

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION  
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

97th General Assembly

Second Regular Session



2014

Prepared by the

**Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems**

**and Administration**

of the

**MISSOURI SENATE**

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 491 - This act modifies provisions relating to crime.

The term "crime" was replaced with "offense" in many sections of this act. Several sections relating to crimes were moved to chapters within the state's "Criminal Code", which encompasses chapters 556 to 600. Other sections within chapters 556 to 600 not relating to crime were moved to chapters outside of the code. This act creates a new chapter 579 for the drug crimes, which were previously codified outside of the code in chapter 195. Some crimes were renamed, renumbered, or consolidated into other crimes. Several crimes were repealed that were considered to be obsolete or duplicative by a committee of the Missouri Bar Association. Certain doubly enacted provisions were repealed. Other crimes were reclassified with the effect of lowering or raising the penalty of the crime depending on the reclassification.

#### NEW FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CLASSES

This act creates a new classification for felonies to be known as Class E, and a new classification for misdemeanors to be known as Class D.

The term of imprisonment for a Class C felony was changed from no more than 7 years to 3 to 10 years. Under current law, the maximum term for a class D felony is 4 years. This act makes the maximum term 7 years, which is the current maximum term for Class C felonies. Under this act, the new Class E felony has the same maximum authorized term of imprisonment as a Class D felony under current law. The terms of imprisonment for misdemeanors were not revised and the new Class D misdemeanor has no authorized term of imprisonment.

To reflect the change in the authorized terms of imprisonment, crimes once classified as Class C felonies were changed to Class D felonies and crimes once classified as Class D felonies were changed to Class E felonies throughout the statutes.

This act provides that fines for Class C, D, and E felonies may not exceed \$10,000 rather than \$5,000. The maximum fines for Class A and B misdemeanors, offenses committed by corporations, and infractions were also doubled. This act increases the maximum fine for a Class C misdemeanor from \$300 to \$750 and the maximum fine for the new Class D misdemeanor is \$500. The \$20,000 cap on the amount a court may fine a person who has gained from an offense was repealed.

#### ELDER AND VULNERABLE PERSON ABUSE

Under current law, certain people are required to report abuse. This act provides that duly ordained ministers, clergy, religious workers, and Christian Science practitioners functioning in a ministerial capacity are not required to report privileged communications made to such person in his or her professional capacity.

This act modifies the elder abuse statute and a provision requiring certain people to report vulnerable abuse to provide that the statutes shall not be construed as meaning an elderly, disabled, or vulnerable person is abused solely because such person chose to rely on spiritual means in lieu of medical care for his or her health care as shown by such person's explicit consent, advance directive for health care, or practice.

#### DANGEROUS FELONY

This act modifies the definition of "dangerous felony" to include habitual offenders of driving while intoxicated and first and second degree child molestation.

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Cox

## INCHOATE OFFENSES

Under current law, any attempt or conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor regardless of the classification of the underlying offense is a Class C misdemeanor. This act makes the classification of an attempt or conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor offense to be one step lower than the class provided for the underlying offense.

## REPEAT OFFENDERS

Additional crimes were added to provisions that allow for enhanced penalties for repeat offenders.

## ASSAULT OFFENSES

This act repeals several assault offenses and creates enhanced penalties for assaults on "special victims", which are defined under the act. A new third degree assault crime is created, which penalizes knowingly causing physical injury to another person. In addition, this act makes penalty enhancements that currently apply to domestic assault offenses apply to all assault offenses.

## SEX OFFENSES

Under current law, definitions for sexual and deviate sexual intercourse refer to the term "female sex organ". This act changes the reference to "female genitalia".

Under current law, consent is not a defense to a sex offense if the victim is under the age of 12. This act raises the age to 14.

This act creates two new degrees of child molestation. Under the new fourth degree child molestation, it is a class E felony for a person, who is four years older than a child under the age of 17, to subject the child to sexual contact. It is a Class B felony if certain aggravating circumstances are present. This act lowers the penalty for subjecting a child under the age of 14 to sexual contact from a B felony to the new Class C felony, unless forcible compulsion is present, in which case it is a Class B felony.

Current law provides that a person commits the crime of use of a child in a sexual performance if he or she allows a child under the age of 17 to engage in a sexual performance or consents to his or her child being in a sexual performance. This act raises the age of the child to under 18 years of age.

This act expands the offense of sexual contact with a student to private elementary and secondary schools. It currently only applies to public schools.

This act repeals a provision allowing a court to prohibit a person found guilty of bestiality from harboring or living with animals for two years after the completion of the sentence.

