certain incidents in public schools to be reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and made available on the department's comprehensive data system

Sponsor

Rep. Yolanda Young (D)

HB1360 - Enacts provisions governing public school student communications

Sponsor

Rep. Tricia Byrnes (R)

HB1371 - Requires mental health awareness training and instruction in grades five to eight in public schools

Sponsor

Rep. Cyndi Buchheit-Courtway (R)

HB1382 - Provides for the designation of local control school districts

Sponsor

Rep. Dane Diehl (R)

HB1388 - Establishes a "Council for Community Education" within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Gray (D)

HB1390 - Allows schools to incorporate criminal justice instruction into curricula

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Gray (D)

HJR5 - Reduces property tax assessments on senior citizens and disabled persons by fifty percent

Sponsor

Rep. Marlene Terry (D)

HJR10 - Adds employees of school districts to the list of allowed employment for members of the general assembly

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Sharp (D)

HJR12 - Proposes a constitutional amendment dividing state revenues from gaming activities between public institutions of elementary, secondary, and higher education and the administration of the Missouri Veterans Commission

Sponsor

Rep. Dave Griffith (R)

HJR15 - Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri relating to a property tax exemption for certain seniors

Sponsor

Rep. Brian Seitz (R)

HJR17 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to freeze property tax assessments for senior citizens

Sponsor

Rep. Jim Kalberloh (R)

HJR27 - Authorizes counties to freeze the real property assessed values of certain senior citizens

Sponsor

Rep. Kimberly-Ann Collins (D)

HJR33 - Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to real property tax assessments

Sponsor

Rep. Jeff Coleman (R)

HJR36 - Authorizes a real property tax rate freeze for certain individuals

Sponsor

Rep. Robert Sauls (D)

HJR45 - Proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing an assessed valuation increase freeze for certain senior citizens

Sponsor

Rep. Ben Keathley (R)

HJR46 - Adds substitute teachers to the list of allowed employment for members of the general assembly

Sponsor

Rep. Ian Mackey (D)

HJR47 - Proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare

Sponsor

Rep. Wendy Hausman (R)

HJR51 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to authorize counties to freeze the real property assessed values of certain senior citizens

Sponsor

Rep. Renee Reuter (R)

HJR52 - Proposes a constitutional amendment granting property tax exemptions to certain disabled veterans

Sponsor

Rep. Alan Gray (D)

HJR55 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to modify personal property tax payments for motor vehicles

Sponsor

Rep. Crystal Quade (D)

HJR60 - Proposes a constitutional amendment to allow the general assembly to exempt tangible personal property from personal property taxation by general law

Sponsor

Rep. Mark Matthiesen (R)

SB2 - Establishes the "Save Women's Sports Act" relating to female-only athletics in middles schools, high schools, and colleges

Sponsor

Sen. Denny Hoskins (R)

SB4 - Modifies provisions regarding elementary and secondary education

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SB5 - Allows the enrollment of nonresident students in public school districts

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SB15 - Modifies the Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief Credit

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cierpiot (R)

SB17 - Modifies terms used in the elementary and secondary school funding formula

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB18 - Modifies the calculation of average daily attendance for early childhood education programs

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB19 - Increases minimum starting salary for teachers

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB29 - Prohibits an athletic team sponsored by a school from allowing a student to compete in an athletic competition designated for the opposite biological sex

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

SB34 - Authorizes school districts to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

SB39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

SB40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

SB42 - Modifies provisions regarding elementary and secondary education

Sponsor

Sen. Rick Brattin (R)

SB60 - Prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity

Sponsor

Sen. Greg Razer (D)

SB75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

Sponsor

Sen. Rusty Black (R)

SB81 - Authorizes parents to choose the school that their children attend

Sponsor

Sen. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

SB85 - Provides for the designation of local control school districts

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB87 - Establishes the "Save Women's Sports Act"

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

SB89 - Creates the Missouri Education Transparency and Accountability Portal and the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2023

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

SB93 - Reduces the corporate income tax

Sponsor

Sen. Denny Hoskins (R)

SB95 - Modifies provisions relating to property taxes

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SB105 - Reduces the assessment percentage of real property

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cierpiot (R)

SB122 - Authorizes excusal from attendance at an elementary and secondary school if the child is unable to attend due to mental or behavioral health concerns

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

SB136 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development in elementary and secondary education

Sponsor

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB137 - Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop a patriotic and civics training program for teachers

Sponsor

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB151 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare

Sponsor

Sen. Travis Fitzwater (R)

SB158 - Creates provisions regarding parental rights and transparency in public schools

Sponsor

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SB161 - Exempts the sale of food from sales tax

Sponsor

Sen. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

SB164 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act"

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB165 - Creates the "Save Women's Sports Act" and provisions regarding usage of school locker rooms

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB166 - Prohibits certain types of regulation of public and private schools by cities and counties

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB172 - Creates provisions relating to curricula and instruction in public schools

Sponsor

Sen. Denny Hoskins (R)

SB190 - Modifies provisions relating to tax relief for seniors

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

SB199 - Modifies provisions regarding adult high schools

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

SB226 - Authorizes a tax credit for certain education expenses

Sponsor

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SB230 - Provides that school districts shall not prohibit home school students from trying out or auditioning for team or club membership in any event or activity offered by the school district

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB234 - Moves school board elections to the November general election

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

SB246 - Allows students to attend multiple public summer school programs non-concurrently

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB251 - Modifies the definition of weighted average daily attendance used to calculate state aid for school districts

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

SB255 - Establishing the Education Savings Account program

Sponsor

Sen. Rick Brattin (R)

SB287 - Modifies provisions relating to legislative authority concerning infectious, contagious, communicable, or dangerous diseases

Sponsor

Sen. Rick Brattin (R)

SB295 - Requires board of election commissioners to establish seven wards for the purpose of electing directors in certain school districts

Sponsor

Sen. Angela Mosley (D)

SB304 - Modifies provisions relating to charter schools

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB306 - Allows school districts to remove certain property from tax increment financing districts

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB318 - Creates the "Empowering Missouri Parents Act" regarding parental rights in public schools

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB321 - Creates the "Missouri Universal School Meals Act"

Sponsor

Sen. Angela Mosley (D)

SB328 - Modifies provisions relating to school security officers

Sponsor

Sen. Angela Mosley (D)

SB338 - Modifies the required school year start date for school districts in which a charter school operates

Sponsor

Sen. Greg Razer (D)

SB339 - Provides for an increase of retirement benefits from the Public School Retirement System and Public Education Employee Retirement System for certain members electing reduced monthly payments with a same-sex domestic partner

Sponsor

Sen. Greg Razer (D)

SB340 - Requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to establish language developmental milestones for children who are deaf and hard of hearing

Sponsor

Sen. Greg Razer (D)

SB341 - Establishes accountability measures for all public elementary and secondary schools

Sponsor

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB353 - Modifies funding for public elementary and secondary schools

Sponsor

Sen. Lincoln Hough (R)

SB360 - Modifies provisions of the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SB363 - Specifies that the St. Louis City school board shall fill any vacancy that occurs in such school board outside of the normal election cycle

Sponsor

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

SB364 - Modifies provisions relating to property taxes for school districts

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB378 - Modifies provisions relating to ethics

Sponsor

Sen. Caleb Rowden (R)

SB381 - Establishes requirements relating to health and family education taught in public elementary and secondary schools

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

SB390 - Establishes provisions relating to classroom instruction on gender identity and sexual orientation in certain grade levels

Sponsor

Sen. Rick Brattin (R)

SB399 - Creates the "Keep Our Schools Safe Act" regarding school protection officers

Sponsor

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SB409 - Modifies provisions relating to the assessment of personal property

Sponsor

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SB411 - Establishes provisions relating to the participation of elementary and secondary school students in nontraditional educational settings

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

SB415 - Creates the "Missouri Public School Salary Equalization Fund" relating to salaries for school district personnel

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB417 - Establishes "Emilyn's Law" relating to screening of certain school personnel

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

SB419 - Modifies provisions relating to mental health services for vulnerable persons

Sponsor

Sen. Elaine Gannon (R)

SB422 - Creates new provisions relating to educational funding for students being treated at a residential treatment facility

Sponsor

Sen. Doug Beck (D)

SB431 - Modifies provisions relating to unlawful possession of firearms

Sponsor

Sen. Tracy McCreery (D)

SB439 - Creates the offense of unlawful possession of a handgun

Sponsor

Sen. Barbara Washington (D)

SB440 - Establishes the "Cronkite New Voices Act" to protect the freedom of press in school-sponsored media

Sponsor

Sen. Barbara Washington (D)

SB441 - Creates provisions relating to firearms**Sponsor**

Sen. Barbara Washington (D)

SB442 - Modifies provisions relating to concealed firearms**Sponsor**

Sen. Barbara Washington (D)

SB448 - Modifies provisions relating to income tax exemptions for certain retirement benefits**Sponsor**

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

SB451 - Establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights" to protect and promote the rights of parents to participate in and direct the education of their child and to know what is being taught in their child's public school**Sponsor**

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB468 - Modifies provisions relating to delinquent property taxes**Sponsor**

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

SB485 - Modifies the calculation of weighted average daily attendance used to calculate state aid for school districts**Sponsor**

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

SB493 - Relating to motor vehicle assessments**Sponsor**

Sen. Sandy Crawford (R)

SB495 - Modifies provisions relating to state funding for certain early childhood education programs**Sponsor**

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB496 - Modifies provisions relating to charter school funding**Sponsor**

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB497 - Prohibits schools from providing course materials or instruction on gender identity or gender reassignment**Sponsor**

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB503 - Establishes provisions relating to personal finance academic performance standards**Sponsor**

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

SB507 - Modifies provisions relating to lead poisoning

Sponsor

Sen. Elaine Gannon (R)

SB508 - Establishes a procedure for school board recall elections**Sponsor**

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

SB532 - Changes the filing location, order, and process for drawing candidate names for school board elections**Sponsor**

Sen. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

SB533 - Relating to property taxes**Sponsor**

Sen. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

SB535 - Creates the STEM Career Awareness Activity Fund for the purpose of establishing a STEM activity program for grades nine through twelve**Sponsor**

Sen. Travis Fitzwater (R)

SB543 - Allows students in school districts attending a four-day school week to transfer to an adjoining district where students attend a five-day school week**Sponsor**

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB545 - Modifies provisions relating to student enrollment in the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program**Sponsor**

Sen. Caleb Rowden (R)

SB550 - Modifies provisions relating to sales taxes**Sponsor**

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB556 - Modifies the retirement allowance multiplier for certain members of the Public School Retirement System of Missouri**Sponsor**

Sen. Doug Beck (D)

SB571 - Authorizes a tax credit for educators**Sponsor**

Sen. Caleb Rowden (R)

SB585 - Modifies provisions relating to income tax exemptions for certain retirement benefits**Sponsor**

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB587 - Establishes the Education Stabilization Fund**Sponsor**

Sen. Jason Bean (R)

SB589 - Provides that the State Board of Education shall cause its annual report to be published on the website of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Sponsor

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SB607 - Modifies provisions relating to the assessment of solar energy property

Sponsor

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB609 - Provides that a teacher shall not bring a cause of action against a school district based on such district's policy of using traditional honorific titles for teachers

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Cierpiot (R)

SB619 - Provides a one-time supplemental payment of pension benefits to eligible retired members of the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis

Sponsor

Sen. Angela Mosley (D)

SB620 - Modifies provisions relating to the statewide assessment system

Sponsor

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SB622 - Modifies provisions relating to homelessness

Sponsor

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

SB628 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure of information regarding certain children

Sponsor

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB664 - Requires school districts and charter schools to provide instruction in cursive writing by the end of fifth grade

Sponsor

Sen. Elaine Gannon (R)

SB678 - Establishes the "Media Literacy and Critical Thinking" pilot program requiring DESE to select 5-7 school districts to address the components of media literacy during the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years

Sponsor

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB682 - Modifies provisions relating to the assessment of real property

Sponsor

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SB683 - Establishes provisions relating to data privacy in public elementary and secondary schools

Sponsor

Sen. Curtis Trent (R)

SB689 - Authorizes certain senior citizens to defer property taxes**Sponsor**

Sen. Tracy McCreery (D)

SB703 - Modifies provisions relating to the Imagination Library of Missouri Program**Sponsor**

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

SB711 - Authorizes the Governor to transfer the powers, duties, personnel, and property of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to other state agencies**Sponsor**

Sen. Bill Eigel (R)

SJR3 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation**Sponsor**

Sen. Andrew Koenig (R)

SJR6 - Amends the Constitution to assert the right of parent to participate in and direct the education of their children**Sponsor**

Sen. Caleb Rowden (R)

SJR15 - Allows real property assessments to be limited by law**Sponsor**

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

SJR18 - Replaces the property tax on real property with a sales tax**Sponsor**

Sen. Rick Brattin (R)

SJR21 - Authorizes counties to freeze the real property assessed values of certain senior citizens**Sponsor**

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

SJR29 - Provides for parents' exclusive right to control the upbringing of their children**Sponsor**

Sen. Jill Carter (R)

SJR34 - Modifies provisions relating to limits on state revenue**Sponsor**

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SJR35 - Modifies provisions relating to property taxes**Sponsor**

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

SJR36 - Places limits on increases of the assessment of certain properties**Sponsor**

Sen. Barbara Washington (D)

SJR39 - Authorizes an exemption from increases in property tax assessments for certain taxpayers

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

Tracking List: TAFP-2023

HB1 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money to the Board of Fund Commissioners for the cost of issuing and processing State Water Pollution Control Bonds, Stormwater Control Bonds, and Fourth State Building Bonds, as provided by law, to include payments from the Water Pollution Control Bond and Interest Fund, Stormwater Control Bond and Interest Fund, and Fourth State Building Bond and Interest Fund, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB2 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the several divisions and programs thereof, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB3 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB4 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue, the Department of Transportation, and the several divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB5 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, the Chief Executive's Office, and the several divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB6 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Conservation, and the several divisions and programs thereof and

for the expenses, grants, refunds, distributions, and capital improvements projects involving the repair, replacement, and maintenance of state buildings and facilities of the Department of Natural Resources and the several divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds, for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB7 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, Department of Commerce and Insurance, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and the several divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB8 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB9 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections and the several divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds, for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB10 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the several divisions and programs thereof, and the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB11 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB12 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB13 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for real property leases, related services, utilities, systems furniture, structural modifications, and related expenses for the several departments of state government and the divisions and programs thereof to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri, and to transfer money among certain funds for the period beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024.

HB14 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government and the several divisions and programs thereof, and to transfer money among certain funds, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2023.

HB15 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

Summary

To appropriate money for supplemental purposes for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government and the several divisions and programs thereof, and to transfer money among certain funds, to be expended only as provided in Article IV, Section 28 of the Constitution of Missouri for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2023.

HB17 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB18 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB19 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB20 - APPROPRIATION BILL

Sponsor

Rep. Cody Smith (R)

HB115 - Modifies provisions relating to the scope of practice for physical therapists

Sponsor

Rep. Brenda Shields (R)

Summary

SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 - This act modifies several provisions relating to licensing of health care professionals, including: (1) nurses; (2) assistant physicians; (3) physical therapists; (4) professional counselors; and (5) pharmacists.

NURSES (Sections 195.070, 334.104, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of

telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Section 334.036)

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and substantially similar to SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022).

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as

well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

These provisions are is substantially similar to the perfected SS/SB 51 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SB 330 (2021).

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 2749 (2022).

PHARMACISTS (Sections 338.010 and 338.012)

This act modifies several provisions relating to the administration of medications by pharmacists. First, this act modifies the definition of a medication therapeutic plan by repealing language defining it by the prescription order so long as the prescription order is specific to each patient for care by a pharmacist. This act also repeals language from current law defining the practice of pharmacy as including the administration of specific vaccines by written physician protocol for specific patients and adds language defining the practice of pharmacy as including the ordering and administering of certain FDA-approved or authorized vaccines to persons at least 7 years of age or the CDC-approved age, whichever is older, pursuant to rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or rules promulgated under a state of emergency.

Under current law, any pharmacist who accepts a prescription order for a medication therapeutic plan shall have a written protocol from the referring physician. This act repeals this provision and permits a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority to provide medication therapy services pursuant to a written physician protocol to patients with an established physician-patient relationship with the protocol physician.

Under this act, a licensed pharmacist may order and administer vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA to address a public health need, as authorized by the state or federal government, during a state or federally-declared public health emergency.

Finally, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority may provide influenza, group A streptococcus, and COVID-19 medication therapy services pursuant to a statewide standing order issued by the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or a physician licensed by the Department.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 41 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2452 (2022), SB 1126 (2022), and HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

HB131 - Allows state employees to be paid biweekly

Sponsor

Rep. Dave Griffith (R)

Summary

HB 131 -- BIWEEKLY PAY (Griffith)

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on General Laws

This bill allows the salaries of state employees to be paid in biweekly installments, as designated by the Commissioner of the Office of Administration.

This bill is similar to HB 2090 (2022).

HB202 - Repeals the industrial hemp regulatory program

Sponsor

Rep. Rick Francis (R)

Summary

SS/HB 202 - This act modifies and creates new provisions relating to environmental regulation.

STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM

This act repeals provisions relating to the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1927" and the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1983" and creates the "Missouri State Plane Coordinate System". The system may have one or more projection zone layers. Each layer shall:

- Be covered by geodetically reference mapping projections adopted and supported by the Nation Geodetic Survey;
- Be identified by the geodetic datum; and
- Remain uniquely and consistently defined throughout its implementation within a particular layer.

This act modifies provisions relating to coordinate distances and measurement values as provided in the act. This act shall not be construed to prohibit the appropriate use of other geodetic reference networks. (Sections 60.401, 60.410, 60.421, 60.431, 60.441, 60.451, 60.471, 60.480, 60.491, 60.510)

This act is identical to SB 403 (2023), SB 1026 (2022) and to provisions in HB 2364 (2022), similar to provisions in HCS/HB 47 & 638 (2023).

WATERWAYS AND PORTS TRUST FUND

This act establishes the "Waterways and Ports Trust Fund". The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, and may also receive money from federal, private, or other sources.

Moneys in the fund shall be withdrawn only upon appropriation by the General Assembly, to be administered by the Highways and Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation, for the purposes of developing a statewide plan for waterborne commerce and reviewing plans of local or regional port authorities for major public capital improvements to encourage coordination with the statewide plan.

The act specifies eligibility requirements for a project to be eligible to receive an appropriation from the fund.

This act shall terminate on August 28, 2033, pending the discharge of moneys from the fund. The fund shall be dissolved on December 31, 2033, with the unencumbered balance being transferred to the General Revenue Fund. (Section 68.080)

This provision is identical to SB 265 (2023), substantially similar to HB 476 (2023)and HB 491 (2023).

TAX CREDIT FOR FUEL

Current law authorizing a tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuel limits the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year to \$4 million. This act increases such annual limit to \$5.5 million and removes a provision requiring the Department of Revenue to apportion tax credits among biodiesel producers applying for such tax credits. (Sections 135.775 and 135.778)

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 519 (2023) and HCS/HB 925 (2023).

BUSINESS INCOME DEDUCTION

Current law authorizes a tax credit for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, for the sale of higher ethanol blend fuel and biodiesel fuel and for the production of biodiesel fuel. This act provides that any taxpayer with a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2023, but ending during the 2023 calendar year shall be allowed a tax credit for the amount of fuel sold or produced during the portion of such tax year that occurs during the 2023 calendar year.

Additionally, current law authorizing a tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuel limits the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year to \$4 million. This act increases such annual limit to \$5.5 million and removes a provision requiring the Department of Revenue to apportion tax credits among biodiesel producers applying for such tax credits. (Sections 135.772 to 135.778)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 356 (2023), HCS/HB 1023 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023).

TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN FARMERS

This act authorizes an income tax deduction for farm owners who sell, lease, or participate in a crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, as such terms are defined in the act.

The amount of the deduction shall be equal to 1) the portion of capital gains received from the sale of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$500,000 in a tax year; 2) the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year; and 3) the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year. (Section 143.121)

This provision is identical to SB 588 (2023), SB 618 (2023), similar to HCS/HB 1023 (2023).

REPEALS CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEMP

This act repeals provisions relating to regulation of industrial hemp. (Sections 195.203, 195.207, 195.740, 195.743, 195.746, 195.749, 195.752, 195.756, 195.758, 195.764, 195.767, 195.773)

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 209 (2023).

Additionally, this act repeals current law authorizing the cultivation, possession, and use of hemp extract for treatment of intractable epilepsy. (Section 192.945, 192.947, 261.265)

These provisions are identical to SB 546 (2023) and HB 644 (2023).

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF FEE STRUCTURES

The act repeals certain provisions related to egg sales and licensing, metrology, and propane fees.

This act repeals the current annual licensing fees of eggs within the Department of Agriculture and creates provisions regarding the fee amounts of certain licenses relating to the sale of eggs. The Director of the Department of Agriculture shall have the authority to assess egg licensing fees as described in the act. (Sections 196.311 and 196.316)

Under the act, the testing fee of liquefied petroleum meters shall not exceed \$400, instead of \$75. The act repeals a provision relating to such testing fees. The total expenses related to metrology calibrations shall not exceed \$500 per calibration, instead of \$125. (Sections 323.100, 413.225)

Additionally, the act modifies the definition of "eggs" to include quail eggs. (Section 196.311)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 335 (2023) and HCS/HB 467 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

FLOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project, as described in the act, and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

This provision is identical to SB 615 (2023), a provision in SS/SB 265 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

MISSOURI HARDWOOD PRODUCT PROMOTION FUND

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to promote Missouri hardwood forest products and educate the public on the value and benefit of such products.

This act creates the "Missouri Hardwood Forest Product Promotion Fund". Money in the fund shall be used to promote and educate about Missouri hardwood forest products.

This act shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date of the act unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 292.911)

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HB 1096 (2023).

LOG TRUCK REQUIREMENTS

This act modifies the requirements of log trucks to have a total weight of up to 109,600 lbs., instead of 105,000 lbs. (Section 304.180)

VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

This act modifies provisions relating to the Large Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.