Under current law, a person commits child abuse if he or she knowingly inflicts cruel and inhuman punishment on a child less than 17 years old or photographs a child under the age of 18 in a sexual act. This act removes the provision regarding the photographing of a child.

This act expands the list of victims who shall not be forced to submit to a lie detector test by law enforcement as a condition for proceeding with a criminal investigation and victims whose identities shall be protected to cover all offenses under chapter 566, domestic assault, and stalking.

## PROPERTY CRIMES

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Cox

Under current law, the classification of a crime involving property damage is often based on the value of the property damage. The values differ throughout the statutes. This act makes such values \$750 when they fall within the range of \$500 to \$1,000. Several other values are modified within the property crimes chapter.

#### STEALING

Under current law, stealing property valued at less than \$500 is a Class A misdemeanor unless the property falls under a list of certain specified types of property. This act makes it a Class D misdemeanor for a first-time offense of stealing property valued at less than \$150.

Current law also provides that a person found guilty of a third stealing offense within ten years must be charged with a felony stealing offense. Rather than providing for a felony upon a third offense, this act requires a felony charge for the fourth offense.

#### ENDANGERING VISITORS TO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Visitors to a county or city jail are added to the class of possible victims under the crime of endangering a visitor to a correctional facility.

#### INTOXICATION-RELATED OFFENSES

This act repeals a requirement that ignition interlock devices be equipped with GPS.

This act adds a new repeat offender of intoxication-related driving offenses, called the habitual offender, which is a person who has been found guilty of five or more intoxication-related offenses committed on separate occasions, four or more intoxication-related offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the offenses involved another person being injured or killed, or three intoxication-related offenses when at least two of the offenses involved another person being injured or killed.

This act creates the crimes of boating while intoxicated and with an excessive blood alcohol content, which are similar to current provisions of law that prohibit operating a vessel on the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers or lakes in the state while intoxicated or with an excessive blood alcohol level, except the new crimes are not limited to boating on specific waterways.

Phlebotomists are added to the list of people who may draw blood to determine blood alcohol content.

#### LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT

Under current law, it is only a crime to leave the scene of an accident on a highway or parking lot or facility and only the person who caused the accident is required to report the accident. This act repeals both limitations, so the crime applies to an accident taking place anywhere and caused by anyone. In addition, accidents involving vessels and ATVs are added to the crime. This act limits the requirement to report an accident to incidents resulting in property damage to another person's property.

#### DRUG OFFENSES

Under current law, the definition of ultimate user includes a person who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for his or her own use or the use of a household member. This act expands the definition to include a person who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for the use of a member of the person's immediate family regardless of whether the family member resides in the household. "Immediate family" is defined as including a husband, wife, parent, child, sibling, stepparent, stepchild, stepbrother, stepsister, grandparent, or grandchild.

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: Cox

This act provides that a first time offense of possession of 10 grams or less of marijuana is a Class D misdemeanor rather than a Class A misdemeanor.

Under the current law, it is unlawful for manufacturers and distributors and their agents and employees to deliver a controlled substance if the person has reasonable cause to believe the controlled substance will be used in violation of the law. Under this act, the offense is committed when the person knowingly delivers a controlled substance while acting recklessly as to whether it will be used in violation of the law. Agents of manufacturers and distributors are removed from the people who can commit the crime.

Under current law, a person commits the Class C felony of maintaining a public nuisance when such person keeps or maintains a room, building, structure, or inhabitable structure that is used for the illegal use, keeping, or selling of drugs, including marijuana.

Under this act, a person commits the crime, which is a Class E felony, if such person knowingly keeps or maintains a room or building that is used for the illegal manufacture, distribution, storage or sale of drugs except for 35 grams or less of synthetic or real marijuana. A person also commits the crime if, on three or more separate occasions within a year, two or more people not living in the room or building, gather to ingest, inject, inhale drugs, not including marijuana or synthetic marijuana.

In addition, a provision was repealed that contained procedures for a prosecutor to bring a civil lawsuit to enjoin the nuisance and allowing the court to order the premises to not be occupied or used for no longer than one year.

This act is similar to SB 253 (2013), HB 210 (2013), SB 872 (2012), and HB 1897 (2012).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Thomson

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 492 - This act modifies provisions relating to higher education.

MABEP: This act establishes the "Missouri Advisory Board for Educator Preparation" (MABEP) within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to advise the State Board of Education and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education regarding matters of mutual interest in the area of quality educator preparation programs in Missouri.