Under the act, the Missouri Department of Agriculture shall not grant repayment for more than twelve veterinarians each year, instead of six.

The act renames the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program" to the "Dr. Merrill Townley and Dr. Dan Brown Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program".

The act expands the sources of funding for the Program to include any private grant, gift, donation, device, or bequest of moneys, funds, real or personal property, or other assets.

Under the act, a qualified applicant may receive financial assistance under the Program up to thirty thousand dollars for each academic year, instead of twenty thousand dollars, provided that the cumulative total shall not exceed one hundred twenty thousand dollars per qualified applicant, instead of eighty thousand dollars.

The act provides that up to twelve, instead of six, qualified applicants per academic year may be awarded loans under the Program. The Department may increase the number of qualified applicants above twelve that may be awarded

such loans per academic year if the amount of any additional moneys received from private contributions or other assets deposited in the Veterinary Student Loan Payment Fund allows the full funding of such increase in the number of applicants.

Finally, under the act, for each year of qualified employment that each individual contracts to serve in an area of defined need, the Department shall forgive up to thirty thousand dollars with accrued interest, instead of twenty thousand dollars, as provided under the act. (Sections 340.341, 340.345, 340.381, 340.384, 340.387)

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HB 403 (2023) and SB 529 (2023).

HB402 - Modifies provisions relating to hospitals

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

Summary

SS/HB 402 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care, including: (1) Rare Kidney Disease Awareness Month; (2) do-not-resuscitate orders; (3) patient examinations; (4) health care advisory committees; (5) health professional loans and grants; (6) the Missouri Parkinson's Disease Registry Act; (7) voluntary nonopioid directive forms; (8) licensing of certain health care professionals; (9) prescription labeling requirements; (10) pharmacy settlements; (11) rural emergency hospitals; (12) at-risk behavioral health patients; (13) surgical smoke plume; (14) county or township-owned nursing homes; (15) supplemental welfare assistance; (16) fentanyl testing; (17) mental health services for vulnerable persons; (18) notarization requirements for certain mental health detentions; and (19) lead poisoning.

RARE KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.384)

This act establishes March of each year as "Rare Kidney Disease Awareness Month" in Missouri.

DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS (Sections 190.600-190.613)

This act modifies the "Outside the Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Act" by expanding the provisions to cover persons under 18 years of age who have do-not-resuscitate orders issued on their behalf by a parent or legal guardian or by a juvenile or family court under a current provision of law. Such orders shall function as outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders unless specifically stated otherwise. Persons who are not subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for certain actions taken upon the discovery of an adult outside the hospital do-no-resuscitate orders shall not be subject to such liability in the case of a minor child's do-not-resuscitate order. Emergency services personnel shall be authorized to comply with the minor child's do-not-resuscitate order, except when the minor child, either parent, the legal guardian, or the juvenile or family court expresses to such emergency services personnel in any manner, before or after the onset of a cardiac or respiratory arrest, the desire for the patient to be resuscitated.

Under this act, do-not-resuscitate orders from other states or territories, or Transportable Physician Orders for Patient Preferences/Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (TPOPP/POLST) forms containing specific do-not-resuscitate provisions, as described in the act, shall be accepted under this section and may be revoked by the patient or patient's representative at any time and by any means.

These provisions are identical to SS/SCS/SB 228 (2023) and similar to HB 2741 (2022).

PATIENT EXAMINATIONS (Section 191.240)

Under this act, no health care provider, or any student or trainee under the supervision of a health care provider, shall perform a patient examination, defined as a prostate, anal, or pelvic examination, upon an anesthetized or unconscious patient in a health care facility, unless: (1) the patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient gives specific informed consent for nonmedical purposes, (2) the patient examination is necessary for diagnostic or treatment purposes, (3) the collection of evidence through a forensic examination for a suspected sexual assault is necessary because the evidence will be lost or the patient is unable to give informed consent due to a medical condition, or (4) emergency implied consent, as described in the act, is present. A health care provider shall notify a patient of certain examinations performed.

A health care provider who violates the provisions of this act, or who supervises a student or trainee who violates the provisions of this act, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the provider's licensing board.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/HB 283 (2023), SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), HCS/HB 1742 (2022), and SB 746 (2022).

HEALTH CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEES (Sections 191.305, 192.745, and 194.300)

This act modifies the "Missouri Genetic Advisory Committee", the "Missouri Brain Injury Advisory Council", and the "Organ Donation Advisory Committee", by authorizing the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to appoint committee members instead of the Governor. This act also makes a technical changes to the Missouri Brain Injury Advisory Council membership provision.

These provisions are identical to SB 494 (2023).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

The act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

· The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

· The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;

· An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and

· Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to HB 775 (2023).

THE MISSOURI PARKINSON'S DISEASE REGISTRY ACT (Section 191.1820-191.1855)

This act establishes the "Missouri Parkinson's Disease Registry Act". Beginning January 1, 2024, the University of Missouri, or any medical research university in a memorandum of understanding with the University, shall establish a Parkinson's disease registry in order to collect data on the incidence of Parkinson's disease in Missouri, as well as other epidemiological data, as described in the act. All patients with Parkinson's disease or similar symptoms shall be given the opportunity to opt out of participation in the registry. The University shall establish an advisory committee in order to assist in the development of the registry and to determine the data to be collected.

Beginning August 28, 2024, all cases of Parkinson's disease and similar symptoms diagnosed or treated in Missouri shall be reported to the registry, as described in the act. The University may enter into agreements to share information in the registry with other states, the federal government, local health agencies, or researchers; provided, that the confidentiality of the information is maintained. The registry shall not contain any identifying information about patients. Finally, the University shall provide a report to the General Assembly before January 1 of each year summarizing the year's incidence of the disease by county and other demographic information.

This provision is identical to SB 553 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 822 (2023).

VOLUNTARY NONOPIOID DIRECTIVE FORM (Section 192.530)

Under this act, a patient may execute and file a voluntary nonopioid directive form, developed by the Department of Health and Senior Services, with a health care provider stating that an opioid shall not be administered or prescribed to that patient. The directive may be waived at any time in writing or orally. A health care provider acting in good faith shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability as described in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1286 (2023) and similar to SB 663 (2023).

LICENSING OF CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS (Sections 195.070, 334.036, 334.104, 334.735, 334.747, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

Additionally, this act authorizes a collaborative practice arrangement between a physician assistant and a physician to delegate prescriptive authority to physician assistant for Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients and limits prescriptions for Schedule III narcotics to a 5-day supply without refill, as described in the act.

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023) and the perfected SS/SCS/SB 157 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023) and SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to SB 551 (2023).

PHARMACY SETTLEMENTS (Section 196.1050)

This act adds proceeds from opioid settlements with pharmacies to the Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund.

RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS (Sections 197.005 and 917.020)

This act modifies the term "hospital" for purposes of licensure to include facilities designated as rural emergency hospitals by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 420 (2023).

AT-RISK BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PATIENTS (Section 197.145)

Under this act, when an at-risk behavioral health patient receives treatment at a hospital, the treating physician may temporarily hold the patient for further behavioral health assessment and, if necessary, transfer to an appropriate facility, if the physician has reason to believe that the patient is at imminent serious risk of harming themselves or others. A physician employing a temporary hold under this provision, and any other health care professional or other personnel at the hospital working to treat or transfer the patient, as well as any emergency services personnel or law enforcement officers who may be acting to detain or transport the patient under this act shall not be civilly liable for the temporary hold, treatment, or transport of a patient if such actions are carried out in good faith and without gross negligence for a purpose authorized under this act.

SURGICAL SMOKE PLUME (Section 197.185)

This act requires each hospital and ambulatory surgical center accredited by the Joint Commission that performs procedures that produce surgical smoke plume, on or before January 1, 2026, to adopt and implement policies and procedures required by the Joint Commission to ensure the evacuation of surgical smoke plume by use of a surgical smoke plume evacuation system for each procedure that generates surgical smoke plume from the use of energy-based devices, including, but not limited to, electrosurgery and lasers.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 212 (2023), SB 1000 (2022), and HB 1711 (2022).

COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP-OWNED NURSING HOMES (Sections 205.375 and 205.377)

Currently, county or township-owned nursing homes may be rented or leased for the purpose of operating a nursing home. This act authorizes the county commission or township board to rent or lease the nursing home for the purpose of operating any other health care facility located within the county or township providing nursing care or other medical services to patients, including residents of the county or township.

Additionally, this act authorizes county commissions to sell county-owned nursing homes. The proceeds of the sale shall be used to pay any outstanding indebtedness incurred in the purchase, construction, additions, or renovation of the nursing home. If the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay the outstanding debt, the county commission shall continue to provide for the collection of an annual tax on tangible property sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the debt. Any remaining proceeds from the sale shall be placed to the credit of the county's general fund to be used to provide health care services in the county. Any purchasers of the nursing home shall be limited to those who plan to offer medical services in the community for a period of at least 10 years.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 349 (2023).

SUPPLEMENTAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE (Section 208.030)

Under current law, certain persons may be eligible for up to \$156 a month in supplemental welfare assistance for home care in licensed residential care facilities. This act removes that monthly cap and makes such assistance subject to appropriations.

This provision is identical to SB 336 (2023) and SB 1192 (2022) and similar to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022) and HCS/HB 2727 (2022).

FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to SB 480 (2023) and a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36, & 37 (2023).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS (Section 630.1150)

Under this act, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) and the Department of Social Services shall oversee and implement a collaborative project to assess the continued hospitalization without medical justification of foster children and DMH clients due to a lack of post-discharge placement options or because they are awaiting screening for appropriateness of residential treatment services, as well as to develop recommendations to ensure these patients receive treatment in the most cost-effective and efficacious settings consistent with federal and state standards for treatment in the least restrictive environment. The Departments shall solicit information from specified persons and entities and shall issue interim reports by December 31, 2023, and July 1, 2024, before issuing a final report by December 1, 2024. The provisions of this act shall expire on January 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to SB 419 (2023) and SCS/SB 1168 (2022).

NOTARIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MENTAL HEALTH DETENTIONS (Section 632.305)

Under this act, no notarization requirement shall be required for an application for civil detention for evaluation and treatment or for any affidavits, declarations, or other documents supporting an application. However, such application, affidavits, declarations, or other documents shall be made under penalty of perjury.

This provision is identical to SB 564 (2023).

LEAD POISONING (Sections 701.336-701.348)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services, in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and other health care organizations, shall develop an educational strategy to increase the number of children who are tested for lead poisoning under the Medicaid program. This act repeals a provision describing the goals and timelines of the educational strategy.

Under this act, every medical provider serving children shall annually provide education to all parents and guardians of children under 4 years of age regarding lead hazards and provide the option to test every child under 4 years of age with the consent of the parent or guardian. This act repeals the requirement that parents or guardians provide a written statement refusing lead testing.

This act repeals provisions requiring all children less than 6 years of age who reside or spend more than 10 hours a week in a high risk area to be annually tested for lead poisoning. Instead, every child under 6 years of age shall be annually assessed for lead poisoning risk and may be tested with the consent of the child's parent or guardian.

Finally, every child care facility located in a geographic area of high risk for lead poisoning shall, within 30 days of enrollment of a child age 12 months of age or older and under 5 years of age, require the child's parents or guardians to provide evidence of lead poisoning testing or a statement of refusal of such testing.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HCS/HB 906 (2023) and SCS/SB 507 (2023).

HB417 - Grants to employers to encourage employees to obtain upskill credentials

Sponsor

Rep. Mike Henderson (R)

Summary

SCS/HCS/HB 417 - This act creates new provisions of law creating incentives for the purpose of encouraging certain individuals to obtain employment-related skills

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM (SECTIONS 191.430 TO 191.831)

The act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

· The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

· The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;

· An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and

· Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

NURSING EDUCATION INCENTIVES (SECTIONS 335.203 TO 335.257)

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to HB 775 (2023).

UPSKILL CREDENTIALS (SECTION 620.500)

This act creates new provisions allowing the Department of Economic Development (DED) to disburse grants to qualifying employers for each employee or prospective employee who obtains upskill credentials, as defined in the act. In order to receive such grants a qualifying employer is required to submit an application to DED, as provided in the act. Applications are evaluated on a competitive basis using the following criteria:

· The pledged average wage increase that employees or prospective employees will realize after obtaining an upskill credential in relation to the cost of obtaining the credential;

· The level of economic distress to the qualifying employer's region and the balance of awards made to the various regions of the state; and

· The contribution made by the qualifying employer toward the cost of obtaining the upskill credential.

At the close of each application period, to be determined by DED, applications will be evaluated and preliminary awards for reimbursement may be made.

In making preliminary awards of reimbursement, one-third of the awards shall be reserved for employers with 1-50 employees and one-third of the awards shall be reserved for employers with 51-200 employees. If any reserved moneys are not awarded by March 1 of the fiscal year, the moneys may thereafter be awarded to any qualifying employer.

Upon being given a preliminary award for reimbursement, each qualifying employer must sponsor a current or prospective employee to obtain an upskill credential within 12 months of the preliminary award. Employees may not commence the process of obtaining the credential until after a preliminary award has been made. Upon obtaining a credential, the employer shall submit proof of the same to DED along with proof that the individual who completed the training is a Missouri resident with a verifiable Missouri address.

The act prohibits qualifying employers from receiving funds under this act for an employee's upskill credential if:

· The qualifying employer is receiving funds under the Missouri One Start Program for the same upskill credential; or

· The employee is receiving a Fast Track Workforce Incentive Grant for the same upskill credential.

The Upskill Credential Fund is established, consisting of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, not exceeding \$6 million in any fiscal year, as well as moneys accepted from any other source. Any funds not expended remain in the fund.

The act contains a sunset clause.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 53 (2023), SB 760 (2022), and HB 2550 (2022).

HB447 - Modifies provisions regarding adult high schools

Sponsor

Rep. Bishop Davidson (R)

Summary

HB 447 -- ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (Davidson)

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: Standing Committee on General Laws

Currently, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education is required to authorize the operation of four adult high schools across the state. This bill transfers such authority to the Department of Social Services and requires each nonprofit organization that operates an adult high school to submit an annual report to the Department of Social Services. In addition, the Department of Social Services shall authorize a fifth adult high school to be located in a county with more than 700,000 but fewer than 800,000 inhabitants, or a contiguous county. When this bill goes into effect, this will apply to Jackson County or an adjacent county.

The Department shall administer funding to the adult high schools subject to appropriations. For the existing adult high schools, the Department shall maintain authorization for the nonprofit organizations to operate the high school, provided that no more than one organization may be authorized to operate an adult high school in each of the current four locations. An organization may establish satellite campuses for any adult high school it is authorized to operate.

By January 1, 2024, the Department shall select a Missouri-based nonprofit organization to operate the new adult high school, provided the organization meets current law requirements and demonstrates the ability to commit at least \$500,000, currently the commitment is \$2 million, for the necessary infrastructure to establish the school. The bill also provides that such organization must limit the administrative fee to no more than 10%.

Further, this bill provides that for the purpose of calculating state aid payments under Sections 163.011 and 163.031, RSMo, and receiving federal aid, a nonresident pupil, as defined in the bill, shall continue to be included in the enrollment of the school district in which the nonresident pupil was domiciled prior to being placed in a residential care facility. Educational costs incurred by a residential care facility may be reimbursed as specified in the bill.

In the event a best interest determination is not completed within five days of a child being placed in a foster care placement located in a school district different than the child's school district prior to the placement, it shall be deemed enrollment in the district where the child resides as a result of the foster care placement shall be in the best interests of the child. Currently, a domiciliary school district must pay the costs for educational services rendered by a resident district for any child temporarily in a children's hospital licensed under Chapter 197, RSMo. This bill expands the requirement to include children that are in a psychiatric residential treatment facility.

HB802 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property

Sponsor

Rep. Chris Dinkins (R)

Summary

SCS/HCS/HBs 802, 807 & 886 - Under the act, the Department of Natural Resources is authorized to convey real property located in Iron County to the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

This act authorizes the Governor to convey real property located in Christian County, Missouri; the City of Rolla, Phelps County; the City of Kirksville, Adair County; the City of St. Louis; and St. Louis County. The Governor is further authorized to convey real property located in Pike County, Missouri to the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

Additionally, the Governor is authorized to convey real property located in the City of Joplin, Jasper County to the Joplin School District.

This act is identical to provisions in SB 248 (2023) and SB 612 (2023).

SB13 - Modifies provisions relating to financial institutions

Sponsor

Sen. Sandy Crawford (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 13 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of certain financial institutions. This act is substantially similar to SB 1096 (2022) and certain provisions in SCS/HB 2571 (2022).

AUTHORITY OF THE DIVISION OF FINANCE

(Section 361.020)

The act stipulates that the Division of Finance is in charge of the execution of the laws relating to banks, trust companies, and the banking business of the state; laws relating to persons and entities engaged in the small loan or consumer credit business in the state; the laws relating to persons and entities engaged in the mortgage business in the state; and the laws relating to persons and entities engaged in any other financial services related to business over which the Division of Finance is granted express authority.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION OF FINANCE - STATE BANKING AND SAVINGS AND LOAN BOARD

(Section 361.098)

The act provides that the compensation and necessary travel and other expenses of the members of the State Banking and Savings and Loan Board shall be paid out of the Division of Finance Fund.

Current law provides that a majority of the members of the State Banking and Savings and Loan Board constitutes a quorum. This act provides that three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

The Division is permitted to provide administrative services to the Board to assist the Board with fulfilling its statutory responsibilities.

BULLETINS AND INDUSTRY LETTERS ISSUED BY DIVISION OF FINANCE

(Section 361.106)

The act permits the Division to issue bulletins addressing the business of individuals and entities licensed, chartered, or regulated by the Division. Bulletins do not have the force or effect of law and should not be considered statements of general applicability.

The act also permits the Division to issue industry letters. Industry letters may be issued, in the discretion of the director of the Division, at the request of an individual or entity licensed, chartered, or regulated by the Division, and that seeks the Division's position on an application of law. The act details the requirements that must be met in issuing an industry letter. Industry letters are binding on the Division and the requesting party shall not be subject to any administrative proceeding or penalty for any acts or omissions done in reliance on an industry letter, provided there is no change in any material fact or law or the discovery of a material misrepresentation or omission made by the requesting party.

REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

(Section 361.160)

The act repeals an obsolete requirement that the result of all examinations of banks and trust companies during a biennial period be embodied in a report made by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance to the General Assembly, such reporting requirement having previously been repealed.

NOTICES OF CHARGES AND CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

(Section 361.260)

The act clarifies the requirements for issuing a notice of charges with respect to a director, officer, employee, agent, or other person participating in the affairs of a bank or trust company regulated by the Division under Chapter 361. Specifically, whenever the director has reason to believe from any examination or investigation made by the director or his or her examiners, that any such corporation, foreign corporation, or director, officer, employee, agent, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation is engaging in, has engaged in, or is about to engage in:

- An unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of such corporation;
- A violation of law, rule, or director-imposed written condition;
- A violation of any written agreement entered into with the director; or
- A violation of the corporation's charter,

the director may issue and serve upon the corporation or such director, officer, employee, agent, or other person a notice of charges in respect thereof.

Any cease and desist order issued by the Division in response to one of the above-described charges is subject to the following:

- It may require the corporation or its directors, officers, employees, agents, and other persons participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation to cease and desist from such actions, violations, or practices;

- It may require the corporation or its directors, officers, employees, agents, and other persons participating in the conduct of the affairs of such corporation to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from any such actions, violations, or practices;
- It shall require that, if the director determines that the capital of the corporation is impaired, the corporation make good the deficiency forthwith or within a time specified in the order;
- It may, if the director determines that the corporation does not keep adequate records, determine and prescribe such books of account as the director, in his or her discretion, shall require of the corporation for the purpose of keeping accurate and convenient records of the transactions and accounts; and
- It shall, if the director determines that wrong entries or unlawful uses of the funds of the corporation have been made, order that the entries shall be corrected, and the sums unlawfully paid out be restored by the person or persons responsible for the wrongful or illegal payment thereof.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE (Section 361.262)

The act modifies the process for serving a notice of intention to remove a person from office in a bank or trust company regulated by the Division under Chapter 361.

FEES COLLECTED BY DIVISION OF FINANCE (Sections 361.715, 364.030, 364.105, 365.030, 367.140, 407.640, 408.500)

The act modifies the following fees collected by the Division of Finance:

- From \$300 to \$400, the annual fee paid by persons seeking a license to issue checks. (Section 361.715.2);
- From \$300 to \$400, the maximum fee that may be charged for any application to amend and reissue an existing license to issue checks. (Section 361.715.3);
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee for each place of business of a financial institution licensed under state law. (Section 364.030.3);
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual registration fee for a premium finance company. (Section 364.105.2);
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee for each place of business of a sales finance company. (Section 365.030.3);
- From \$500 to \$600, the fee paid by lenders of consumer credit loans when filing an application for certificate of registration. (Section 367.140.1);
- From \$300 to \$400, the maximum fee that may be charged a credit services organization when filing a registration statement with the Director of the Division. (Section 407.640.5); and
- From \$500 to \$600, the annual license fee charged to lenders, other than banks, trust companies, credit unions, savings banks and savings and loan companies, in the business of making unsecured loans of \$500 or less. (Section 408.500.1).

ISSUANCE OF CREDIT CARDS BY LENDERS (Section 408.145)

Under current law, lenders issuing credit cards in Missouri are permitted to contract for, charge and collect fees for credit cards that are allowed in a contiguous state. This act modifies that provision by enabling issuance of credit cards under the same terms and conditions that are allowed in a contiguous state, rather than limiting the provision to only fees.

This provision is identical to SB 12 (2023).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SB20 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Bernskoetter (R)

Summary

CCS/SB 20 - This act modifies provisions relating to retirement.

SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SECTIONS 57.952 TO 57.991)

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023. Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023) and are similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), SCS/SB 647 (2023), HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1054 (2022), and HB 2681 (2022).