This provision is similar to the introduced version of HB 1949 (2014), provisions contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014) and provisions contained in HCS/SB 605 (2014). (Section 161.097)

LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION: This act repeals the authority of the State Board of Education to accredit a graduate law school.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014). (Section 161.097)

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: Unless the General Assembly chooses to otherwise appropriate state funding, beginning in fiscal year 2016, at least ninety percent of an increase in core funding over the appropriated amount for the previous fiscal year must be distributed in accordance with the achievement

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of institutional performance measures.

The Department of Higher Education is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the community college resource allocation model and submit a report to the Governor, the Joint Committee on Education, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tem of the Senate by October 31, 2019 and every four years thereafter.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014). (Section 163.191)

**MISSOURI STEM INITIATIVE & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATION:** This act expands the "Missouri Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Initiative" to require the Department of Higher Education to develop a process to award grants to Missouri public two- and four-year higher education institutions and school districts that have entered into articulation agreements to offer information technology certification through technical course work. The Department of Higher Education must develop a program to offer information technology certification through technical course work for students enrolled in a public high school that has entered into an articulation agreement with a Missouri public two- or four-year higher education institution. The program must provide instruction on skills and competencies essential for the workplace and requested by employers.

The Department of Higher Education must conduct a study to identify the information technology industry certifications most frequently requested by Missouri employers by January 31, 2015.

These provisions are identical to SB 941 (2014) and HB 2156 (2014). (Sections 173.670 to 173.680)

**INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES:** This act repeals the requirement that performance measures for higher education institutions be adopted by July 1, 2008. For performance funding purposes, each institution shall utilize the five institutional performances that it submitted to and were approved by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education as of the effective date of this act. Each institution must adopt, in collaboration with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education, an additional institutional performance measure to measure student job placement in a field or position associated with the student's degree level and pursuit of a graduate degree. However, the job placement measure may not be used in any year in which the state unemployment rate has increased from the previous year's state unemployment rate.

The Coordinating Board must evaluate and revise, if necessary, the performance measures every three years beginning in calendar year 2019 or more frequently. The Department of Higher Education is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the performance funding measures and must submit a report to the Governor, the Joint Committee on Education, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate by October 31, 2019.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014). (Section 173.1006)

**PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION:** This act requires each public four-year institution of higher education to annually prepare an institutional budget request and submit it to the Department of Higher Education. The Department must review them and prepare annual appropriation recommendations for each public four-year institution of higher education.

This act requires the cooperative development of an increase allocation model by the public four-year

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institutions of higher education and the Department of Higher Education. The Department must recommend the model to the Coordinating Board for Higher Education for its approval by October 31, 2014.

Unless the General Assembly chooses to otherwise appropriate state funding, the appropriation of core-funding increases in state funding to public four-year institutions of higher education must be in accordance with the increase allocation model. The core funding level for each institution public four-year institution will be the appropriated amount for fiscal year 2015. Increases must be incorporated into the core funding level in accordance with the increase allocation model in fiscal year 2016.

This act establishes parameters for how annual increases in appropriations are distributed through the increase allocation model. Unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly during the appropriations process, no more than ten percent of any increase in core appropriations will be distributed to address inequitable state funding on a per student basis, as determined by calculating full-time equivalency or on such bases as determined by the Department and institutions. Any inequity that results from performance funding measures must not be considered when distributing funds to address inequitable state funding. Unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly during the appropriations process, no more than ten percent of any increase in core appropriations will be distributed based on weighted full-time equivalent credit hours so as to provide enrollment, program offering, and mission sensitivity on an ongoing basis. Unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly during the appropriations process, at least ninety percent of the increase will be distributed based on the institutional performance measures.

The Department must evaluate the increase allocation model's effectiveness and submit a report to the Governor, the Joint Committee on Education, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by October 31, 2019 and every four years thereafter.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014). (Section 173.1540)

STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI: Unless the General Assembly chooses to otherwise appropriate state funding, beginning in fiscal year 2016, at least ninety percent of any annual increase in core funding over the previous year will be distributed in accordance with the institutional performance measures.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1390 (2014). (Section 178.638)

LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARIAN STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM: This act renames the Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program." Further, this act repeals the sunset provision of the large animal veterinarian student loan program.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1326 (2014) HCS/SB 506 (2014), HCS/SB 591 (2014) and HCS/SB 859 (2014). (Sections 340.381 & 340.396)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Stream

CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 493, 485, 495, 516, 534, 545, 595, 616 & 624: This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