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS (SECTIONS 86.253 TO 86.287)

Currently, a surviving spouse of a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis shall be entitled to a pension benefit as defined in law until the surviving spouse dies or remarries, whichever is earlier. This act removes when a spouse remarries and only provides that a surviving spouse shall have a pension benefit for his or her life. Furthermore, this act provides that a surviving spouse receiving death benefits as a result of a prior marriage to a deceased member who subsequently remarries another member who also predeceases the surviving spouse shall receive only a single pension as calculated in the act using the highest of the average final compensations of the deceased members. Additionally, any surviving spouse that previously had become ineligible prior to August 23, 2023, shall have all future benefits reinstated upon application to the Board of Trustees of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023), HCS/HB 303 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

MPERS: DEFINITIONS & BOARD (SECTIONS 104.010, 104.020, 104.035, 104.090, 104.130 & 104.170)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS") may further define the term "compensation" in a manner consistent with current law. Additionally, this act modifies the sectional references for provisions applicable to MPERS.

This act repeals the requirement of one continuous year of service for purposes of restoration of prior service periods for those terminated members of MPERS entitled to a deferred normal annuity who reenter service. This act also repeals the availability of reelection of joint and survivor benefits within one year of a new marriage for those members whose annuities have reverted to a single life annuity following the death of a spouse and have been made a special consultant of the Board and repeals the provision relating to the requirement of the Board of MPERS to pay a retired member's designated beneficiaries or estate a death benefit equal to the excess of accumulated member contributions over the total amount of retirement benefits received. The election of chair and vice-chair of the Board by secret ballot is also repealed.

MPERS: BOARD TERMS (SECTION 104.160)

Additionally, this act provides that the terms of those active employee members serving on the Board of Trustees of MPERS on August 28, 2026, shall continue until June 30, 2028. The terms of the active employee members shall be four years after June 30, 2028.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), HB 923 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1053 (2022), HCS/HB 1984 (2022), and in HCS/HB 2799 (2022) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 618 (2021), HCB 1 (2021), HB 1418 (2021), and HB 2165 (2020).

MPERS/MOSERS: ERROR CORRECTIONS (SECTIONS 104.200, 104.490 & 104.1060)

Currently, the Board of MPERS and the Board of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") shall correct an error that has resulted in a member or beneficiary receiving more or less than entitled if the system discovers or is notified of such error within ten years after the initial date of the error. This act provides that no error shall be corrected unless the system discovers or is notified within ten years after the later of the member's annuity starting date or the date of error. However, in cases of fraud, any error shall be corrected.

MPERS/MOSERS: DIVISION OF BENEFITS IN DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE ACTIONS (SECTIONS 104.312, 104.625(4), 104.1024.6(4) & 104.1051)

This act provides that unused sick leave credited to a MPERS or MOSERS member shall be excluded in the monthly amount paid to the alternate payee or former spouse for a division of benefits order in a dissolution of marriage action. This act also specifies that annual benefit increases paid after the member's annuity starting date shall not be considered an increase accrued after the termination of the marriage and shall be counted as part of the monthly amount. For a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age, any service or compensation between the retroactive starting date and the annuity starting date shall not be considered creditable service or compensation. Additionally, any lump sum payment elected by a member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age shall not be subject to a division of benefits order.

MPERS/MOSERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT AS LEGISLATOR OR ELECTED OFFICIAL (SECTIONS 104.380 & 104.1039)

Currently, if a retired member of MOSERS or a retired member of the Year 2000 Plan of MPERS is elected or appointed to any state office or is employed by a department in a benefit-eligible position, the member shall not receive an annuity nor accrue annual benefit increases or cost-of-living adjustments for any month or part of a month for which the member serves as an officer or employee. This act excludes members of the General Assembly and an elected state official holding an elective state office from such provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 155, in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and HB 2684 (2022).

MPERS/MOSERS: DISABILITY BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS (SECTIONS 104.410 & 104.1084)

Members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials who qualify for disability shall continue to accrue service until the earliest of attainment of normal retirement age eligibility, termination of disability benefits, or the end of his or her constitutionally mandated limit on service for the particular chamber of the General Assembly or office in which he or she was serving at the time of the disablement.

MPERS/MOSERS: ACTUARIAL AMORTIZATION AND COST METHODS (SECTIONS 104.436 & 104.1066)

Currently, the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") and, under the Year 2000 Plan, the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS"), shall use the entry age normal cost valuation method for normal cost calculations and shall use the level percent-of-payroll amortization for determinations of contributions for unfunded accrued liabilities. This act repeals the use of the level percent-of-payroll and provides only for the entry age normal cost valuation method to be used in determining the normal cost calculation.

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 77 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in SB 407 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), in HB 1185 (2023), in HB 2234 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCB 1 (2021), in HB 701 (2021), in SB 901 (2020), and in HCS/HB 1999 (2020).

MPERS/MOSERS: SPECIAL CONSULTANTS (SECTIONS 104.515 & 104.1072)

This act provides that special consultants of the Board of Trustees of MPERS or MOSERS who have reached a normal or early retirement age and become a retiree within 65 days, instead of 60 days, shall receive \$5,000 of life insurance coverage.

MPERS/MOSERS: ANNUITIES AND LUMP SUM PAYMENTS (SECTIONS 104.625(3) & 104.1024.6(3))

A member who has not been paid retirement benefits and continues employment for at least two years beyond normal retirement age may currently elect to receive lump sum amounts in full or in three equal annual installments. This act repeals the availability of lump sum payments in installments.

MPERS/MOSERS: WATER PATROL EMPLOYEES (SECTION 104.810)

If an employee of the Missouri State Water Patrol who earned creditable service in the closed plan of MOSERS and who was eligible to transfer membership to the closed plan of MPERS has terminated his or her

position and subsequently returns to the same position, the employee will be a member of the system in which he or she was a member prior to termination. If the employee returned to any other position, the employee shall be a member of the system that currently covers that position.

MPERS/MOSERS: YEAR 2000 PLAN (SECTIONS 104.1003, 104.1018, 104.1024 & 104.1091)

This act repeals the term "year" as it relates to the term "employee" when describing persons employed in positions requiring the performance of duties of not less than one thousand forty hours per year. This act also corrects a sectional reference to mandatory retirement for members of the Missouri Highway Patrol. Additionally, this act provides that the Board of Trustees for the respective system may further define the term "pay" in a manner consistent with current law.

This act provides that any vested former member who terminated employment after attaining normal retirement eligibility shall be considered a member of the retirement system entitled to certain annuities under the Year 2000 plan. This act further provides that the calculation for the life annuity paid under the Year 2000 Plan for individuals with credited service not covered by Social Security is for certain teachers of certain state agencies and universities whose credited service is not covered by Social Security.

Currently, vested former members are not eligible for early retirement. This act modifies the provision to provide that only those vested former members who terminate employment prior to the attainment of early retirement eligibility are not eligible for such early retirement. Additionally, a refund of contributions requested by a former member currently shall be paid by the system after 90 days from the later of either the date of termination or the date of request. This act provides that such a refund, which shall include all employee contributions, shall be paid by the system within an administratively reasonable period, but no sooner than 90 days after the date of termination. Further, a former member who receives a refund shall not be eligible to receive any disability benefits, rather than long-term disability benefits.

This act provides that those vested former members who terminated employment after attainment of normal retirement eligibility shall be covered by a member's normal retirement eligibility. Additionally, current law provides that the survivor annuity payable for vested former members is not payable until the deceased member would have reached normal retirement eligibility. This act provides that such survivor annuity is not payable until such time for those vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility. Further, the current annual cost-of-living adjustments, which shall not commence until the second anniversary of the annuity starting date, apply only to vested former members who terminated employment prior to early retirement eligibility.

ESOP INCOME TAX DEDUCTION (SECTION 143.114)

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction equal to 50% of the net capital gain from selling employer securities to a qualified Missouri employee stock ownership plan, with such deduction scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2022. This act repeals the sunset provision.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HS/HCS/HB 356 (2023), HB 512 (2023), in SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023) and is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SB 247 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 807 (2022), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022).

SPEECH IMPLEMENTERS CERTIFICATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE (SECTION 168.082)

This act provides that any person who was employed as a speech implementer before August 1, 2022, that is employed on or after August 28, 2023, as a speech-language pathology assistant shall be considered a speech implementer for certification that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education required before August 28, 2022, and for Social Security coverage. Such person shall not be considered a speech implementer when such person dies, retires, or no longer works in a speech-language pathology assistant position.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023) and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023).

PSRS: RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE MULTIPLIER (SECTION 169.070)

Current law provides that between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2014, a member of Public School Retirement System of Missouri ("PSRS") with thirty-one years or more of service, regardless of age, is provided a retirement allowance with a multiplier of 2.55% of the member's final average salary for each year of the membership service. This act modifies this provision by removing the expiration date and by providing that a member with thirty-two years or more of service may receive such retirement allowance.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), in HCS/HB 497 (2023), HB 905 (2023), the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), HCS/HB 2161 (2022), HB 2430 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCS/HB 811 (2021), and HCS/HB 828

(2021), and is similar to HB 1298 (2020), HB 69 (2019), HB 2633 (2018), HCS/HBs 1780 & 1420 (2016), SB 219 (2015), HCS/HB 478 (2015), and a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 172 (2015).

KCPSRS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTION 169.331)

Currently, a retired certificated teacher receiving a retirement benefit from the Kansas City Public School Retirement System ("KCPSRS") may, without losing his or her retirement benefit, teach up to two years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than fifteen retired teachers. This act modifies the provision by allowing a KCPSRS-retired certificated teacher to teach up to four years for a KCPSRS school district with shortage of certified teachers as long as there is not more than thirty retired teachers.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 155 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023).

PSRS/PEERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTIONS 169.560 & 169.596)

Currently, any teacher retired from PSRS can be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri ("PEERS") without stopping their retirement benefit. Such teachers may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in law, but will not contribute to either retirement system nor earn creditable service. Beginning on August 28, 2023, and ending on June 30, 2028, this act allows such teachers to earn up to 133% of the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age under federal regulations. After June 30, 2028, such teachers may earn up to the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age. Additionally, this act shall not apply to retired members currently receiving benefits who are employed as a full-time teacher of certain state agencies and institutions.

Additionally, current law provides that a retired teacher or a retired noncertificated employee who is receiving a retirement benefit from PSRS/PEERS is allowed to work full-time for up to two years for a PSRS/PEERS-covered school district if there is a shortage of certified teachers or noncertificated employees. This act allows such employees to work full-time up to four years for such districts. Furthermore, the number of retired teachers that currently may teach in a school district with a critical shortage shall not exceed, at any one time, the lesser of 10% of the teacher staff for that school district, or five teachers. This act provides that the total number of retired teachers shall not exceed, at any one time, the greater of 1% of the total of teacher and non-certified staff for that school district, or five teachers.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 497 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and are similar to provisions in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 681 & 662 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), HCS/HB 1753 (2022), in HB 1881 (2022), HB 2114 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), HB 2787 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), in HCS/HB 811 (2021), in HB 812 (2021), in HB 2291 (2020), and in HB 2460 (2020).

CLOSED INVESTMENT RECORDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (SECTION 173.1205)

This act provides that meetings, records, and votes may be closed to the extent that they relate to information submitted to a public institution of higher education regarding investments in or financial transactions with business entities for investment purposes.

This provision is identical to SB 691 (2023).

SHOW-ME MYRETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN (SECTIONS 285.1000 TO 285.1055)

This act establishes the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which creates new provisions relating to retirement savings plans for private-sector employees.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, which is a multi-employer retirement plan. The plan is to be designed, developed, and implemented by the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board in accordance with the limitations and requirements set forth by the act. The plan is required to be fully implemented no later than September 1, 2025.

An annual audit is required to be conducted of the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Plan, the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board, and the trust in which the assets of the plan are held. Such audit shall be completed by a certified public accountant and be submitted to the Governor, Treasurer, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The act creates the Show-Me MyRetirement Savings Board within the State Treasurer's office, of which the State Treasurer shall be the chair. With the exception of the Treasurer, all members of the Board are appointed by

the Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority, but in no event longer than four years.

The Board is required to conduct outreach to individuals, employers, stakeholders, and the public in general about the program. Such outreach shall include informing them of the benefits of tax-favored retirement saving and other information, as specified in the act.

The Board is permitted to enter into intergovernmental memoranda of understanding with the state and any agency of the state for the purpose of services needed to implement the plan.

The act provides that no employer shall be liable, or bear responsibility, for an employee's decision to participate in the plan or for any result, decision, or action as a result of an employee participating in the plan.

Furthermore, the act exempts certain public entities from liability for any loss, deficiency, failure to realize gain, or other adverse consequences incurred as a result of participation in the plan by an employee.

The act provides that certain individual account information under the plan shall be confidential and may only be disclosed as otherwise required under state or federal law, or at the request of the individual.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 187 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023) and are substantially similar to SB 1125 (2022), SB 1213 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 1732 (2022), a provision in SCS/HB 2571 (2022), and SB 298 (2021).

JUDICIAL PLAN (SECTION 476.521)

Currently, for judges hired after January 1, 2011, his or her contributions are refunded with four percent interest per year. Beginning June 30, 2022, the interest rate is changed so that it is equal to the investment rate for the fifty-two week treasury bills issued by the United States Department of the Treasury. Additionally, the interest rate shall cease upon retirement or death of the judge. A beneficiary of any judge who contributed to the system currently receives a refund upon the judge's death based on the amount of such contributions. This act provides that the interest credited to such contributions shall be included in the refund calculation.

The provisions relating to MPERS, MOSERS, and the Judicial Plan are identical to provisions in SB 407 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 934 (2023), are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 155 (2023), HB 2234 (2022), and in HB 2799 (2022), and are similar to HB 701 (2021), SB 901 (2020), HCS/HB 1999 (2020), and HB 1105 (2019).
KATIE O'BRIEN

SB24 - Creates the "Missouri First Responder Mental Health Initiative Act"

Sponsor

Sen. Lincoln Hough (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SB 24 - This act creates new provisions relating to the provision of resources to first responders for mental health.

PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS (SECTION 190.1010)

The act creates new provisions relating to communications during peer support counseling programs for certain first responders. With certain exceptions, detailed in the act, a communication made by a first responder or peer support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer support counseling session or released to any person or entity. Any communication relating to a peer support counseling session made confidential under this act that is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the supervisor or staff of a peer support counseling program, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in the act.

An employer of a first responder that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support

counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this act.

The act provides that no employer may mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL (SECTIONS 287.245 AND 320.400)

Current law contains a voluntary cancer benefits pool established for the purpose of providing benefits for firefighters who have contracted cancer in connection with employment as a firefighter. This act expands the pool to allow other first responders, specifically emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-paramedic, and telecommunicators, to have access to benefits through the pool for exposure to a diagnosable trauma stress event, or diagnosable cumulative post traumatic stress injury over the course of a career. The act additionally allows covered individuals to join the pool. Furthermore, any professional organization formed for the purpose, in whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on behalf of any covered individual without the organization itself joining the pool.

A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a post traumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered post traumatic stress injury diagnosis.

Current law allows for the State Fire Marshal to disburse grants to voluntary critical illness pools. This provision expires June 30, 2023. This act repeals the sunset date.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SB25 - Authorizes an income tax deduction for certain federal grant money

Sponsor

Sen. Lincoln Hough (R)

Summary

SS/SB 25 - This act exempts from a taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income one hundred percent of any federal grant moneys received by the taxpayer for the purpose of providing or expanding access to broadband internet to areas of the state deemed to be lacking such access, to the extent such grant money is included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

JOSH NORBERG

SB28 - Modifies provisions relating to access to public records of the Missouri highway patrol

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

CCS/SB 28 - This act modifies provisions relating to access to certain records.

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act requires disclosure of such identities if requested by law enforcement as part of an investigation.

This provision is identical to SB 249 (2023) and to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

FEES TO HIGHWAY PATROL (Section 43.253)

This act provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for any request where there are allowable fees of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than \$6.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol may increase the minimum fee by not more than \$1 every other year following August 28, 2024. The minimum fee shall not exceed \$10.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 28 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 761 (2022), SB 429 (2021), and HB 2083 (2022).

MISSOURI RAP BACK PROGRAM (Sections 43.539 & 43.540)

Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to SB 264 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023).

PERSONAL PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (Section 105.1500)

This act modifies the Personal Privacy Protection Act.

Currently, a public agency is prohibited from releasing, publicizing, or otherwise publicly disclose personal information, as defined in the act, in possession of the public agency. This act permits such disclosure if the public agency obtains the express, written permission of every individual who is identifiable as a financial supporter of the non-profit entity.

The act provides that the Personal Privacy Protection Act does not preclude the collection or publication of information contained in a financial interest statement.

The act additionally creates exemptions from the Personal Privacy Protection Act. Specifically, the act does not apply to the following:

- Personal information that a person or non-profit organization submits, is expressly required by state law to submit, or has previously submitted to a public agency for the purpose of seeking or obtaining, including acting on behalf of another to seek or obtain, a contract, grant, permit, license, benefit, tax credit, incentive, status, or any other similar item, including a renewal of the same;
- A disclosure of personal information among law enforcement agencies or public agency investigators pursuant to an active investigation;
- A disclosure of personal information voluntarily made as part of public comment, public testimony, pleading, or in a public meeting or voluntarily provided to a public agency, for the purpose of public outreach, marketing, or education to show appreciation for or in partnership with by an entity or the representatives of a non-profit organization; or
- A disclosure of personal information to a labor union or employee association regarding employees in a bargaining unit represented by the union or association.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HBs 1064 & 667 (2023) and similar to provisions on the perfected HCS/HBs 919 & 1081 (2023).

BIRTH CERTIFICATES FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (Section 193.265)

This act waives any required fees for the issuance or copy of a birth certificate if the request is made by a victim of domestic violence or abuse and if the victim provides documentation signed by an employee, agent, or volunteer of a victim service provider, attorney, or health care or mental health professional stating that such person believes that the victim has been involved in an incident of domestic violence or abuse. A victim may only be eligible once for the fee waiver.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 1300 (2020).

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR MARIJUANA FACILITIES (Section 195.817)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This act is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 464 (2023) and HB 81 (2023).

DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN RECORDS INVOLVING CHILDREN (Section 210.1360)

Under this act, any personally identifiable information regarding any child receiving child care from a provider or applying for or receiving any services through a state program shall not be subject to disclosure, except as described in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1010 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023), and SB 628 (2023).

CLOSED RECORDS (Section 610.021)

This act provides that information on security measures, data provided to a tip line, or information in a suspicious activity report provided to certain public entities shall be closed records.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SB34 - Authorizes school districts to offer elective social studies courses on the Hebrew Scriptures and the New Testament

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

Summary

SB 34 - This act allows a school district or public charter school to offer an elective social studies course relating, but not limited to, the Hebrew Scriptures, the Old Testament of the Bible, or the New Testament of the Bible. The course will include the contents, history, literary style and structure, and influences on society. No requirement shall be made by the district or charter school on the text translation students must use. This act requires that any course offered shall follow applicable laws maintaining religious neutrality, and shall not endorse, favor, promote, or show hostility to any particular religion, nonreligious faith, or religious perspective.

This act is similar to SB 684 (2022), SB 323 (2021), HB 1345 (2020) and HB 267 (2019).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SB35 - Modifies provisions relating to the suspension of licenses for failure to comply with a child support order

Sponsor

Sen. Karla May (D)

Summary

SS/SB 35 - This act adds a rebuttable presumption when determining child custody arrangements that an award of equal or approximately equal parenting time to each parent is in the best interests of the child. Such presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence as specified in the act, including an agreement by the parents on all issues related to custody or a finding by the court that a pattern of domestic violence has occurred. The General Assembly urges the court to enter a temporary parenting plan as soon as practicable in a manner that will best assure both parents participate in custody decisions and have frequent, continuing, and meaningful contact with their children.

Additionally, current law requires a court considering child custody to consider and enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the child's wishes as to his or her custodian. This act modifies this provision to require that the court instead consider the child's unobstructed input, free of coercion and manipulation, as to his or her custodial arrangement.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 129 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 839 (2022), SCS/SB 459 (2021) and SB 199 (2021), SB 531 (2020), SCS/HCS/HB 229 (2019), SB 14 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 1667 (2018), SB 645 (2018), and HCS/HB 724 (2017).

This act provides that the hearings to determine whether the suspension of a business, occupational, professional, recreational, or other license is appropriate when an obligor is not in compliance with a child support order shall comply with due process and shall consider all relevant factors, including the obligor's current and past ability to pay the support, his or her need for transportation, and his or her need for the license for continued employment.

The court or the Director of the Family Support Division shall consider and issue written findings of fact and conclusions of law within 30 days of the hearing. If the court or the Director, after the hearing, determines that the obligor has not made the required payments for good cause, then the court or Director shall not issue an order suspending the license or, if an order is in place, shall stay such order.

This act is substantially similar to SB 685 (2022), SS/SB 317 (2021), SB 606 (2020), and SCS/SB 458 (2019).

SARAH HASKINS

SB39 - Establishes guidelines for student participation in athletic contests organized by sex

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

Summary

SS#2/SB 39 - This act prohibits a private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education from allowing any student to compete in an athletic competition that is designated for the biological sex opposite to the student's biological sex as stated on the student's official birth certificate or other government record as described in the act. The act delineates what constitutes an acceptable official birth certificate. A private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education may allow a female student to compete in an athletic competition designated for male students if no corresponding competition for female students is offered or available. Any private school, public school district, public charter school, or public or private institution of postsecondary education that violates this act shall not receive any state aid or other revenues from the state. The parent or guardian of any student, or any student who is over eighteen years old, who is deprived of an athletic opportunity as a result of a violation of the act shall have a cause of action for injunctive or other equitable relief as described in the act.

This act is similar to HB 2197 (2022).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SB40 - Modifies provisions relating to background checks

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 40 -Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to SB 264 (2023).

Under this act, school districts shall ensure that a state criminal history background check consisting of open records is conducted on any person who is 18 years old or older who is not counted in the school district's average daily attendance when such person requests enrollment in a course that will take place on school property at a time when K-12 students are present. Such background check shall be processed through the Missouri State Highway Patrol, and the person seeking admission shall pay the fees for such background checks as provided in current law. A person found to have been convicted of a crime or offense for which a certificate of license to teach would be revoked or not issued shall be prohibited from enrolling in the course.

This provision is identical to SB 691 (2022), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2151 (2022), and a provision in SCS/HB 2623 (2022) and similar to SCS/SB 136 (2021), HB 1483 (2020), and HCS/HB 836 (2019).

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 464 (2023).

Finally, this act modifies provisions of current law relating to background checks of individuals in connection with licensed residential care facilities and licensed child placing agencies. Current law requires officers, managers, and support staff to undergo background checks and this act repeals that provision. This act requires the background check to include a state background check.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 81 (2023), a provision in SCS/HB 2623 (2022), and SCS/HCS/HB 2376 (2022) and similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

SB45 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Sponsor

Sen. Elaine Gannon (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 - Currently, low-income pregnant and postpartum women receiving benefits through MO HealthNet for Pregnant Women or Show-Me Healthy Babies are eligible for pregnancy-related coverage throughout the pregnancy and for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. Under this act, MO HealthNet coverage for these low-income women will include full Medicaid benefits for the duration of the pregnancy and for one year following the end of the pregnancy. The Department shall submit any necessary state plan amendments or waivers, as described in the act.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SBs 698 & 639 (2022) and provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022) and SCS/HCS/HB 2012 (2022).

Under this act, the state shall not provide any payments, add-ons, or reimbursements to health care providers through MO HealthNet for medical assistance services to persons who are not considered Missouri residents under federal regulations.

This provision is identical to SB 282 (2023), SB 933 (2022), and SB 895 (2020).

Finally, within 30 days of the effective date of this act, the Department of Social Services shall resume annual MO HealthNet eligibility redeterminations, renewals, and postenrollment verifications.

This act has an emergency clause.

SARAH HASKINS

HA#1: CHANGES TITLE TO RELATING TO HEALTH CARE

HA#2: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE "MISSOURI AS A MODEL EMPLOYER" INITIATIVE; MODIFIES THE "TICKET TO WORK HEALTH ASSURANCE PROGRAM"; CREATES THE "MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT FIRST ACT"; EXPANDS EMERGENCY CLAUSE

HA#3, AS AMENDED: CREATES A TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT FOR TANF, SNAP, AND CHILD CARE; REQUIRES A ONE-PAGE APPLICATION FORM FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

HA#1 TO HA#3: ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO MO HEALTHNET APPLICATIONS

HA#4, AS AMENDED: ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

HA#1 TO HA#4: MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO APRN GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY

HA#5, AS AMENDED: CREATES RARE KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH; MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CHILD ADVOCATE; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OUTSIDE-THE HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ACT; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO PATIENT EXAMINATIONS; MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT AND RECOVERY FUND; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DISCLOSURE OF IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION RELATING TO CERTAIN CHILDREN

HA#1 TO HA#5: ADDS BREAST CANCER AWARENESS DAY IN MISSOURI

HA#2 TO HA#5: ADDS MO HEALTHNET COVERAGE FOR CHILD BIRTH EDUCATION CLASSES; REQUIRES PRIVATE INSURANCE COVERAGE OF CHILD BIRTH EDUCATION CLASSES

HA#6, AS AMENDED: ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE USE OF OPIOID ANTAGONISTS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO FENTANYL TESTING

HA#1 TO HA#6: ADDS LANGUAGE PREEMPTING THE AUTHORITY OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS TO REGULATE THE PROFESSIONS OF CHIROPRACTORS, DENTISTS, CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS, PHARMACISTS, AND VETERINARIANS

HA#2 TO HA#6: ADDS PROVISIONS CREATING THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM, GRANT-FUNDED MEDICAL RESIDENCIES, AND NURSING EDUCATION INCENTIVE PROGRAMS; ADDS AN EMERGENCY CLAUSE

HA#3 TO HA#6: MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO PHARMACIST ADMINISTRATION OF VACCINES AND MEDICATION THERAPY SERVICES

HA#4 TO HA#6: ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSURANCE COVERAGE OF PRESCRIPTION CONTRACEPTIVES

HA#7: ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO DENTIST ADMINISTRATION OF VACCINES

HA#8: MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO THIRD PARTIES TO CERTAIN INSURANCE CONTRACTS

HA#9: PROHIBITS DHSS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM REQUIRING COVID-19 OR MRNA VACCINES

HA#10: ADDS PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER (PMDD) AWARENESS DAY

SB49 - Establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act" and modifies provisions relating to public funding of certain gender transition procedures

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Moon (R)

Summary

SS#2/SCS/SBs 49, 236 & 164 - This act establishes the "Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act". Under this act, no health care provider shall perform gender transition surgeries on any minor. Until August 28, 2027, no health care provider shall prescribe or administer cross-sex hormones or puberty-blocking drugs to a minor for a gender transition, unless such minor was receiving such treatment prior to August 28, 2023.

A violation of these provisions shall be considered unprofessional conduct and shall result in the revocation of the health care provider's professional license. Additionally, the prescription or administration of cross-sex hormones or puberty-blocking drugs to a minor for a gender transition shall be grounds for a cause of action against the health care provider, as described in the act.

These provisions shall not apply to speech protected by the First Amendment.

These provisions shall not apply to services for minors born with medically verifiable disorders of sex development; treatment of any infection, injury, disease, or disorder caused or exacerbated by gender transition surgeries, drugs, or hormones; or procedures undertaken because the minor suffers from a condition that would place him or her in imminent danger of death or impairment of a major bodily function unless surgery is performed.

Finally, the MO HealthNet program shall not cover gender transition surgeries, cross-sex hormones, or puberty-blocking drugs for the purpose of a gender transition and health care services provided in prisons, jails, and correctional centers shall not include gender transition surgeries.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 419 (2023), SB 598 (2023), SCS/SB 843 (2022), 442 (2021), HB 2210 (2020), provisions in SB 848 (2020), SB 842 (2020), HB 1721 (2020), and HB 2051 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

SB51 - Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists

Sponsor

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

Summary

SS/SB 51 - This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1555 (2022) and provisions in HCS/SB 330 (2021).

SARAH HASKINS

SB63 - Creates new provisions relating to financial institutions

Sponsor

Sen. Steven Roberts (D)

Summary

SB 63 - This act allows any entity that operates as a marijuana facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri to request in writing that a state or local licensing authority or agency, including but not limited to the Department of Health and Senior Services or Department of Revenue, share the entity's application, license, or other regulatory and financial information with a banking institution. Such written request must include a waiver giving authorization for the transfer of the individualized data, information, or records and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to that individualized data, information, or records. A state or local licensing authority or agency is permitted to share the entity's information with the banking institution's state and federal supervisory agencies as well.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 716 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and SCS/SB 489 (2021).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SB70 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

Sponsor

Sen. Travis Fitzwater (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 - This act modifies provisions relating to professional licensing, including: (1) health profession grants and loans; (2) prescription labeling requirements; (3) the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; (4) physical therapists; (5) physician assistants; (6) professional counselors; and (7) social workers.

HEALTH PROFESSION GRANTS AND LOANS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.500-191.550, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, and 335.203-335.257)

The act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

 · The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

 · The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;

· An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and

· Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 402 (2023) and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 402 (2023) and HB 775 (2023).

PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 402 (2023) and SB 551 (2023).

INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 334.043 and 334.1600-334.1720)

This act modifies provisions relating to physician licensure reciprocity. Under this act, those applicants for licensure who are licensed in another state, territory, or branch or unit of the military for at least one year may submit to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts an application and proof of current licensure. The Board shall, within 6 months of receipt of the application, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure in this state as described in the act, but may require the applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of Missouri. In the case of an applicant who is a nonresident or resident military spouse, the Board shall waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure within 30 days of receipt of the application.

Additionally, this act adopts the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to strengthen access to health care and streamline the licensure process. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a physician license to obtain or

retain a license in the state of principal residence and meet that state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable laws. Physicians seeking to practice in member states shall obtain an expedited license with the board of the principal state and register to receive a license with a member state. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state. An expedited license shall be terminated if the physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 393 (2023).

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

This act is substantially similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SB 330 (2021).

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Sections 334.735 and 334.747)

This act authorizes a collaborative practice arrangement between a physician assistant and a physician to delegate prescriptive authority to physician assistant for Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients and limits prescriptions for Schedule III narcotics to a 5-day supply without refill, as described in the act.

These provisions are in SS/HB 402 (2023).

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

Provisions of this act are substantially similar to HB 2749 (2022).

SOCIAL WORKERS (Sections 337.615, 337.644, 337.665, 337.1000-337.1075)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for clinical social workers, master social workers, and baccalaureate social workers. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the State Committee for Social Workers, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Social Work Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed regulated social workers with the goal of improving public access to competent social work services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member

state shall require an applicant for a social work license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Social Work Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 670 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

SB75 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement systems

Sponsor

Sen. Rusty Black (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SB 75 - This act modifies provisions relating to retirement systems.

MPERS: TERMS OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (SECTION 104.160)

This act provides that the terms of those active employee members serving on the Board of Trustees of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System on August 28, 2026, shall continue until June 30, 2028. The terms of the active employee members shall be four years after June 30, 2028.

This provision is identical to SB 20 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), HB 923 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1053 (2022), HCS/HB 1984 (2022), and in HCS/HB 2799 (2022) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 618 (2021), HCB 1 (2021), HB 1418 (2021), and HB 2165 (2020).

MOSERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT AS LEGISLATOR OR ELECTED OFFICIAL (SECTIONS 104.380 AND 104.1039)

Currently, if a retired member of the Missouri State Employees Retirement System ("MOSERS") is elected or appointed to any state office or is employed by a department in a benefit-eligible position, the member shall not receive an annuity nor accrue annual benefit increases or cost-of-living adjustments for any month or part of a month for which the member serves as an officer or employee. This act excludes members of the General Assembly and an elected state official holding an elective state office from such provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 222 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and HB 2684 (2022).

PSRS: RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE MULTIPLIER (SECTION 169.070)

Current law provides that between July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2014, a member of Public School Retirement System of Missouri ("PSRS") with thirty-one years or more of service, regardless of age, be provided a retirement allowance with a multiplier of 2.55% of the member's final average salary for each year of the membership service. This act modifies this provision by removing the expiration date and by providing that a member with thirty-two years or more of service may receive such retirement allowance.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in the perfected SB 247 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), in HCS/HB 497 (2023), HB 905 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), HCS/HB 2161 (2022), HB 2430 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), HCS/HB 811 (2021), and HCS/HB 828 (2021), and is similar to HB 1298 (2020), HB 69 (2019), HB 2633 (2018), HCS/HBs 1780 & 1420 (2016), SB 219 (2015), HCS/HB 478 (2015), and a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 172 (2015).

PSRS/PEERS: WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (SECTIONS 169.560 & 169.596)

Currently, any teacher retired from Public School Retirement System of Missouri ("PSRS") can be employed in a position covered under the Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri ("PEERS") without stopping their retirement benefit. Such teachers may earn up to 60% of the minimum teacher's salary as set forth in law, but will not contribute to either retirement system nor earn creditable service. Beginning on August 28, 2023, and ending on June 30, 2028, this act allows such teachers to earn up to 133% of the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age under federal regulations. After June 30, 2028, such teachers may earn up to the annual earnings limit applicable to a Social Security recipient before the calendar year of attainment of full retirement age. Additionally, this act shall not apply to retired members currently receiving benefits who are employed as a full-time teacher of certain state agencies and institutions.

Additionally, current law provides that a retired teacher or a retired noncertificated employee who is receiving a retirement benefit from PSRS/PEERS is allowed to work full-time for up to two years for a PSRS/PEERS-covered school district if there is a shortage of certified teachers or noncertificated employees. This act allows such employees to work full-time up to four years for such districts. Furthermore, the number of retired teachers that currently may teach in a school district with a critical shortage shall not exceed, at any one time, the lesser of 10% of the teacher staff for that school district, or five teachers. This act provides that the total number of retired teachers shall not exceed, at any one time, the greater of 1% of the total of teacher and non-certified staff for that school district, or five teachers.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 75 (2023) and in the perfected SB 247 (2023), is substantially similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 155 (2023), in HCS/HB 257 (2023), in HCS/HB 496 (2023), in HCS/HB 497 (2023), and in the perfected HCS/HB 934 (2023), and is similar to provisions in HB 495 (2023), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 681 & 662 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), HCS/HB 1753 (2022), in HB 1881 (2022), HB 2114 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), HB 2787 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), in HCS/HB 811 (2021), in HB 812 (2021), in HB 2291 (2020), and in HB 2460 (2020).

PSRS/PEERS: SAME-SEX DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP POP-UP PROVISIONS (SECTIONS 169.141 & 169.715)

Under current law, a member of PSRS or PEERS with twenty-five or more years of creditable service, or who is at least age fifty-five with five or more years of creditable service, may elect in an application for retirement to receive the actuarial equivalent of the member's retirement allowance in reduced monthly payments for life during retirement.

This act provides that a member who elected to receive reduced monthly payments on or before September 1, 2015, with his or her same-sex domestic partner as the nominated beneficiary may have the retirement allowance increased to the amount he or she would have received if he or she had not elected to receive reduced payments. The member shall execute an affidavit, along with any supporting information and documentation required by the Board of Trustees, attesting to the existence of the domestic partnership at the time of the nomination and that the partnership has since ended. The nominated beneficiary is required to consent to the removal and disclaim all rights to future benefits in writing, or the parties must obtain a court order or judgment after September 1, 2023, removing the nominated beneficiary. If the member and beneficiary were legally married at the time of retirement or thereafter, the marriage is required to be dissolved, and the dissolution decree shall provide for the sole retention of the allowance by the member.

A member who elected to receive reduced monthly payments on or before September 1, 2015, with his or her same-sex domestic partner as the nominated beneficiary may nominate a successor beneficiary. If the former nominated partner precedes the member in death, the member shall execute an affidavit attesting to the existence of the partnership at the time of the former nomination. Otherwise, the member shall execute an affidavit, along with any supporting information and documentation required by the Board of Trustees, attesting to the existence of the domestic partnership at the time of the nomination and that the partnership has since ended, and the nominated beneficiary is required to consent to the removal and disclaim all rights to future benefits in writing or the parties must obtain a court order or judgment after September 1, 2023, removing the nominated beneficiary. If the member and beneficiary were legally married at the time of retirement or thereafter, the marriage is required to be dissolved, and the dissolution decree shall provide for the sole retention of the allowance by the member. Any nomination of a successor beneficiary shall occur within one year of September 1, 2023, or within one year of marriage, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SB 247 (2023), SB 339 (2023), and SB 712 (2022), and are substantially similar to SB 608 (2021).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SB94 - Establishes tax credits for the production of certain entertainment

Sponsor

Sen. Denny Hoskins (R)

Summary

SS/SCS/SBs 94, 52, 57, 58 & 67 - This act establishes provisions relating to tax credits for the production of certain entertainment.

SHOW MO ACT

This act creates the "Show MO Act".

This act reauthorizes a tax credit for certain expenses related to the production of qualified motion media production projects in this state, as defined in the act. Tax credits for such expenses under previous law expired on November 28, 2013.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit equal to 20% of qualifying expenses, as defined in the act, associated with the production of a qualified motion media production project. An additional 5% may be awarded for each of the following conditions if they are met: 1) at least 50% of the qualified film production project is filmed in Missouri; 2) at least 15% of the project takes place in a rural or blighted area; 3) at least three departments of the production hire a Missouri resident ready to advance to the next level in a specialized craft position or learn a new skillset; 4) the Department of Economic Development determines that the script for such project positively markets a city or region of the state, the entire state, or a tourist attraction located in the state, and the production provides certain advertising materials, as described in the act. The total dollar amount of tax credits awarded to a qualified film production project may be increased by ten percent if such project is located in a county of the second, third, or fourth class.

This provision shall sunset on December 31, 2029, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the sunset provision, this act shall expire one year after the Department determines that all other political subdivisions having a tax credit substantially similar to this act let such tax credits lapse or expire.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 732 (2022), SB 721 (2022), SB 960 (2022), SB 1091 (2022), HCS/HB 2106 (2022), HB 2473 (2022), HB 2558 (2022), HB 2870 (2022), SB 367 (2021), SB 366 (2020), HB 923 (2019), HB 1661 (2018), and HB 788 (2017), and to a provision contained in SCS/SBs 961 & 733 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), and SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021).

ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY JOBS ACT

This act establishes the "Entertainment Industry Jobs Act".

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for rehearsal expenses and tour expenses, as such terms are defined in the act, for live entertainment tours and associated rehearsals conducted within the state. The tax credit shall be equal to 30% of such expenses, provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$1 million if such taxpayer's expenses are less than \$4 million; and further provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$2 million if such taxpayer's expenses are more than \$4 million but less than \$8 million; and further provided that no taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in excess of \$3 million if such taxpayer's expenses are at least \$8 million.

Tax credits issued under this act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward to the taxpayer's five subsequent tax years. Unredeemed tax credits shall expire after the fifth tax year following the initial date of issuance, regardless of whether unredeemed tax credits are transferred or sold pursuant to the act.

Tax credits may be transferred or sold, provided that the tax credit is transferred or sold to another Missouri taxpayer. A taxpayer shall submit information to the Department of Economic Development and the Department of Revenue relating to the identity of a transferee and the amount of tax credits being transferred or sold, as described in the act. A transferee shall not subsequently transfer or sell any tax credit acquired from a transferor, and tax credits shall not be transferred or sold for less than 60% of the value of such tax credits.

The aggregate amount of tax credits that may be authorized under the act in a given fiscal year shall not exceed \$8 million. If applications for tax credits exceed such amount, the Department of Economic Development may, at its discretion, authorize additional tax credits not to exceed \$2 million, provided that the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized during the subsequent fiscal year shall be reduced by such amount.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2030, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the sunset provision, this act shall expire ninety days after the Department determines that all other political subdivisions having a tax credit substantially similar to this act let such tax credits lapse or expire.

This provision shall become effective January 1, 2024.

This provision is identical to a SB 170 (2023) and is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SBs 961 & 733 (2022).

JOSH NORBERG

SB101 - Enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance

Sponsor

Sen. Sandy Crawford (R)

Summary

HCS/SB 101 - This act enacts provisions relating to property and casualty insurance.

PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS (Sections 287.690, 287.900, 287.902, 287.905, 287.907, 287.909, 287.910, 287.912, 287.915, 287.917, 287.919, 287.920, 375.1275, and B)

Under current law, the Missouri Employers Mutual Insurance Company (MEM) is established as a public corporation for the purpose of insuring Missouri employers against liability for workers' compensation, occupational disease and employers' liability coverage.

This act repeals the law establishing MEM as a public corporation and all connected statutes and specifies a process under which MEM may convert to a private mutual insurance corporation under the general insurance laws, authorized to write any lines of insurance permitted under Missouri law.

The company may continue to conduct business under its current name, and shall become the successor in interest to all assets and liabilities of the company as of the date of conversion.

The state shall not be liable for the expenses, liabilities, or debts of the private version of the company, the public corporation version of the company or a subsidiary or joint enterprise involving the private version of the company.

The act contains a delayed effective date for certain sections.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SB 181 (2023).

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE (Section 379.316)

This act exempts aircraft liability insurance, other than employers' liability, from certain regulations on insurance premium rates and rating plans.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 655 (2023), and similar to SB 578 (2023).

LENDER-PLACED INSURANCE (Sections 379.1850, 379.1851, 379.1853, 379.1855, 379.1857, 379.1859, 379.1861, 379.1863, 379.1865, 379.1867, and 379.1869)

This act enacts provisions relating to lender-placed insurance, as defined in the act, with applicability as described in the act. (Sections 379.1850 and 379.1859).

The act specifies when lender-placed insurance shall become effective and terminate, and when mortgagors may be charged for the policies. (Section 379.1853).

Coverage amounts and premium amounts shall be based upon the replacement cost value of the property, to be determined as laid out in the act. In the event of a covered loss, any replacement cost coverage in excess of the unpaid principal balance on the mortgage shall be paid to the mortgagor. No insurer shall write lender-placed insurance for which the premium rate differs from that determined by the rate schedules on file with the Department of Commerce and Insurance as of the effective date of the policy. (Section 379.1855).

The act prohibits insurers and insurance producers from issuing lender-placed insurance if they or one of their affiliates owns, performs servicing for, or owns the servicing right to, the mortgaged property. The act prohibits insurers and insurance producers from compensating lenders, insurers, investors, or servicers for lender-placed insurance policies issued by the insurer, and from sharing premiums or risk with the lender, investor, or servicer. The act also prohibits payments dependent on profitability or loss ratios from being made in connection with lender-placed

insurance, specifies that insurers shall not provide free or below-cost services or outsource its own functions at an above-cost basis. No insurer or insurance producer shall make any payments for the purpose of securing lender-placed insurance business or related services. (Section 379.1857).

The act requires lender-placed insurance to be set forth in its own policy or certificate. Proof of coverage shall be provided in person or by mail to the last known address of the mortgagor, or in accordance with the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, and shall include certain information laid out in the act. (Section 379.1861).

Policy forms and certificates and premium rates shall be filed with the Department of Commerce and Insurance, which shall review the rates to determine whether they are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory, and whether expenses included in the rate are appropriate. Rates shall be filed at least once every 4 years, and all insurers shall have separate rates for lender-placed insurance and voluntary insurance obtained by a mortgage servicer on real estate owned property, as defined in the act. The act requires insurers writing at least \$100,000 in lender-placed insurance to annually report certain financial information to the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and specifies that except in the case of lender-placed flood insurance, insurers experiencing an annual loss ratio of less than 35% for two consecutive years shall re-file rates. Except as otherwise provided in the act, rates and forms shall be filed as required by law. (Section 379.1863).

The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance shall have authority to enforce the provisions of the act, subject to judicial review as provided by law. The act shall not be construed to create a private cause of action, or to extinguish any mortgagor rights otherwise available under state, federal, or common law. (Section 379.1865).

Lastly, the act specifies potential penalties for violations of the act, including monetary penalties and suspension or revocation of an insurer's license. (Section 379.1867).

These provisions are identical to SB 101 (2023) and provisions in SS/SB 181 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SB103 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Sponsor

Sen. Sandy Crawford (R)

Summary

SCS/SB 103 - This act modifies provisions relating to court operations, including court automation, compensation for court reporters, and court surcharges for expungement petitions.

COURT AUTOMATION (SECTION 476.055)

Currently, there are twenty-three members of the Court Automation Committee. This act increases the number of members to twenty-five by adding two employees who work full-time in a municipal division of a circuit court.

Additionally, this act provides that any unexpended balance remaining in the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall be transferred to general revenue on September 1, 2029, rather than September 1, 2023. Additionally, the court fee collected for the Statewide Court Automation Fund shall expire on September 1, 2029, rather than September 1, 2023. Finally, this act repeals the provision requiring the Court Automation Committee to complete its duties by September

1, 2025, and repeals the expiration date for the provision establishing the Statewide Court Automation Fund and the Court Automation Committee.

This provision is substantially similar to HCS/HB 90 (2023) and a provision in HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023) and is similar to SB 223 (2023), SB 1122 (2022) and HB 2702 (2022).

COMPENSATION OF COURT REPORTERS (SECTION 485.060)

This act modifies the annual salary of court reporters for a circuit judge by providing that the percentage based on each court reporter's cumulative years of service with the circuit courts shall include the percentage increases for the previous range of years of service. Additionally, this act repeals the provision stating that a court reporter may receive multiple adjustments as his or her years of service increase, but that only one percentage increase shall apply to the annual salary at a time.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 90 (2023), SB 154 (2023), HB 537 (2023), and a provision in HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023).

COURT SURCHARGES FOR EXPUNGEMENT PETITIONS (SECTION 488.650)

This act repeals provisions relating to a surcharge for petitions for expungement.

This provision is identical to SB 372 (2023) and provisions in SB 36 (2023).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SB106 - Modifies provisions relating to public health

Sponsor

Sen. Lauren Arthur (D)

Summary

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 - This act modifies several provisions relating to public health, including: (1) special education records; (2) patient examinations; (3) breast examinations; (4) MO HealthNet for pregnant and postpartum women; (5) mental health coordinators; (6) behavioral health services for certain accused persons; and (7) lead poisoning.

SPECIAL EDUCATION RECORDS (Section 167.027)

Under this act, a student's special education record shall be deemed a permanent record and shall be maintained as a part of a child's cumulative scholastic record. No school district or public school shall destroy a child's student special education record.

This provision is identical to HB 1289 (2023).

PATIENT EXAMINATIONS (Section 191.240)

Under this act, no health care provider, or any student or trainee under the supervision of a health care provider, shall perform a patient examination, defined as a prostate, anal, or pelvic examination, upon an anesthetized or unconscious patient in a health care facility, unless: (1) the patient or person authorized to make health care decisions for the patient gives specific informed consent for nonmedical purposes, (2) the patient examination is necessary for diagnostic or treatment purposes, (3) the collection of evidence through a forensic examination for a suspected sexual assault is necessary because the evidence will be lost or the patient is unable to give informed consent due to a medical condition, or (4) emergency implied consent, as described in the act, is present. A health care provider shall notify a patient of any such examination performed.

A health care provider who violates the provisions of this act, or who supervises a student or trainee who violates the provisions of this act, shall be subject to disciplinary action by the provider's licensing board.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/HB 283 (2023), HCS/HB 1742 (2022), and SB 746 (2022).

BREAST EXAMINATIONS (Sections 192.775, 376.782, and 376.1183)

This act prohibits certain mammography facilities from requiring a referral from a primary care provider for a screening mammogram that is consistent with the recommendations in the most recent guidelines established by the U. S. Preventive Services Task Force.

This act prohibits cost-sharing requirements under coverage for certain low-dose mammography screenings if a separate provision of law prohibits cost-sharing requirements with respect to such coverage. The act also prohibits health carriers from requiring a referral from a primary care provider to obtain a low-dose mammography screening required by law to be covered.

This act prohibits cost-sharing requirements under coverage provided for diagnostic breast examinations, supplemental breast examinations, or low-dose mammography screenings. If these provisions would result in health savings account (HSA) ineligibility, these provisions shall apply to HSA-qualified high-deductible health plans only after the deductible has been met.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HBs 575 & 910 (2023) and similar to provisions in SB 461 (2023), SB 1166 (2022), and HB 2427 (2021).

MO HEALTHNET FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN (Sections 208.151, 208.662)

Currently, low-income pregnant and postpartum women receiving benefits through MO HealthNet for Pregnant Women or Show-Me Healthy Babies are eligible for pregnancy-related coverage throughout the pregnancy and for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. Under this act, MO HealthNet coverage for these low-income women will include full Medicaid benefits for the duration of the pregnancy and for one year following the end of the pregnancy. This coverage shall begin on the effective date of the act and shall continue during any period of time the federal authorization for such coverage is in effect.

These provisions have an emergency clause.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), SCS/SBs 698 & 639 (2022) and provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 823 (2022) and SCS/HCS/HB 2012 (2022).

MENTAL HEALTH COORDINATORS (Sections 441.740, 552.050, 630.045, 630.140, 630.175, 630.120, 631.135, 631.140, 631.150, 631.165, 632.005, 632.150, 632.155, 632.300, 632.305, 632.310, 632.315, 632.320, 632.325, 632.330, 632.335, 632.340, 632.345, 632.350, 632.355, 632.370, 632.375, 632.385, 632.390, 632.392, 632.395, 632.400, 632.410, 632.415, 632.420, 632.430, 632.440, 632.455, and 633.125)

This act repeals references to mental health coordinators throughout statutes regulating civil commitments. Additionally, this act changes the time frame for a designated staff member at a mental health facility to meet with an individual civilly detained at such facility from within 4 days of arrival at the facility to within 48 hours of arrival at the facility.

These provisions are identical to HB 1094 (2023) and SCS/SB 538 (2023).

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CERTAIN ACCUSED PERSONS (Section 552.020)

Currently, a judge may order a pretrial examination of an accused person whom the judge has reasonable cause to believe lacks mental fitness to proceed. The psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician performing the examination shall submit a report with findings, opinions, and recommendations on treatment in suitable hospitals. This act requires the examination report to contain opinions as to the accused's mental fitness to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future and recommendations as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed, should be committed to a suitable hospital for treatment or if the treatment can be provided in a county jail or other detention facility approved by the Director of the Department of Mental Health. Additionally, the report shall contain a recommendation as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed and if not charged with a dangerous felony, murder in the first degree, or rape in the second degree, should be committed to a suitable hospital facility or may be appropriately treated in the community, and whether the accused can comply with bond conditions and treatment conditions.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 387 (2023).

LEAD POISONING (Sections 701.336, 701.340, 701.342, 701.344, and 701.348)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services, in collaboration with the Department of Social Services and other health care organizations, shall develop an educational strategy to increase the number of children who are tested for lead poisoning under the Medicaid program. This act repeals a provision describing the goals and timelines of the educational strategy.

Under this act, every medical provider serving children shall annually provide education to all parents and guardians of children under 4 years of age regarding lead hazards and provide the option to test every child under 4 years of age with the consent of the parent or guardian. This act repeals the requirement that parents or guardians provide a written statement refusing lead testing.

This act repeals provisions requiring all children less than 6 years of age who reside or spend more than 10 hours a week in a high risk area to be annually tested for lead poisoning. Instead, every child under 6 years of age shall be annually assessed for lead poisoning risk and may be tested with the consent of the child's parent or guardian.

Finally, every child care facility located in a geographic area of high risk for lead poisoning shall, within 30 days of enrollment of a child age 12 months of age or older and under 5 years of age, require the child's parents or guardians to provide evidence of lead poisoning testing or a statement of refusal of such testing.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HCS/HB 906 (2023) and SCS/SB 507 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

SB109 - Modifies provisions relating to mining

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Bernskoetter (R)

Summary

CCS/HCS/SB 109 - The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to natural resources.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINING REVENUE FROM NATIONAL FOREST RESERVES

Under the act, eighty-five percent of the total revenue of mineral products extracted from national forest reserves shall be distributed to counties where mining occurs in proportion to the minerals extracted per year in each county where mining occurs. Fifteen percent of the total revenue of such mineral products shall be distributed equally between the counties where mining does not occur. The revenue allocated to each county shall be equally divided between the public schools and roads of such county. (Section 12.070)

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEYS FROM A SPECIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER TO CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The act provides that no money received by the Iron County School Fund from the specified administrative order issued by the Department of Natural Resources shall be included as part of the school district's local effort calculation. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall reimburse Iron County School District for the amount of any moneys that are or have been included in such school district's local effort. The Department of Natural Resources shall notify the Revisor of Statutes when such order is terminated as provided in the order. This provision shall expire on the last day of the fiscal year in which the Revisor receives such notification from the Department. This provision contains an emergency clause. (Section 163.024)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (202), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 948 & 915 (2023), and SCS/SB 481 (2023).

MODIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL MINERALS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Under current law, the Industrial Minerals Advisory Council has three members representing limestone quarry operators and one member each representing the clay mining, sandstone mining, sand and gravel mining, barite mining, and granite mining industries.

Under this act, there shall be eight representatives of the following industries, with no more than four appointees from any one industry: limestone quarry operators, granite mining, clay mining, sandstone mining, barite mining, other nonmetallic surface mining, or sand and gravel mining. (Section 256.710)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

FOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project, as described in the act, and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

This act is identical to provisions in SS/SB 265 (2023), SB 615 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

SUNSET FEE EXTENSION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The act extends the sunset date on certain geologic resources fees from December 31, 2025 to December 31, 2031. (Section 256.700)

The authority of the State Oil and Gas Council to revise the fee structure under the act shall expire on August 28, 2031, instead of August 28, 2025. If the Council's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, the fee structure in place at the time of expiration shall remain in place. (Section 259.080)

The act extends the fee on the sale of lead-acid batteries from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2029. (Section 260.262)

The act extends the fee on the sale of tires from December 31, 2025 to December 31, 2031. (Section 260.273)

The Hazardous Waste Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for hazardous waste generators shall extend from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, then the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Sections 260.380 and 260.475)

Currently, fees for the transportation of radioactive waste expire on August 28, 2024. This act extends the fees until August 28, 2030. (Section 260.392)

The Missouri Mining Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the Land Reclamation Act is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure under the act expires, then the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 444.768)

Under the act, the expiration date of fees for surface mining under the act shall be extended from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2030. (Section 444.772)

The Safe Drinking Water Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for customer service connections to a public water system is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 640.100)

The Air Conservation Commission's authority to revise the fee structure for certain air contaminants is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 643.079)

The Clean Water Commission's authority to revise the clean water fee structure is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 644.057)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), and substantially similar to SCS/SB 395 (2023).

REGULATION OF PRODUCTION OF MINERALS FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Under current law, every mine operator in the state is required to file with the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection and the Division of Taxation and Collection of the Department of Revenue a statement on forms to be prescribed and furnished in triplicate by the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection showing the total amount of minerals sold, shipped, or otherwise disposed of during the last preceding quarter-annual period. This act repeals the requirement that the statement forms be furnished in triplicate, requiring only a single form to be furnished.

This act changes the tonnage fees on various minerals which are mined or produced for commercial purposes. The act additionally adds rhyolite and cobalt to the list of minerals that are required to be assessed a tonnage fee.

The act allows the Director of the Division of Mine Inspection to announce a fee when any new mineral is mined in the state, provided the mineral is the chemical equivalent of a mineral specifically regulated pursuant to this act and the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission approves the addition.

Failure to pay a fee listed in this act within 30 days after the end of each quarter-annual period, may result in the imposition of a late fee equal to 10% of the unpaid amount. The Director may bring an action in the appropriate

circuit court to collect any unpaid fee, late fee, interest, or attorney's fees and costs incurred directly in fee collection. Such action may be brought in the circuit court of the county in which the mine is located, or in the circuit court of Cole County. (Section 293.030)

These provisions are identical to HB 1020 (2023), and substantially similar to SB 383 (2023).

REGULATORY ACTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The act provides that the Department of Natural Resources shall not take any permitting or regulatory action based solely on guidance that has not been promulgated as a regulation, unless such use of guidance is agreed to by the permittee or person subject to such regulatory action. (Section 640.023)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023) and SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023).

MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN SEVERABILITY PROVISIONS

This act modifies certain severability provisions. (Section 640.099)

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 1207 & 622 (2023).

EARTHEN BASINS

Under the act, the construction of any earthen basin to retain and settle non-toxic, non-metallic earthen materials such as soil, silt, and rock, is excluded from the construction permit requirement where such permit is required to construct, build, replace or make major modification to any point source or collection system designed to convey or discharge human sewage to waters in the state. (Section 644.051)

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), HCS/HB 1207 & 622 (2023), SCS/SB 266 (2023).

CLEAN WATER FEE STRUCTURE

The Clean Water Commission's authority to revise the clean water fee structure is extended from August 28, 2024 to August 28, 2030. If the Commission's authority to revise the fee structure expires, the existing fee structure at the time of the expiration shall remain in place. (Section 644.057)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 631 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), and substantially similar to SCS/SB 395 (2023).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

SB111 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of state employees

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Bernskoetter (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SB 111- Current law requires salaries of all elective and appointive officers and employees of the state to be paid out of the state treasury, in semimonthly or monthly installments as designated by the Commissioner of Administration. This act allows salaries to additionally be paid out once every two weeks.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 997 (2022), the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 2090 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 316 (2021), a provision in the perfected SB 78 (2021), and a provision in HCS/HBs 846 & 407 (2021).

This act also eliminates the Personnel Advisory Board and gives all duties and responsibilities previously held by the board to the Director of the Personnel Division and the Commissioner of Administration. The act additionally makes the position of Director of the Personnel Division appointed by the Commissioner of Administration. The Director may be removed by the Commissioner for no reason or any reason not prohibited by law.

This provision is identical to SB 110 (2023), SB 996 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 997 (2022), and provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 2090 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2023 (2022).

The act makes modifications to changes to pay plans for employees of the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP). Under current law, any change in the pay plan shall be made on a uniform statewide basis and no employee in a position subject to the State Personnel Law shall receive more or less compensation than another employee solely

because of the geographical area in which the employee lives or works. This act exempts employees of the MSHP from the prohibition on the consideration of geographical change.

SCOTT SVAGERA

HA 1 - REPEALS THE WORDS "UPON IT" IN SECTION 36.060.1.

SB116 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of the dead

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SB 116 - This act repeals provisions of law relating to the notification of death filed by a funeral director with the local registrar authorizing final disposition. Additionally, this act permits funeral directors to affix a tag containing identifying information of the deceased to a container placed in the casket.

This act repeals provisions of law relating to the transportation of dead bodies and requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to issue regulations governing such transportation on common carriers in Missouri.

This act repeals provisions of law requiring any cemetery owner or operator moving a properly buried or interred body for transportation outside the cemetery to, prior to disinterment, notify the closest known living relative of the move.

Current law provides a list, in the order of priority, of next-of-kin who have the right to control the disposition of a dead human body. This act provides that the surviving spouse shall not be considered as next-of-kin if an action for dissolution of marriage has been filed and is pending in a court of competent jurisdiction. Additionally, the next-of-kin of a deceased person may delegate the final disposition of the deceased to an agent through a power of attorney.

Under this act, an individual with a superior claim to the disposition of the deceased may be notified in person or by written notice with delivery confirmation, rather than "personally served with written notice", by a person with an inferior claim who has the desire to exercise the right to control the final disposition of the deceased.

Currently, all data providers in the death registration process shall be required to use the electronic death registration system, with exceptions. This act repeals provisions of current law permitting a funeral director to enter data into the electronic death registration system and presenting the signed cause of death certificate to the local registrar if the person or entity certifying the cause of death is not part of the electronic system, as well as repeals provisions permitting the state registrar to adopt pilot programs until the electronic death registration system is certified.

Currently, a certified copy of a death record by a local registrar can only be issued within 24 hours of receipt of the record by the local registrar, including computer generated certifications of death records. Under this act, a certified copy of a death record can only be issued after acceptance and registration with the state registrar.

Provisions of this act are identical to SB 421 (2023), HB 2163 (2022), and a provision in SB 1070 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

SB127 - Enacts provisions relating to the designation of infrastructure

Sponsor

Sen. Holly Thompson Rehder (R)

Summary

CCS/SS/SCS/SB 127 - This act enacts provisions relating to the designation of infrastructure.

GERMAN HERITAGE CORRIDOR (Section 226.1150)

This act adds Perry County to the region designated as the "German Heritage Corridor of Missouri".

This provision is identical to HB 200 (2023).

STARS AND STRIPES HISTORIC REGION OF MISSOURI (Section 226.1160)

This act establishes the "Stars and Stripes Historic Region of Missouri". The Department of Transportation may place suitable markings and informational signs within the region, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

This act is similar to SB 139 (2023), SB 849 (2022), and HCS/HB 1562 (2022).

FEES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNATIONS (Sections 227.296, 227.297, and 227.299)

This act establishes the "FA Paul Akers Jr and LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Sign Funding Act". The act provides that beginning August 28, 2023, all costs associated with the designation of bridges or highways honoring deceased Missouri veterans who died in the line of duty, Missouri members of the Armed Forces who are missing in action, deceased Missouri law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty, or deceased Missouri firefighters who died in the line of duty shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are similar to HCS/HBs 882 & 518 (2023) and provisions in HCS/HB 805 (2023).

MARINE LCPL JARED SCHMITZ MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.441)

This act specifies that the signs designating "Marine LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Bridge" in St. Charles County shall be placed along Interstate 70 as close to the bridge as practicable.

OFFICER BLAKE SNYDER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.539)

This act modifies the portion of State Highway 30 in St. Louis County designated as "Officer Blake Snyder Memorial Highway".

REV DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.798)

This act designates the "Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Highway" in Poplar Bluff in Butler County.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1035 (2023).

DON WELGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.818)

This act designates the Missouri portion of the new bridge on State Highway 51 crossing over the Mississippi River in Perry County to the Missouri/Illinois state line as the "Don Welge Memorial Bridge".

The act directs the Missouri Department of Transportation to collaborate with the Illinois Department of Transportation in establishing and maintaining signs designating the bridge, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

These provisions are similar to HB 487 (2023).

POLICE SGT HERSCHEL TURNER JR MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.819)

This act designates the "Police SGT Herschel Turner Jr Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis County.

This provision is identical to HB 67 (2023).

JAMES W BROOKS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.820)

This act designates "James W Brooks Memorial Highway" in St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

This provision is identical to SB 216 (2023).

SGT JAMES L SHIPLEY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.821)

This act designates the "SGT James L Shipley Memorial Highway" in Moniteau County.

This provision is identical to HB 44 (2023).

REPRESENTATIVE TOM HANNEGAN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.823)

This act designates the "Representative Tom Hannegan Memorial Highway" in St. Charles County.

This provision is identical to HB 94 (2023).

POLICE OFFICER BLAIZE MADRID-EVANS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.824)

This act designates the "Police Officer Blaize Madrid-Evans Memorial Highway" in Jackson County.

This provision is identical to HB 746 (2023).

DET. ANTONIO VALENTINE MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.825)

This act designates the "Det. Antonio Valentine Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis and Jefferson Counties.

This provision is identical to HB 528 (2023).

CPL BEN COOPER MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.826)

This act designates the "CPL Ben Cooper Memorial Bridge" in Newton County.

This provision is identical to SB 518 (2023) and HB 547 (2023).

OFFICER TIMOTHY NIELSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.827)

This act designates the "Officer Timothy Nielson Memorial Bridge" in Newton County.

This provision is identical to HB 1021 (2023).

CPL HOMER HOOVER SCHULTZ MEMORIAL PARKWAY (Section 227.828)

This act designates the "CPL Homer Hoover Schultz Memorial Highway" in Pulaski County.

This provision is identical to HB 1055 (2023).

JOHN WALTER BASYE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.829)

This act designates the portion of Business Highway 61 in Pike County from its intersection with Airport Road continuing south to its intersection with Missouri Route 161 as "John Walter Basye Memorial Highway".

OFFICER WALTER W FARROW MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.831)

This act designates the portion of State Highway A from State Highway 42 continuing west to Boeckman Bridge Road in Miller County the "Officer Walter W Farrow Memorial Highway".

This provision is similar to HB 1166 (2023).

SAM SANTHUFF MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.832)

This act designates the portion of State Highway F from Gaylord Drive continuing east to Westminster Avenue in the City of Fulton in Callaway County the "Sam Santhuff Memorial Highway".

ETHEL HEDGEMON LYLE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.835)

This act designates the portion of Interstate 70 from the Tenth Street ramp to Interstate 70 continuing west to Salisbury Street in the City of St. Louis as "Ethel Hedgemon Lyle Memorial Highway".

KAITLYN ANDERSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.836)

This act designates the bridge on Telegraph Road passing over Interstate 255 in St. Louis County the "Kaitlyn Anderson Memorial Bridge".

OFFICER DANIEL VASQUEZ MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.837)

This act designates the portion of State Highway 210 from CST Diamond Parkway continuing east to CST Choteau Trafficway in Clay County as "Officer Daniel Vasquez Memorial Highway".

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SB138 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture

Sponsor

Sen. Karla Eslinger (R)

Summary

HS/HCS/SS/SB 138 - This act modifies and creates new provisions relating to agriculture.

STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM

This act repeals provisions relating to the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1927" and the "Missouri Coordinate System of 1983" and creates the "Missouri State Plane Coordinate System". The system may have one or more projection zone layers. Each layer shall:

- Be covered by geodetically reference mapping projections adopted and supported by the Nation Geodetic Survey;
- Be identified by the geodetic datum; and
- Remain uniquely and consistently defined throughout its implementation within a particular layer.

This act modifies provisions relating to coordinate distances and measurement values as provided in the act. This act shall not be construed to prohibit the appropriate use of other geodetic reference networks. (Sections 60.401 to 60.510)

This provision is identical to provisions SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 403 (2023), SB 1026 (2022) and to provisions in HB 2364 (2022), similar to provisions in HCS/HB 47 & 638 (2023).

WATERWAYS AND PORTS TRUST FUND

This act establishes the "Waterways and Ports Trust Fund". The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to it by the General Assembly, and may also receive money from federal, private, or other sources.

Moneys in the fund shall be withdrawn only upon appropriation by the General Assembly, to be administered by the Highways and Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation, for the purposes of developing a statewide plan for waterborne commerce and reviewing plans of local or regional port authorities for major public capital improvements to encourage coordination with the statewide plan.

The act specifies eligibility requirements for a project to be eligible to receive an appropriation from the fund.

This act shall terminate on August 28, 2033, pending the discharge of moneys from the fund. The fund shall be dissolved on December 31, 2033, with the unencumbered balance being transferred to the General Revenue Fund. (Section 68.080)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 265 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in HB 476 (2023) and HB 491 (2023).

TAX CREDIT FOR ETHANOL BLEND AND BIODIESEL FUEL

Current law authorizes a tax credit for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, for the sale of higher ethanol blend fuel and biodiesel fuel and for the production of biodiesel fuel. This act provides that any taxpayer with a tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2023, but ending during the 2023 calendar year shall be allowed a tax credit for the amount of fuel sold or produced during the portion of such tax year that occurs during the 2023 calendar year.

Additionally, current law authorizing a tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuel limits the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year to \$4 million. This act increases such annual limit to \$5.5 million and removes a provision requiring the Department of Revenue to apportion tax credits among biodiesel producers applying for such tax credits.

Finally, a provision of current law authorizing any unused amounts of tax credits for the production of biodiesel fuel to be authorized as tax credits for the sale of biodiesel blend, and vice versa, is repealed. (Sections 135.772, 135.775, 135.778)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 92 (2023), SS/SB 519 (2023) and HCS/HB 925 (2023).

BUSINESS INCOME DEDUCTION

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction for a percentage of a taxpayer's business deduction from certain combined sources. This act adds the total combined profit as reported on an IRS Schedule F form and Form 4835. (Section 143.022)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), HS/HCS/HB 356 (2023), and HCS/HB 1023 (2023).

TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN FARMERS

This act authorizes an income tax deduction for farm owners who sell, lease, or participate in a crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, as such terms are defined in the act.

The amount of the deduction shall be equal to 1) the portion of capital gains received from the sale of farmland to a beginning farmer, as described in the act; 2) the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of farmland to a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year; and 3) the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement with a beginning farmer, not to exceed \$25,000 in a tax year. (Section 143.121)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), substantially similar to provisions in SB 618 (2023), SB 588 (2023), SB 548 (2023), SB 498 (2023), SB 452 (2023), and similar to HCS/HB 1023 (2023), SB 278 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 100 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 25 (2023), a provision in HB 1375 (2023), HB 1126 (2023), and HCS/HB 1076 (2023).

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING MODIFICATION OF FEE STRUCTURES

The act repeals certain provisions related to egg sales and licensing, metrology, and propane fees.

This act repeals the current annual licensing fees of eggs within the Department of Agriculture and creates provisions regarding the fee amounts of certain licenses relating to the sale of eggs. The Director of the Department of Agriculture shall have the authority to assess egg licensing fees as described in the act. (Sections 196.311 and 196.316)

Under the act, the testing fee of liquefied petroleum meters shall not exceed \$400, instead of \$75. The act repeals a provision relating to such testing fees. The total expenses related to metrology calibrations shall not exceed \$500 per calibration, instead of \$125. (Sections 323.100, 413.225)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 467 (2023), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 613 (2023), SCS/HCS/HB 779 (2023), SB 335 (2023).

FLOOD RESILIENCY ACT

This act creates "Flood Resiliency Act" and the "Flood Resiliency Program" for the purpose of increasing flood resiliency along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries and improving statewide flood forecasting and monitoring ability.

The state of Missouri may participate with a political subdivision in the development, construction, or renovation of a flood resiliency project, as defined in the act, if the political subdivision has a plan for such project which has been submitted to and approved by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources. Alternatively, the state may promote such project or initiate its own plan for such project. Such plan shall include a description of the flood resiliency project, as described in the act, and the Director shall approve such a project subject to certain conditions as described in the act. Political subdivisions with approved flood resiliency projects and their partners may receive funds from public and private sources, including the newly created Flood Resiliency Improvement Fund, for the purpose of implementing such projects under the act. (Section 256.800)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 615 (2023), a provision in SS/SB 265 (2023), HB 1242 (2023), HB 2617 (2022) and similar to SB 984 (2022).

MISSOURI HARDWOOD PRODUCT PROMOTION FUND

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to promote Missouri hardwood forest products and educate the public on the value and benefit of such products.

This act creates the "Missouri Hardwood Forest Product Promotion Fund". Money in the fund shall be used to promote and educate about Missouri hardwood forest products.

This act shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date of the act unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 262.911)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 138 (2023), HB 1096 (2023).

PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

This act modifies the effective date of the enactment, repeal, and re-enactment of certain provisions relating to pesticide certification and training from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025. (Section 281.102)

This provision is identical to SB 570 (2023), HCS/HB 467 (2023), HB 1022 (2023).

LOG TRUCK REQUIREMENTS

This act modifies the requirements of log trucks to have a total weight of up to 109,600 lbs., instead of 105,000 lbs. (Section 304.180)

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023).

VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

This act modifies provisions relating to the Large Animal Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program.

Under the act, the Missouri Department of Agriculture shall not grant repayment for more than twelve veterinarians each year, instead of six.

The act renames the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program" to the "Dr. Merrill Townley and Dr. Dan Brown Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program".

The act expands the sources of funding for the Program to include any private grant, gift, donation, device, or bequest of moneys, funds, real or personal property, or other assets.

Under the act, a qualified applicant may receive financial assistance under the Program up to thirty thousand dollars for each academic year, instead of twenty thousand dollars, provided that the cumulative total shall not exceed one hundred twenty thousand dollars per qualified applicant, instead of eighty thousand dollars.

The act provides that up to twelve, instead of six, qualified applicants per academic year may be awarded loans under the Program. The Department may increase the number of qualified applicants above twelve that may be awarded such loans per academic year if the amount of any additional moneys received from private contributions or other assets deposited in the Veterinary Student Loan Payment Fund allows the full funding of such increase in the number of applicants.

Finally, under the act, for each year of qualified employment that each individual contracts to serve in an area of defined need, the Department shall forgive up to thirty thousand dollars with accrued interest, instead of twenty thousand dollars, as provided under the act. (Sections 340.341, 340.345, 340.381, 340.384, 340.387)

These provisions are identical to SS/HB 202 (2023), provisions in TAT/SB/SCS/HCS/HB 417 (2023), and substantially similar to provisions in HB 403 (2023) and SB 529 (2023).

REPEALS CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO HEMP

This act repeals provisions relating to regulation of industrial hemp. (Sections 195.203 to 195.773)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 209 (2023).

Additionally, this act repeals current law authorizing the cultivation, possession, and use of hemp extract for treatment of intractable epilepsy. (Section 261.265)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 202 (2023), SB 546 (2023), and HB 644 (2023).
JULIA SHEVELEVA

SB139 - Establishes the "Stars and Stripes Historic Region of Missouri"

Sponsor

Sen. Jason Bean (R)

Summary

SS/SB 139 - This act establishes the "Stars and Stripes Historic Region of Missouri". The Department of Transportation may place suitable markings and informational signs within the region, with the costs to be paid by private donation.

This act is similar to SB 849 (2022) and similar to HCS/HB 1562 (2022).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

HA 1 - DESIGNATES THE HAWKEN RIFLE AS THE STATE RIFLE

HA 2 - CHANGES THE TITLE OF THE ACT FROM "DESIGNATION OF A HISTORIC REGION" TO "STATE DESIGNATIONS"

HA 3 - DESIGNATES JANUARY OF EACH YEAR AS "STATE LEGISLATOR REMEMBRANCE MONTH"

HA 4 - DESIGNATES THE CITY OF PIEDMONT AND WAYNE COUNTY AS THE "UFO CAPITALS OF MISSOURI"

HA 5 - DESIGNATES "MAJOR LEE BERRA MEMORIAL HIGHWAY"

HA 6 - DESIGNATES MARCH 26 OF EACH YEAR AS "PEDIATRIC ACUTE-ONSET NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SYNDROME (PANS)/PEDIATRIC AUTOIMMUNE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISORDER ASSOCIATED WITH STREPTOCOCCUS (PANDAS) AWARENESS DAY"

HA 7 - REQUIRES THE GOVERNOR TO ANNUALLY ISSUE A PROCLAMATION SETTING APART THE FIRST WEEK OF MARCH AS "SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATH (STEM) WEEK" WEEK RATHER THAN "MATH, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY, AND SCIENCE (METS) WEEK"

HA 8 - SPECIFIES THAT BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2024, IN ORDER FOR A DAY TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN HONOR OF A DECEASED INDIVIDUAL, THE INDIVIDUAL SHALL BE DECEASED FOR AT LEAST 3 YEARS, OR AT LEAST 1 YEAR IF THE INDIVIDUAL WAS KILLED IN COMBAT AS ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY OR KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY AS A FIRST RESPONDER

HA 1 to HA 8 - ENACTS THE "FA PAUL AKERS JR AND LCPL JARED SCHMITZ MEMORIAL SIGN FUNDING ACT", SPECIFYING THAT NO FEES SHALL BE ASSESSED FOR CERTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNATIONS, AND THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHALL PAY THE ASSOCIATED COSTS

HA 9 - DESIGNATES APRIL 16 OF EACH YEAR AS "BAKER SERVICE APPRECIATION DAY"

HA 10 - WITHDRAWN

HA 11 - DESIGNATES PROVEL CHEESE AS THE OFFICIAL STATE CHEESE

HA 1 to HA 11 - DESIGNATES APRIL 22 OF EACH YEAR AS "MISSOURI BLACK BEAR AWARENESS DAY"; DESIGNATES PROVEL CHEESE AS THE OFFICIAL STATE CHEESE

HA 2 to HA 11 - DESIGNATES THE CITY OF WAVERLY AS THE "APPLE CAPITAL OF MISSOURI"; DESIGNATES THE CITY OF CONCORDIA AS THE "PATRIOTIC MURAL CITY OF MISSOURI"

HA 3 to HA 11 - WITHDRAWN

HA 12 - ADDS PERRY COUNTY TO THE "GERMAN HERITAGE CORRIDOR OF MISSOURI"

HA 1 to HA 12 - DESIGNATES THE "DON WELGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE"

HA 13 - DESIGNATES JANUARY 16 OF EACH YEAR AS "ALBERT PUJOLS DAY"; DESIGNATES MAY 3 OF EACH YEAR AS "SHELLEY V. KRAEMER DAY"; DESIGNATES NOVEMBER 23 OF EACH YEAR AS "K.C. WOLF DAY"; DESIGNATES MARCH 19 AS "LLOYD GAINES DAY"

HA 1 to HA 13 - DESIGNATES DECEMBER 1 AS "FREEMAN BOSLEY, SR. DAY"

HA 2 to HA 13 - DESIGNATES THE MONTH OF MAY AS "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH"

HA 14 - DESIGNATES THE FIRST SATURDAY OF OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR AS "BREAST CANCER AWARENESS DAY"; DESIGNATES THE THIRD SATURDAY OF OCTOBER FOR EACH YEAR AS "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY"

HA 15 - DESIGNATES JUNE 12 OF EACH YEAR AS "WOMEN VETERANS APPRECIATION DAY"

HA 16 - CHANGES A REFERENCE TO "NATIONAL GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY" TO "MISSOURI GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS WEEK"; CHANGES A REFERENCE TO "POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AWARENESS DAY IN MISSOURI" TO "POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AWARENESS MONTH IN MISSOURI"; DESIGNATES THE FIRST SUNDAY IN AUGUST EACH YEAR AS "PENNYTOWN DAY"

SB157 - Modifies provisions relating to professions requiring licensure

Sponsor

Sen. Rusty Black (R)

Summary

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 157 - This act modifies several provisions relating to the professions requiring licensure, including: (1) opioid overdoses; (2) health professional loans and grants; (3) advance health care directives; (4) death certificates; (5) advanced practice registered nurses; (6) prescription labeling requirements; (7) pesticide certification and training; (8) tattooing; (9) animal chiropractic practitioners; (10) assistant physicians; (11) the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact; (12) physical therapists; (13) physician assistants; (14) professional counselors; (15) social workers; (16) the administration of medications by pharmacists; and (17) nursing home administrators.

OPIOID OVERDOSES (Sections 190.255 and 195.206)

Currently, qualified first responders may obtain and administer naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. This act allows first responders to obtain and administer any drug or device approved by the FDA to block the effects of an opioid overdose. Licensed drug distributors or pharmacies may sell such drugs or devices to first responders for this purpose.

Under current law, state or local law enforcement agency staff members are required to act under the directives and protocols of a medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance service in order to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. Under this act, state or local law enforcement agency staff members would not need to act under such directives and protocols to administer naloxone or similar drugs or devices.

This act modifies the definition of "opioid antagonist" in a statute relating to standing orders for opioid antagonists. Currently, opioid antagonists are defined as naloxone hydrochloride and this act adds any other drug or device approved by the FDA that blocks the effect of an opioid overdose.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HBs 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LOANS AND GRANTS (Sections 191.430-191.450, 191.592, 191.600, 191.828, 191.831, 335.203, and 335.205 and the repeal of Sections 191.500-191.550 and 335.212-335.257)

This act repeals current law relating to student loans for certain health professional students and establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program". Under this program, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall provide forgivable loans in order to repay existing loans for eligible educational expenses for health professional students.

The Director of the Department shall have the discretion to select the health professionals who are eligible for the forgivable loans in accordance with the greatest need in the best interest of the public. Individuals receiving loans under this program shall agree to serve at least 2 years in an area of defined need as a condition of receipt of the funds, among other criteria that must be met as delineated in the act. An individual who fails to uphold the loan agreement shall be liable for the amount paid to the individual by the Department under this program. Furthermore, if an individual breaches a written contract executed pursuant to this provision by failing to begin or complete his or her service obligation, the state shall be entitled to recover from such person an amount equal to:

· The total amount of the loan awarded by the Department or, if the Department had already awarded partial forgiveness at the time of the breach, the amount of the loan not yet forgiven;

· The interest on the amount that would be payable if at the time the loan was awarded it was a loan bearing interest at the maximum prevailing rate as determined by the Treasurer of the United States;

· An amount equal to any damages incurred by the Department as a result of the breach; and

· Any legal fees or associated costs incurred by the Department or the state of Missouri in the collection of damages.

The act additionally creates the Health Professional Loan Incentive Fund for the purpose of allowing the Department to provide loans under this provision. The fund will consist of funds appropriated to it by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 106 (2023), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), and HB 542 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 555 (2023).

This act establishes a medical residency grant program to award grants, subject to appropriation, for eligible entities for the purpose of establishing and funding new general primary care and psychiatry medical residency positions in Missouri and continuing the funding of the new positions for the duration of the residency. Funding shall be available for 3 years for residency positions in family medicine, general internal medicine, and general pediatrics. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall establish criteria for the grants as described in the act and report on the program to the General Assembly.

This provision expires on January 1, 2038.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and HCS/HB 1162 (2023).

The act modifies the Nursing Education Incentive Program. Under current law, grant awards made under the program are limited to \$150,000. This act repeals that limit. Additionally, the State Board of Nursing is required to collect, at the time of any license application or license renewal application, a Nursing Education Incentive Program surcharge from each person licensed or relicensed as a nurse under Missouri law. Such surcharge shall be equal to \$1 for practical nurses and \$5 for registered professional nurses.

The act repeals the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023), SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and HB 775 (2023).

ADVANCE HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVES (Section 1 and the repeal of Section 192.530 as enacted by the TATFP SS/HB 402)

This act repeals a provision of law relating to voluntary nonopioid directives as enacted by the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023).

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to include on its website an advance health care directive form and directions for completing such form, as described in the act.

DEATH CERTIFICATES (Section 193.145 and 193.265)

Currently, all data providers in the death registration process shall be required to use the electronic death registration system, with exceptions. This act repeals provisions of current law permitting a funeral director to enter data into the electronic death registration system and presenting the signed cause of death certificate to the local registrar if the person or entity certifying the cause of death is not part of the electronic system, as well as repeals provisions permitting the state registrar to adopt pilot programs until the electronic death registration system is certified.

Currently, a certified copy of a death record by a local registrar can only be issued within 24 hours of receipt of the record by the local registrar, including computer generated certifications of death records. Under this act, a certified copy of a death record can only be issued after acceptance and registration with the state registrar.

These provisions are identical to provisions of HCS/SS/SB 116 (2023).

ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES (Sections 195.070, 334.104, 335.016, 335.019, 335.036, 335.046, 335.051, 335.056, 335.076, 335.086, and 335.175)

This act modifies licensing and collaborative practice arrangements for advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). Under this act, an APRN may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients, as described in the act. Additionally, collaborative practice arrangements between the APRN and the collaborating physician may waive geographic proximity requirements, as described in the act, including when the arrangement outlines the use of telehealth and when the APRN is providing services in a correctional center. Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the APRN for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

Currently, an APRN shall practice with the collaborating physician continuously present for a one-month period when entering into an arrangement with the physician. This act waives that requirement when a primary care or behavioral health physician enters into an arrangement with a primary care or behavioral health APRN, the physician is new to the patient population, and the APRN is familiar with the patient population.

Currently, a nurse may be licensed to practice professional or practical nursing. This act adds a license to practice advanced practice nursing and modifies the definitions of APRN and the practice of professional nursing. Additionally, this act specifies the requirements for the advanced practice nursing license, including the requirement that an applicant first hold a current registered professional nurse license, and have completed certain graduate-level

programs and certifications, or hold a document of recognition to practice as an APRN that is current as of August 28, 2023. License renewals for APRN licenses and registered professional nurse licenses shall occur at the same time and failure to renew and maintain the registered professional nurse license or failure to provide evidence of an active required certification shall result in the expiration of the APRN license. This act further modifies the names of the specific certifying organizations for nursing specialties.

Under this act, the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall make information publicly available about which physicians and other health care providers have entered into collaborative practice arrangements.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023), substantially similar to SCS/SB 79 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1578 (2022) and HB 693 (2019).

PRESCRIPTION LABELING REQUIREMENTS (Sections 195.100 and 334.735)

Currently, the name of the collaborating physician for an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant shall be included on any label of a controlled substance sold or dispensed by a pharmacist. This act repeals this requirement and only the name of the prescribing health care provider is needed.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 402 (2023), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023), and SB 551 (2023).

PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING (Section 281.102)

This act extends the effective date for implementation of certain provisions relating to pesticide certification and training from January 1, 2024 to January 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to SB 570 (2023).

TATTOOING (Section 324.520)

This act modifies the laws regulating tattooing in Missouri by modifying the definition of tattooing to include the insertion of ink with the aid of needles or blades using hand-held or machine-powered instruments, as well as including marks made for cosmetic, scar coverage, or other corrective purposes on the face or body of another by the insertion of a pigment, ink, or both under the skin with the aid of needles.

This provision is identical to HCS/HBs 45 & 1066 (2023) and similar to SB 605 (2023).

ANIMAL CHIROPRACTIC PRACTITIONERS (Sections 331.020, 331.060, and 340.200-240.222)

This act allows animal chiropractic practitioners to engage in the practice of animal chiropractic without being licensed or regulated as a veterinarian. An "animal chiropractic practitioner" is defined in the act as either a licensed veterinarian or an individual who is licensed by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, who is certified by a veterinary chiropractic association, who has graduated from a certification course in animal chiropractic with at least 210 hours of instruction, and whose practice shall be regulated by the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Animal

chiropractic practitioners shall not engage in the practice of animal chiropractic without a patient referral from a licensed veterinarian with a current veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 471 (2023) and HCS/HB 88 (2023).

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Section 334.036)

Currently, a requirement for licensure as an assistant physician is that the applicant must be a graduate of any medical school. This act provides that the applicant must be a graduate of a medical school accredited by certain organizations listed in the act. This act repeals a provision of law that authorizes an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement in any pilot project areas established in which assistant physicians may practice.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 402 (2023) and SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023) and substantially similar to SS#2/SCS/SB 938 (2022).

INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT (Sections 334.043 and 334.1600-334.1720)

This act modifies provisions relating to physician licensure reciprocity. Under this act, those applicants for licensure who are licensed in another state, territory, or branch or unit of the military for at least one year may submit to the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts an application and proof of current licensure. The Board shall, within 6 months of receipt of the application, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure in this state as described in the act, but may require the applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of Missouri. In the case of an applicant who is a nonresident or resident military spouse, the Board shall waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure within 30 days of receipt of the application.

Additionally, this act adopts the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to strengthen access to health care and streamline the licensure process. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a physician license to obtain or retain a license in the state of principal residence and meet that state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable laws. Physicians seeking to practice in member states shall obtain an expedited license with the board of the principal state and register to receive a license with a member state. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state. An expedited license shall be terminated if the physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions of HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 393 (2023).

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.100, 334.506, and 334.613)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of physical therapy. Under this act, physical therapists with a doctorate of physical therapy or 5 years of clinical experience may evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient without a prescription or referral from an approved health care provider. Physical therapists may provide certain educational

information, fitness or wellness programs, screenings, and consultations without a prescription or referral regardless of whether a patient is symptomatic.

This act repeals provisions limiting the ability of a physical therapist to examine and treat certain conditions or injuries without a prescription or referral. Under this act, physical therapists shall refer to an approved health care provider patients with certain conditions, including those with conditions beyond the scope of practice of physical therapy, as well as any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement within ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

A physical therapist shall consult with an approved health care provider after ten visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, before continuing physical therapy if a patient's condition has improved and the physical therapist believes that continued physical therapy is reasonable and necessary. The physical therapist shall provide the provider certain information specified in the act during such consultation and continued physical therapy shall proceed in accordance with input from the provider. The physical therapist shall notify the provider of continuing physical therapy every 10 visits or 30 days unless the provider directs otherwise. This provision shall not apply to physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals under 21.

This act allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist for evaluating or treating a patient in a manner inconsistent with provisions of the act and existing law governing the scope of practice for physical therapists, rather than allowing the Board to file a complaint for practicing or offering to practice independent of a prescription and the direction of certain health care providers listed in current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions of SS/HCS/HBs 115 & 99 (2023) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 51 (2023), HB 1555 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SB 330 (2021).

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Sections 334.735 and 334.747)

This act authorizes a collaborative practice arrangement between a physician assistant and a physician to delegate prescriptive authority to physician assistant for Schedule II controlled substances for hospice patients and limits prescriptions for Schedule III narcotics to a 5-day supply without refill, as described in the act.

Collaborating physicians or designated physicians shall be present with the physician assistant for sufficient periods of time, at least once every two weeks, to participate in chart reviews and supervision.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 402 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023).

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS (Sections 337.510 and 337.550)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Committee for Professional Counselors, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the tenth member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 2749 (2022).

SOCIAL WORKERS (Sections 337.615, 337.644, 337.665, 337.1000-337.1075)

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for clinical social workers, master social workers, and baccalaureate social workers. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the State Committee for Social Workers, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act adopts the "Social Work Licensure Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed regulated social workers with the goal of improving public access to competent social work services. The compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant for a social work license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Social Work Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 70 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 670 (2023).

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS BY PHARMACISTS (Sections 338.010 and 338.012)

This act modifies several provisions relating to the administration of medications by pharmacists. First, this act modifies the definition of a medication therapeutic plan by repealing language defining it by the prescription order so long as the prescription order is specific to each patient for care by a pharmacist. This act also repeals language from current law defining the practice of pharmacy as including the administration of specific vaccines by written physician protocol for specific patients and adds language defining the practice of pharmacy as including the ordering and administering of certain FDA-approved or authorized vaccines to persons at least 7 years of age or the CDC-approved age, whichever is older, pursuant to rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts or rules promulgated under a state of emergency.

Under current law, any pharmacist who accepts a prescription order for a medication therapeutic plan shall have a written protocol from the referring physician. This act repeals this provision and permits a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority to provide medication therapy services pursuant to a written physician protocol to patients with an established physician-patient relationship with the protocol physician.

Under this act, a licensed pharmacist may order and administer vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA to address a public health need, as authorized by the state or federal government, during a state or federally-declared public health emergency.

Finally, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority may provide influenza, group A streptococcus, and COVID-19 medication therapy services pursuant to a statewide standing order issued by the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or a physician licensed by the Department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 45 & 90 (2023) and SS/SCS/SB 41 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2452 (2022), SB 1126 (2022), and HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS (Sections 344.045, 344.055, and 344.102)

Under this act, the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators shall establish a procedure for receiving and handling complaints concerning its licensees' professional practices, as described in the act. No complaint, investigatory report, or information received from any sources shall be disclosed prior to review by the Board. The Board may disclose complaints, completed investigatory reports, and certain information for purposes specified in the act.

Under this act, all educational transcripts, test scores, complaints, investigatory reports, and information pertaining to applicants or licensees shall be confidential and not disclosed to the public, except with the written consent of the person whose records are involved, except as otherwise specified.

Finally, no person shall practice as a nursing home administrator if his or her license is revoked or expired.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 773 (2023) and a provision in HCS/HBs 45 & 1066 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

SB167 - Specifies the means by which a medical examiner's certificate may be provided to the state when applying for a commercial driver's license or instruction permit

Sponsor

Sen. Ben Brown (R)

Summary

SS/SCS/SBs 167 & 171 - This act specifies that medical examiner's certificates for commercial driver's licenses or instruction permits may be provided to the state by mail, fax, or E-mail, in addition to the means currently available. ERIC VANDER WEERD

SB186 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Sponsor

Sen. Justin Brown (R)

Summary

CCS/HCS/SB 186 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

OFFICE OF CHILD ADVOCATE (Section 37.725)

Currently, the identity of a complainant or recipient shall not be disclosed by the Office of Child Advocate unless they or their legal representative consents or a court orders the disclosure. This act requires disclosure of such identities if requested by law enforcement as part of an investigation.

This provision is identical to SB 249 (2023) and to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

FEES TO HIGHWAY PATROL (Section 43.253)

This act provides that a minimum fee of \$6 may be charged by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for any request where there are allowable fees of less than \$6. Such \$6 fee shall be in place of any allowable fee of less than \$6.

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol may increase the minimum fee by not more than \$1 every other year following August 28, 2024. The minimum fee shall not exceed \$10.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 28 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 761 (2022), SB 429 (2021), and HB 2083 (2022).

MISSING CHILDREN (Sections 43.400, 43.401, & 210.795)

This act modifies the definition of a "missing child" in the context of law enforcement searches of missing children to include persons under 18 years of age, foster children regardless of age, emancipated minors, homeless youth, or unaccompanied minors. Any agency, placement provider, including the Children's Division, parent, or guardian, with the care and custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law enforcement agency within 2 hours of determining the child to be missing. The law enforcement agency shall immediately submit information on the missing child to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the complaint. The missing child's entry shall not be removed from any database or system until the child is found or the case is closed.

In the case of a child in the custody of the state who is determined to be missing, the child's case manager shall maintain information on the report and continue making contact with the child's family, juvenile officer, and guardian ad litem, among others. The case manager shall continue to contact law enforcement, as described in the act, and make quarterly reports to the court as to the child's status and efforts to locate the child. The Division shall not petition the court for a release of jurisdiction for the child or stop searching for the child while the child is missing until the child reaches 21.

The Division shall develop protocols for conducting ongoing searches for children missing from care, as well as implement preventative measures to identify and mitigate risks to children who are at increased risk of running away, disappearing, or experiencing trafficking. The Division shall ensure that each child in the care and custody of the Division has an updated photograph in the child's record.

Any employee or contractor with the Division, service providers contracted by the Division, child welfare agencies, other state agencies, or schools shall, upon becoming aware that an emancipated minor or homeless youth is missing, inform the appropriate law enforcement agency and NCMEC within 24 hours.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 646 (2023).

MISSOURI RAP BACK PROGRAM (Sections 43.539 & 43.540)

Under current law, an entity participating in the Missouri Rap Back Program may request a person's updated criminal history record if the person has previously had a Missouri and national criminal record review within the previous six years. This act repeals the six year requirement.

This provision is identical to SB 264 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181, et al (2023).

COURT FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS (Sections 57.280 & 488.435)

Currently, sheriffs and persons specially appointed to serve any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court shall receive \$10 for each service, which the county treasurer shall make payable to the State Treasurer who shall then deposit into the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

This act provides that the court clerk shall collect \$10 as a court cost for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court when any person other than a sheriff is specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds from the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund. The State Treasurer shall then deposit the funds into the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

This provision is identical to provisions in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 776 (2020).

SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT FUND (Sections 57.952, 57.961, 57.967, & 57.991)

Currently, neither the General Assembly nor the governing body of a county shall appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. This act provides that the General Assembly and the governing body of a county may appropriate funds for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Additionally, the Board of the Sheriffs' Retirement System may accept gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from public or private sources for the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund.

Furthermore, this act provides that each person who is a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System on or after January 1, 2024, shall be required to contribute five percent of his or her pay. Each county shall make the payroll deductions for member contributions from the same source of funds used for payment of compensation to the members and shall transmit such moneys to the Board for deposit in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The deductions shall not reduce the member's pay for purposes of computing benefits. When paid to the Sheriffs' Retirement System, each of the contributions shall be credited to the member from whose compensation the contributions were deducted. Additionally, the contributions shall be treated as employee contributions for purposes of federal income tax purposes.

Furthermore, this act provides that a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions, which shall be paid after 90 days from the later of the date of termination or the date of request. This act also provides that the normal annuity provided to a retired member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall not be less than \$1,000 per month.

Currently, the benefits provided by the Sheriffs' Retirement System shall in no way affect the eligibility for retirement benefits from the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") or any other local government retirement or pension system, or in any way have the effect of reducing retirement benefits in such systems, or reducing compensation or mileage reimbursement of employees. This act provides that such provision shall apply to members of the system prior to December 31, 2023. Any new member employed on or after January 1, 2024, that is a member of another state or local retirement or pension system shall cease membership in any other state or local retirement pension system, except that the member shall be entitled to benefits accrued through December 31, 2023, or the commencement of membership in the Sheriffs' Retirement System, whichever is later.

This act is similar to provisions in HCS/HB 155 (2023), SCS/SB 647 (2023), HCS/HB 934 (2023), SB 1054 (2022), and HB 2681 (2022).

TELECOMMUNICATOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Sections 67.145, 70.631, 170.310, 190.091, 650.320, 650.330, and 650.340)

This act adds "telecommunicator first responder" to the definition of "first responder" in various provisions of law. Additionally, this act provides that the Department of Health and Senior Services shall offer a vaccination program to certain Missouri State Highway Patrol telecommunicators who may be exposed to infectious diseases.

Furthermore, this act provides that political subdivisions may elect to cover telecommunicator first responders as public safety personnel.

These provisions are identical to provision in SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023) and to SCS/SB 46 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in HB 1676 (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HCS/HB 2381 (2022), and SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (Sections 67.145, 105.500, 190.100, 190.103, 190.142, 190.147, 192.2405, 208.1032, 285.040, 321.225, 321.620, & 537.037)

This act repeals references to ambulance attendants, drivers, emergency medical technician paramedics, mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician basic, and EMT intermediate and adds references to paramedics in various statutes relating to emergency medical services.

These provisions are identical to SB 625 (2023).

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CITY OF ST. LOUIS POLICE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYEES (Sections 84.344 & 285.040)

Under current law, law enforcement officers and public safety employees of St. Louis City hired after August 31, 2023, will be subject to a residency requirement.

This act repeals those provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

COMPENSATION FOR PEACE OFFICERS (Sections 84.480 & 84.510)

This act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary range and age limitation for the Kansas City chief of police and allows the Board of Police Commissioners to establish a maximum salary amount by resolution.

Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to a mandatory salary cap for Kansas City police officers as provided in the act and repeals provisions that not more than 25% of officers of any rank receiving the maximum rate of pay are eligible for additional pay.

This provision is similar to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Sections 94.900 and 94.902)

This act adds the cities of Smithville, Odessa, Marshall, Cole Camp, Branson West, and Clinton to the list of cities authorized to levy a sales tax upon voter approval for the purposes of improving public safety.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HBs 876, et al (2023).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCHERS (Sections 190.100, 650.320, 650.340, & 190.134)

Under current law, emergency medical dispatchers shall complete an emergency medical dispatcher course that meets or exceeds the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of Transportation. This act modifies that training requirement and instead requires emergency medical dispatchers to complete training courses approved by the Missouri 911 Service Board. Additionally, the Service Board shall develop rules and regulations, in collaboration with the State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee, relating to the medical aspects of pre-arrival medical instructions.

This act makes several technical changes to the emergency medical dispatcher statutes.

These provisions are identical to SB 449 (2023) and HB 1143 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2381 (2022).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS (Section 190.142)

Currently, paramedic training programs used as part of an emergency medical technician license shall be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review. This act repeals this accreditation requirement and such programs shall instead be accredited as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians.

This provision is identical to SB 534 (2023).

SALES TAX FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES (Section 190.327)

Currently, an emergency services board operating in Jefferson County shall not have a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is identical to SB 608 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE CHARGES (Section 190.460)

Under current law, cities and counties which prohibited emergency telephone service charges may adopt such charges and notify the Department of Revenue by November 15, 2019, and the Department shall notify the Missouri 911 Service Board by December 1, 2019.

This act repeals those dates and provides the Department shall notify the board within 60 days of receiving notice.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS (Section 190.1010)

This act creates new provisions relating to communications during peer support counseling programs for certain first responders. With certain exceptions, detailed in the act, a communication made by a first responder or peer support advisor in a peer support counseling session, as well as any oral or written information conveyed in the peer support counseling session, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any person participating in the peer support counseling session or released to any person or entity. Any communication relating to a peer support counseling session made confidential under this act that is made between peer support advisors and the supervisors or staff of a peer support counseling program, or between the supervisor or staff of a peer support counseling program, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except as otherwise provided in the act.

An employer of a first responder that establishes a peer support counseling program shall develop a policy or rule that imposes disciplinary measures against a peer support advisor who violates the confidentiality of the peer support counseling program by sharing information learned in a peer support counseling session with personnel who are not supervisors or staff of the peer support counseling program, unless otherwise exempted under the provisions of this act.

This act provides that no employer may mandate that any employee participate in a peer support counseling program.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

FIRST RESPONDERS ADMINISTERING NALOXONE (Sections 190.255 & 195.206)

This act provides that a first responder may administer naloxone or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 117, 343, & 1091 (2023).

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR MARIJUANA FACILITIES (Section 195.817)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall require all employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This provision is substantially similar to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 40 (2023) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and similar to SB 464 (2023).

CHILD PLACEMENT (Sections 210.305 & 210.565)

This act modifies current law regarding diligent searches for grandparents or relatives when a child is removed from a home and in need of placement. This act further defines what a diligent search for relatives shall entail and what notice should be provided to any relatives of their rights to become a foster parent for the child. Relatives shall have 30 days to respond to a notice in order to have preferential placement in accordance with current law. All diligent search efforts and placements shall be completed within 6 months of the child entering the custody of the state, unless the court determines otherwise by clear and convincing evidence. There shall be a preference of placement for a child to remain in a supportive foster family placement if the child has remained in that placement for a period of 6 months for a child under 3 years of age and 9 months for a child 3 years of age or older.

Finally, this act modifies preferential placement for relatives by removing the distinction between relatives in the third degree and other relatives and adding foster parents or kinship caregivers with whom a child has resided for 9 months or more in the definition of a relative.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and similar to SB 665 (2023).

WORKERS COMPENSATION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS (Section 287.067)

This act establishes post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, (DSM-5) as a compensable occupational disease under workers' compensation when diagnosed in first responders, as defined in by law. A first responder shall not require a physical injury in order to be eligible for benefits, but preexisting PTSD is not compensable. The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for an injury shall be properly noticed to the Division of Workers' Compensation within 52 weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and in the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023).

VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL (Sections 287.245 & 320.400)

Current law contains a voluntary cancer benefits pool established for the purpose of providing benefits for firefighters who have contracted cancer in connection with employment as a firefighter. This act expands the pool to allow other first responders, specifically emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-paramedic, and telecommunicators, to have access to benefits through the pool for exposure to a diagnosable trauma stress event, or diagnosable cumulative post traumatic stress injury over the course of a career. The act additionally allows covered individuals to join the pool. Furthermore, any professional organization formed for the purpose, in whole or in part, of representing or providing resources for any covered individual may make contributions to the pool on behalf of any covered individual without the organization itself joining the pool.

A payment may be made from the pool to a covered individual for the actual award, up to ten thousand dollars, for seeking treatment with a licensed psychiatrist or a licensed psychologist and any subsequent courses of treatment recommended by such licensed individuals. If a covered individual returns to the same position of employment after a post traumatic stress injury diagnosis, the covered individual may receive benefits in this section for the continued treatment of such injury or any subsequently covered post traumatic stress injury diagnosis.

Current law allows for the State Fire Marshal to disburse grants to voluntary critical illness pools. This provision expires June 30, 2023. This act repeals the sunset date.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the HCS/SS/SB 24 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

BACK THE BLUE LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3175)

This act provides that nonapportioned motor vehicles may be issued "Back the Blue" license plates by the Department of Revenue.

This provision is identical to a provision in the SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRE PROTECTION EMPLOYEES (Sections 320.210)

This act repeals the requirements that investigators must:

- Be at least 25 years old and have either a minimum of 5 years experience in fire risk inspection, prevention, or investigation work, or a degree in fire protection engineering;
- Be a taxpaying resident of Missouri for at least three years immediately preceding his or her appointment; and
- Possess ordinary physical strength and pass a physical and mental examination.

Finally, this act provides that a person appointed as an investigator shall be a resident of Missouri at the time of appointment and shall not accept other employment that would pose a conflict of interest while employed as a fire protection inspector or employee.

This provision is identical to SB 206 (2023), to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023), and SB 970 (2022).

FIRE PROTECTION SALES TAX (Section 321.246)

Current law authorizes certain fire protection districts to impose a sales tax for the purposes of funding the fire protection district. This act makes a technical change to charter counties.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 96 (2023).

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (Section 362.034)

This act allows any entity that operates as a marijuana facility licensed or certified under Article XIV of the Constitution of Missouri to request in writing that a state or local licensing authority or agency, including but not limited to the Department of Health and Senior Services or Department of Revenue, share the entity's application, license, or other regulatory and financial information with a banking institution. Such written request must include a waiver giving authorization for the transfer of the individualized data, information, or records and waiving any confidentiality or privilege that applies to that individualized data, information, or records. A state or local licensing authority or agency is permitted to share the entity's information with the banking institution's state and federal supervisory agencies as well.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 63 (2023) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 716 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and SCS/SB 489 (2021).

SCRAP YARDS (Section 407.302)

Under current law, no scrap yard shall purchase metal that can be identified as belonging to certain entities. This act adds that this shall include twisted pair copper telecommunications wiring of certain gauge burnt wire.

BAIL (Section 544.453)

When a judge or judicial officer sets bail or conditions of release in all courts in Missouri for any offense charged, he or she shall consider whether:

- A defendant poses a danger to a victim of crime, the community, any witness to the crime, or to any other person;
- A defendant is a flight risk;
- A defendant has committed a violent misdemeanor offense, sexual offense, or felony offense in this state or any other state in the last 5 years; and
- A defendant has failed to appear in court as a required condition of probation or parole for a violent misdemeanor or felony within the last 3 years.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023), HB 52 (2023), SB 1093 (2023), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), and HCS/HB 2246 (2022) and similar to SB 888 (2022) and SB 487 (2021).

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED (Section 558.031)

Under current law, a person can receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after conviction and before the commencement of the sentence.

This act provides that a person shall receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after the offense occurred. The credit shall be based on the certificate of all applicable jail-time credit from the sheriff who delivered the person into confinement in a correctional center. Additionally, the court may award additional credit for time spent in prison after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence when pronouncing the sentence.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 650 (2023).

OFFENSE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Sections 569.010 & 569.100)

This act adds to the offense of property damage in the first degree if such person knowingly damages, modifies, or destroys a teller machine or otherwise makes it inoperable.

This offense is a class D felony unless committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property, the value of which exceeds \$750 or the damage to the teller machine exceeds \$750, in which case it is a Class C felony. It shall be a Class B felony if committed for the purpose of obtaining the personal financial credentials of another person or if the person has committed a second or subsequent offense of damaging a teller machine.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 831 (2022).

OFFENSE OF STEALING (Section 570.010 & 570.030)

This act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class C felony if the property stolen is a teller machine or the contents of a teller machine including cash regardless of the value or amount stolen.

Additionally, this act adds that the offense of stealing shall be a class E felony if the property stolen is a letter, post card, or package delivered by common carrier.

This provision is identical to the provisions in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

FIREARMS IN SCHOOLS (Section 571.030)

This act provides that a person who is a school officer commissioned by the school board does not commit the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he or she brings a firearm into a school or on a school bus.

This provision is identical to a provision in HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A JUDICIAL OFFICER (Section 575.095)

This act provides that a person commits the offense of tampering with a judicial officer if the person disseminates through any means the judicial officer's personal information as provided in the act. Additionally, this act provides a judicial officer shall include a judge or commissioner of state or federal court. If a judicial officer or a member of his or her family is injured or dies, the offense is a class B felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in the SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

OFFENSE OF INTERFERENCE WITH TRANSPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK (Section 578.156)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of interference with the transportation of livestock if the person knowingly:

- (1) Stops or otherwise interferes with a motor vehicle transporting livestock;
- (2) Provokes or disturbs livestock when the livestock is confined in a motor vehicle; or
- (3) Puts or places a substance on the livestock that affects its health or use.

The offense of interference with the transportation of livestock is a class E felony for the first offense and a class C felony for any subsequent offense.

The defendant may assert an affirmative defense of consent by proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she had the consent of the owner of the livestock. Additionally, this act shall not apply to law enforcement officers enforcing the law.

This act is identical to the perfected HCS/HB 576 (2023) and substantially similar to SB 666 (2023).

OFFENSE OF DISTRIBUTION OF A DRUG MASKING PRODUCT (Section 579.041)

This act creates the offense of unlawful distribution, delivery, or sale of a drug masking product, which includes synthetic urine or other substances used to defraud an alcohol or drug screening test, if the person distributes, delivers, or sells a drug masking product. This offense shall be a class A misdemeanor.

This provision is identical to SB 631 (2023) and to a provision in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 468 (2023).

FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to SB 480 (2023) and to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 189 (2023) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023).

CHIEF OF POLICE TRAINING (Section 590.033)

This act provides that the POST Commission shall establish a training course for police chiefs that shall be a minimum of 40 hours. All police chiefs appointed after August 28, 2023, shall complete the course within six months of appointment as police chief, unless exempt as provided in the act. Any law enforcement agency who has a police chief who fails to complete the course, shall not receive any POST commission training funding or other state or federal funding until the police chief completes the training course.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 38 (2023).

PEACE OFFICER BASIC TRAINING (Section 590.040)

Under current law, the POST Commission sets a minimum number of basic training hours for licensure for peace officers of no lower than 470 hours and no higher than 600 with certain exceptions as provided in law. This act changes this requirement to be no lower than 600 hours.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SCS/SB 38 (2023).

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES FOR PEACE OFFICERS (Section 590.080)

This act adds additional grounds for when the Director of the Department of Public Safety shall discipline peace officers. This act provides that any peace officer shall be disciplined who:

- Is unable to perform the function of a peace officer with reasonable competency or reasonable safety;
- Has committed any crime or has been convicted in a criminal prosecution under any state laws, any federal laws, or any laws of another country, regardless if a sentence was imposed;
- Has committed any act that involves moral turpitude or a reckless disregard for the safety of the public;
- Has tested positive for a controlled substance without a valid prescription;
- Is subject to an order suspending or revoking a peace officer license from another state, territory, the federal government, or any peace officer licensing authority; or
- Has committed any act of gross misconduct indicating inability to function as a peace officer.

This act is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 38 (2023) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and SB 689 (2022) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022) and HB 2439 (2022).

PEACE OFFICER TUITION REIMBURSEMENT (Sections 590.1070 & 590.1075)

This act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Program" within the Department of Public Safety.

This program shall provide reimbursement for qualifying Missouri residents or government entities who have paid tuition at a state licensed training center required for peace officer licensure. The POST Commission shall be responsible for the implementation of this program as provided in the act. Tuition reimbursement shall be subject to the availability of funds and shall be available to certain full-time peace officers as provided in the act.

Finally, this act establishes the "Peace Officer Basic Training Tuition Reimbursement Fund" which shall consist of money appropriated by the General Assembly and any gifts or donations.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 301 (2023) and to SB 141 (2023), SB 786 (2022), HB 295 (2021), and HCS/HB 1703 (2022).

ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES (Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim.

This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 189 (2023), SB 337 (2023), and SS/SCS/HB 301 (2023).

CLOSED RECORDS (Section 610.021)

This act provides that information on security measures, data provided to a tip line, or information in a suspicious activity report provided to certain public entities shall be closed records.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

PERSONAL DOCUMENTS FOR EXONEREES (Section 1)

This act provides that the Department of Corrections shall develop a policy to provide exonerees with birth certificates, Social Security cards, and state identification prior to release from a correctional center. Additionally, the Department shall provide the same services to an exoneree which other offenders receive upon release from a correctional facility.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023) and HCS/HBs 119, et al (2023).
MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SB189 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal laws

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 - This act modifies provisions regarding criminal laws.

INFORMATION FROM THE MISSOURI CENTRAL REPOSITORY (Sections 43.504 AND 43.507)

Under current law, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may make available to private entities responsible for probation supervision information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository. When the term of probation is completed or the information is no longer needed related to the probation, the records shall be returned to the court or destroyed.

Under this act, the sheriff of any county or the City of St. Louis and judges of the circuit courts may also make available to expungement clinics or legal aid organizations, as defined in the act, information obtained from the Missouri Central Repository.

Additionally, under current law, all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except criminal intelligence and investigative information, may be made available to qualified persons and organizations for research, evaluative, and statistical purposes under certain written agreements for use of the information.

This act adds that pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations seeking to expunge criminal records of petitioners at no-charge, shall also have access to all criminal history information in the possession or control of the Missouri Central Repository, except for criminal intelligence and investigation. Pro-bono clinics and legal aid organizations shall not be subject to provisions provided in the act regarding the deletion of uniquely identifiable criminal history information of individuals.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 61 (2021) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 519 (2020).

JURISDICTION OF JUVENILE COURTS (Section 211.031)

Under current law, the juvenile court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings involving a juvenile who violated a state law and jurisdiction in those cases may be taken by the court of the circuit in which the child resides or in which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

This act provides that any proceeding involving a child who is alleged to have violated state law shall be brought in the court of the circuit in which the violation occurred, except if a juvenile officer transfers the case or the court grants a motion to transfer the case to the circuit court in which the child resides.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 22 (2023) and in SCS/SBs 406 & 423 (2023).

CERTIFICATION OF JUVENILES FOR TRIAL AS ADULTS (Section 211.071, 211.600, & 217.345)

Under current law, a child between the ages of 12 and 18 may be certified for trial as an adult for a certain felony offenses. This act changes the ages to between 14 and 18 years old.

Additionally, under current law, a court shall order a hearing to determine whether a child should be certified for trial as an adult for certain offenses. This act adds that a child between 12 and 18 years old shall have a certification hearing for certain offenses. This act also adds dangerous felonies to such offenses.

This act provides that the Office of State Courts Administrator shall collect certain information as provided in the act relating to petitions to certify juveniles as adults.

Finally, this act modifies provisions relating to correctional treatment programs for offenders 18 years of age or younger. Such programs shall include physical separation from offenders younger than 18 years of age and shall include education programs that award high school diplomas or its equivalent.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 22 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SBs 406 & 423 (2023) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 12 (2020).

ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE FOR JUVENILES (Section 217.690)

Under current law, when a person under the age of 18 is sentenced to a term or terms of imprisonment amounting to 15 years or more, that person is eligible for parole after serving 15 years, unless such person was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

This act adds that such a person will also be ineligible for parole if he or she was found guilty of murder in the second degree when such person knowingly causes the death of another person.

The provisions of this act are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 22 (2023) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 644 (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), and SS/SCS/SB 850 (2022).

MOTION TO VACATE OR SET ASIDE THE JUDGMENT (Section 547.031)

Under current law, a prosecuting attorney may file a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment in the jurisdiction in which the person was convicted. This act changes this provision to the jurisdiction in which charges were filed.

CONVICTION REVIEW UNIT (Section 547.500)

Under this act, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services may establish a conviction review unit to investigate claims of actual innocence of any defendant, including those who plead guilty.

The Missouri Office of Prosecution Services shall create an application process for defendants as provided in the act. The conviction review unit shall consist of two attorneys hired by the executive director of the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, an investigator, paralegal, and other administrative staff. The Director shall be an ex officio member of the unit.

Once the review is complete, the conviction review unit shall present its findings either to the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the case or, if the review was requested by the Attorney General, special prosecutor, or other prosecuting attorney's office, to the office who requested the review. Such prosecuting attorney's office is not required to accept or follow the findings and recommendations of the conviction review unit.

Any document produced by the conviction review unit shall be a closed record until after the finality of all proceedings.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR DETAINEES (Section 552.020)

Currently, a judge may order a pretrial examination of an accused person whom the judge has reasonable cause to believe lacks mental fitness to proceed. The psychiatrist, psychologist, or physician performing the examination shall submit a report with findings, opinions, and recommendations on treatment in suitable hospitals. This act requires the examination report to contain opinions as to the accused's mental fitness to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future and recommendations as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed, should be committed to a suitable hospital for treatment or if the treatment can be provided in a county jail or other detention facility approved by the Director of the Department of Mental Health. Additionally, the report shall contain a recommendation as to whether the accused, if found to lack mental fitness to proceed and if not charged with a dangerous felony, murder in the first degree, or rape in the second degree, should be committed to a suitable hospital facility or may be appropriately treated in the community, and whether the accused can comply with bond conditions and treatment conditions.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 387 (2023).

PERSISTENT OFFENDERS (Section 558.016)

Under current law, the court may sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if such person is a persistent offender. This act adds that a "persistent offender" shall also include a person who has been found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in law.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 502 (2023).

MINIMUM PRISON TERMS FOR ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Sections 558.019 & 571.015)

Under current law, certain offenses are excluded from minimum prison terms for offenders who also have prior felony convictions. This act repeals the exclusion of the offense of armed criminal action.

This act provides that the offense of armed criminal action shall be an unclassified felony. Additionally, this act provides that a person convicted of armed criminal action shall not be eligible for probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence; however, the person shall be eligible for parole.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 502 (2023).

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED (Section 558.031)

Under current law, a person can receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after conviction and before the commencement of the sentence.

This act provides that a person shall receive credit toward a sentence of imprisonment for all jail time served after the offense occurred. The credit shall be based on the certificate of all applicable jail-time credit from the sheriff who delivered the person into confinement in a correctional center. Additionally, the court may award additional credit for time spent in prison after the offense occurred and before the commencement of the sentence when pronouncing the sentence.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 650 (2023).

CULPABLE MENTAL STATE FOR HOMICIDE OFFENSES (Section 565.003)

Under current law, the culpable mental state necessary to prove a homicide offense is found to exist if the only difference between what actually occurred and what was the object of the offender's state of mind is that a different person or people were killed.

This act adds that it shall not be a defense to a homicide charge that the identity of the person the offender intended to kill cannot be established. If the state proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the offender had the requisite mental state toward a specific person or a general class of persons who are not identified or who are not identifiable, such intent shall be transferred to a person who is killed by the offender while such mental state existed.

This provision is identical to SS/SB 227 (2023) and is substantially similar to to HB 1989 (2022) and HCS/HB 676 (2021).

CYBER CRIMES TASK FORCE (Section 565.258)

This act creates the "Stop Cyberstalking and Harassment Task Force" with membership as provided in the act. The Task Force shall elect a chairperson and shall hold an initial meeting before October 1, 2023.

The Task Force shall collect feedback from stakeholders, which may include victims, law enforcement, victim advocates, and digital evidence and forensics experts. The Task Force shall make recommendations on what resources and tools are needed to stop cyberstalking and harassment, as provided in the act.

The Task Force shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly on or before December 31 of each year and the Task Force shall expire on December 31, 2025, unless the Department of Public Safety determines the Task Force should be extended until December 31, 2027.

This provision is identical to SB 660 (2023).

OFFENSE OF ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD (Section 568.045)

This act adds to the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree that any person who knowingly encourages or aids a child less than 17 to engage in any conduct violating law relating to firearms shall be guilty of a class D felony.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to HB 11 (2020).

BLAIR'S LAW (Section 571.031)

This act establishes "Blair's Law" which specifies that a person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if, with criminal negligence, he or she discharges a firearm within or into the limits of a municipality. Any such person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor for the first offense, a class E felony for the second offense, and a class D felony for any third or subsequent offenses. These provisions will not apply if the firearm is discharged under circumstances as provided in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 343 (2023) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), HB 1637 (2022), HB 1462 (2022), HB 1865 (2022), and HB 1893 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS (Section 571.070)

Under current law, unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony, unless a person has been convicted of a dangerous felony then it is a Class C felony.

This act changes the penalty for the offense to a Class C felony, unless a person has been convicted of a dangerous felony or the person has a prior conviction for unlawful possession of a firearm, then it is a Class B felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 502 (2023).

MAX'S LAW (Sections 575.010, 575.353, 578.007, & 578.022)

This act creates "Max's Law."

Under current law, the offense of assault on a law enforcement animal is a Class C misdemeanor.

This act provides that the offense of assault on a law enforcement animal is a Class A misdemeanor, if the law enforcement animal is not injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment; a Class E felony if the law

enforcement animal is seriously injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment; and a Class D felony if the assault results in the death of such animal.

Additionally, exemptions to the offenses of agroterrorism, animal neglect, and animal abuse shall not apply to the killing or injuring of a law enforcement animal while working.

Finally, this act adds that any dog that is owned by or in the service of a law enforcement agency and that bites or injures another animal or human is exempt from the penalties of the offense of animal abuse.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), SS/SCS/SB 850 (2022), and SB 765 (2022).

DRUG TRAFFICKING (Sections 579.065 & 579.068)

Additionally, under current law, a person commits the offense of drug trafficking in the first or second degree if he or she is distributing or purchasing more than 8 grams or more than 24 grams of a mixture containing a cocaine base.

This act repeals those provisions.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1133 (2023) and SB 705 (2023).

FENTANYL TESTING (Section 579.088)

Under this act, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances for the presence of fentanyl.

This provision is identical to SB 480 (2023).

RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES (Section 595.209)

Under current law, victims of certain crimes shall be notified by the prosecutor's office and law enforcement of certain filings or status updates in the criminal case of which he or she is a victim.

This act adds that the victim shall be notified by certified mail or by electronic mail.

This provision is identical to SB 337 (2023).

EXPUNGEMENT OF CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTIONS 610.140 & 488.650)

This act modifies provisions relating to the number of crimes a person may apply to have expunged from his or her record. A person may seek to expunge all crimes as part of the same course of criminal conduct or as part of an extended course of criminal conduct, subject to limitations as provided in the act.

Under current law, certain offenses, violations, and infractions are not eligible for expungement. This act adds that any offense that at the time of conviction requires registration as a sex offender is not eligible for expungement. Additionally, this act adds that the offenses, or successor offenses, of sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident in the second degree, use of a child in sexual performance, promoting a sexual performance of a child, or cross burning shall not be eligible for expungement.

This act changes provisions regarding any offense of unlawful use of weapons as not eligible for expungement to any "felony" offense of unlawful use of weapons is not eligible.

This act provides that a person may petition for expungement of crimes committed as part of an extended course of criminal conduct at least 10 years from the date of any sentence imposed under law.

This act repeals the provision that a court can make a determination at the hearing based solely on a victim's testimony and adds that a court may find that the continuing impact of the offense upon the victim rebuts the presumption that expungement is warranted.

This act also changes the time a person can petition to expunge arrest record for an eligible crime from three years after the date of the arrest to 18 months from the date of the arrest.

This act provides that a person shall be fully restored to the status he or she occupied prior to the arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions expunged. Additionally, this act modifies provisions allowing a person to answer "no" to an employer's inquiry about any arrests, charges, or convictions of a crime.

Finally, this act repeals provisions relating to the \$250 surcharge to file a petition for expungement.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 687 (2022), SCS/SB 61 (2021), SB 519 (2020), SB 952 (2020).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

HA 1, AS AMENDED: REMOVES PROVISIONS RELATING TO QUO WARRANTO PROVISIONS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO WARRANTS FOR TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OFFENSE OF DELIVERY OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CAUSING PHYSICAL INJURY OR DEATH; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO TELECOMMUNICATOR FIRST RESPONDERS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS OF ST. LOUIS POLICE AND CITY EMPLOYEES; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO PEER SUPPORT COUNSELING PROGRAMS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO WORKERS COMPENSATION FOR FIRST RESPONDERS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFITS POOL; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE JUDICIAL PRIVACY ACT; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERSONAL INFORMATION OF MINORS IN COURT DOCUMENTS; MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO A CONVICTION REVIEW UNIT; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO CIVIL DETENTION OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS; MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO CREDIT FOR JAIL TIME SERVED; REMOVES

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CULPABLE MENTAL STATE FOR HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL POSTING OF CERTAIN INFORMATION OVER THE INTERNET; MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC DEFENDER FUNDS; ADDS PROVISIONS RELATING TO RESTITUTION FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS.

HSA 1 TO HA 2: CHANGES THE TITLE FROM "CRIMINAL OFFENSES" TO "PUBLIC SAFETY"

SB190 - Modifies provisions relating to tax relief for seniors

Sponsor

Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer (R)

Summary

SS/SB 190 - This act modifies provisions relating to the taxation of seniors.

PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

This act authorizes a county to grant a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers residing in such county, provided such county has adopted an ordinance authorizing such credit, or a petition in support of such credit is delivered to the governing body of the county and is subsequently submitted to and approved by the voters, as described in the act.

Eligible taxpayers are defined as residents who: 1) are eligible for Social Security retirement benefits; 2) are the owner of record of or have a legal or equitable interest in a homestead; and 3) are liable for the payment of real property taxes on such homestead.

The amount of the property tax credit shall be equal to the difference between the real property tax liability on the homestead in a given year minus the real property tax liability on such homestead in the year in which the taxpayer became an eligible taxpayer.

A credit granted pursuant to this act shall be applied when calculating the eligible taxpayer's property tax liability for the tax year. The amount of the credit shall be noted on the statement of tax due sent to the eligible taxpayer by the county collector.

The amount of property tax credits authorized by a county pursuant to this act shall be considered tax revenue actually received by the county for the purposes of calculating property tax levies.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 715 (2022) and to a provision in SS#2/SCS/SB 649 (2022).

RETIREMENT BENEFITS INCOME TAX DEDUCTION

Current law allows taxpayers with certain filing status and adjusted gross income below certain thresholds to deduct 100% of certain retirement and Social Security benefits from the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income, with a reduced deduction as the taxpayer's adjusted gross income increases. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, this act allows the maximum deduction to all taxpayers regardless of filing status or adjusted gross income.

This provision is identical to SB 448 (2023), SB 241 (2023), SB 871 (2022), HB 2853 (2022), SB 157 (2021), SB 847 (2020), and HB 1725 (2020).

JOSH NORBERG

SB227 - Modifies provisions relating to the culpable mental state necessary for a homicide offense

Sponsor

Sen. Mary Elizabeth Coleman (R)

Summary

SS/SB 227 - Under current law, the culpable mental state necessary to prove a homicide offense is found to exist if the only difference between what actually occurred and what was the object of the offender's state of mind is that a different person or people were killed.

This act adds that it shall not be a defense to a homicide charge that the identity of the person the offender intended to kill cannot be established. If the state proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the offender had the requisite mental state toward a specific person or a general class of persons who are not identified or who are not identifiable, such intent shall be transferred to a person who is killed by the offender while such mental state existed.

This act is substantially similar to to HB 1989 (2022) and HCS/HB 676 (2021).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SB398 - Enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles

Sponsor

Sen. Nick Schroer (R)

Summary

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 398 - This act enacts provisions relating to motor vehicles.

COLLECTION OF SALES TAX BY MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS (Sections 144.020 and 144.070)

This act provides that following development of the Department of Revenue's modernized system for vehicle titling and registration, driver licensing, and liens, licensed motor vehicle dealers shall collect and remit to the Department the sales tax due on all motor vehicles the dealer sells.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 894 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023), and provisions in SCS/HB 415 (2023), and similar to SB 23 (2023), HB 1733 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 762 (2022), SB 967 (2022), SB 720 (2022), HB 1873 (2022), HB 2740 (2022), SB 273 (2021), HB 235 (2021), HB 668 (2021), HB 1598 (2020), HB 2740 (2022), HB 809 (2021), HB 599 (2021), and HB 667 (2021).

OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES WHILE USING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICES (Sections 304.820 and 304.822)

This act repeals the current prohibitions against operation of motor vehicles while using hand-held electronic wireless communications devices (Section 304.820), as defined by law, and enacts different prohibitions in lieu thereof (Section 304.822).

The act creates the "Siddens Bening Hands Free Law", which prohibits a number of uses of electronic communication devices while operating motor vehicles, as detailed in the act, as well as provides exceptions.

The act specifies penalties for violations of these provisions, including enhanced penalties for repeat offenders, violations occurring in a work zone when workers are present, violations occurring in a school zone, and violations that are the proximate cause of property damage, personal injury, or death.

Law enforcement officers who stop a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of these provisions shall inform the operator of the operator's right to decline a search of their device, and shall not access the device without a warrant or confiscate the device while awaiting issuance of a warrant.

Violations of these provisions shall not be used to establish probable cause for any other violation, and the provisions of the act shall be subject to racial bias reporting as required by law.

This act preempts local regulation of the use of electronic communication devices by the operators of vehicles.

Prior to January 1, 2025, a law enforcement officer who stops a noncommercial motor vehicle for a violation of these provisions shall not issue a citation for the violation, and shall only issue a warning.

No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely for a violation of these provisions.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023), SB 972 (2022), SCS/SB 713 (2022), HB 1487 (2022), HB 1571 (2022), HB 1701 (2022), HB 2229 (2022), HB 2243 (2022), HB 2279 (2022), HB 2449 (2022), HB 853 (2021), HB 1076 (2021), HB 110 (2021), HB 241 (2021), HB 258 (2021), HB 798 (2021), contains provisions similar to HB 73 (2021) and HB 103 (2021), and is similar to SB 532 (2020), HB 1474 (2020), HB 1531 (2020), HB 1879 (2020), HB 1265 (2020), HB 1290 (2020), HB 1633 (2020), and HB 1674 (2020).

MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE PRACTICES ACT (Sections 407.812 and 407.828)

This act prohibits certain entities from engaging in the business of selling motor vehicles, except as permitted by the Motor Vehicle Franchise Practices Act ("MVFP Act"), and specifies parties that shall have standing to enforce the prohibitions. (Section 407.812).

The act also modifies provisions applicable to warranty services. Under the act, compensation for the services is based on rates charged by the franchisee rather than on rates charged by comparable franchisees in the market. (Section 407.828.1-3). Claims not disapproved by the franchisor in writing within 30 days shall be considered approved and paid within 15 days, rather than within 10 days. (Section 407.828.6). The act exempts certain part assemblies from the requirement that franchisors compensate franchisees for recall work in the same manner as warranty work. (Section 407.828.8).

Lastly, the act specifies procedures for franchisees to file complaints with the Administrative Hearing Commission.

Franchisees may file claims within 60 days, rather than 30 days, after receiving an adverse decision on a claim under the act. Franchisors shall file an answer to the complaint within 30 days, and a hearing shall be held within 60 days of the franchisee's answer. If the Administrative Hearing Commission finds a franchisor has violated the requirements of the warranty statute, the franchisor shall compensate the franchisee as required by law. (Section 407.828.12).

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/HB 894 (2023) and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 56 & 61 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

HA 1 - MODIFIES PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE FRANCHISE PRACTICES ACT

HA 2 - ENACTS PROVISIONS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL PROTECTION PRODUCTS

HA 3 - ENACTS PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW

SCR7 - Creates the America 250 Missouri Commission

Sponsor

Sen. Mike Bernskoetter (R)

Summary

HCS/SCR 7 - This Senate concurrent resolution creates the America 250 Missouri Commission.

The Commission's principal purpose shall be to plan, promote, and implement public celebrations and commemorations of the 250th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the 250th Anniversary of the United States of America.

This concurrent resolution is identical to HCS/HCR 13 (2023) and similar to SS/SCR 36 (2022).

JIM ERTLE

SCR8 - Designates Campbell, Missouri, as the Peach Capital of Missouri

Sponsor

Sen. Jason Bean (R)

Summary

SCR 8 - This resolution designates Campbell, Missouri, as the Peach Capital of Missouri.

This concurrent resolution is identical to SCR 33 (2022).

JIM ERTLE

SCR10 - Authorizes the statutorily required independent audit of the State Auditor

Sponsor

Sen. Cindy O'Laughlin (R)

Summary

SCR 10 - This concurrent resolution authorizes the employment of an independent certified public accountant to perform an audit on the condition and performance of the accounts, functions, programs and management of the State Auditor's office. The independent C.P.A. shall make written report of his or her findings to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the State Auditor.

This resolution is similar to SCR 10 (2019), SCR 26 (2017), SCR 38 (2015), SCR 7 (2011), SCR 47 (2010), SCR 18 (2007) and SCR 20 (2005).

JIM ERTLE

SJR26 - Authorizes a property tax exemption for certain property used for childcare

Sponsor

Sen. Travis Fitzwater (R)

Summary

SJR 26 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, exempts from property tax all real and personal property used primarily for the care of a child outside of his or her home.

JOSH NORBERG