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**GRADUATION RATE DEFINITION:** This act changes the definition of "graduation rate" to be the graduation rate determined by the annual performance report required by the Missouri School Improvement Program. (Section 160.011)

**SCHOOL DAYS, SCHOOL TERM, SCHOOL CALENDARS:** Current law requires a minimum of 174 school days for a five-day school week or a minimum of 142 school days for a four-day school week. This act repeals the required number of school days so that beginning in the 2015-2016 school year, school districts must provide a minimum of 1044 hours of pupil attendance with no minimum number of required school days. In addition, definitions for the "minimum school day" and "school month" are repealed. References to the required number of schools days are repealed. The provision of law allowing a school board to adopt a four day school week instead of a five day school week will terminate beginning in the 2015-2016 school year. (Sections 160.011, 160.041, 163.021, 163.073, 171.029)

In any summer school term, school days must be scheduled so that no school days are scheduled during the calendar week of July fourth if the fourth is on a business day. If the fourth falls on a weekend, school days must be scheduled so that students have at least four days off in any configuration. (Section 160.041)

Each school board must annually prepare a calendar for the school term that specifies the days of planned attendance and includes thirty-six make-up hours to cover lost attendance due to inclement weather. A school district may be exempt from the requirement to make up school lost or cancelled due to inclement weather when the district has made up thirty-six hours and half the number of additional lost or cancelled hours up to forty-eight hours, resulting in no more than sixty total make-up hours. (Sections 171.031 & 171.033)

Currently, if a district sets an opening date that is more than ten calendar days prior to the first Monday in September, the local school board must give notice of a public meeting on the issue. This act requires that the public meeting be held on a separate date from a regularly scheduled board meeting. (Section 171.031)

The school board of any unaccredited district, provisionally accredited district, or district with a three year average annual performance report score consistent with a classification of unaccredited or provisionally accredited, may, by a majority vote, increase the length of the school day and also increase the number of instruction hours above the statutory minimum. This act creates the Extended Learning Time Fund in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund will be used for schools that extend the length of the school day or hours of instruction. (Section 171.031)

These provisions are similar to HB 1108 (2014).

**CHARTER SCHOOLS:** This act allows the school board of an accredited district or a combination of school boards of accredited districts to sponsor charter schools located in unaccredited school districts.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HB 1246 (2014), HB 1868 (2014), and HB 1869 (2014). (Section 160.400)

When a sponsor notifies a charter school of closure, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must withhold funds to assure all obligations of the charter school are met. The state is not

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liable for any outstanding liability or obligations of the charter school. If the assets of the school are insufficient to pay all parties to whom the school owes compensation, the prioritization of the distribution of assets may be determined by a court of law. (Section 160.400)

Currently, a charter must be a legally binding performance contract. This act modifies this requirement so that a charter must include a legally binding performance contract.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SB 637 (2014), HB 1868 (2014), and HB 1869 (2014). (Section 160.405)

Currently, the State Board of Education must approve a charter by December 1 of the year prior to the proposed opening date of the charter school. Instead, the State Board of Education is required to approve a charter by January 31 prior to the school year that is the proposed opening date of the charter school.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SB 637 (2014), HB 1868 (2014), and HB 1869 (2014). (Section 160.405)

Under current law, when a sponsor approves a charter and submits the application to the State Board of Education, it must include a statement of finding that the application meets statutory requirements. This act requires the sponsor to prepare the statement of finding.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SB 637 (2014), HB 1868 (2014), and HB 1869 (2014). (Section 160.405)

The State Board of Education must approve or disapprove a charter application within sixty days of its receipt. Any charter application received on or before November 15 of the year prior to the proposed opening of the charter school must be considered by the State Board within sixty days. At the end of sixty days, the charter application will be deemed approved unless the State Board disapproves it on the grounds that it fails to meet statutory requirements or the sponsor has previously failed to meet the statutory responsibilities of a sponsor. If the State Board disapproves a charter application, it must do so in writing and identify the specific failures of the application to meet statutory requirements. The written disapproval must be provided to the sponsor within ten business days.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SB 637 (2014), HB 1868 (2014), and HB 1869 (2014). (Section 160.405)

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must calculate an annual performance report for each charter school and must publish it in the same manner as they are calculated and published for districts and attendance centers. (Section 160.405)

This act allows high quality charter schools, as defined, to be provided expedited opportunities to replicate and expand into unaccredited districts, the St. Louis City School District, and the Kansas City School District.

This section is substantially similar to a provision contained in HB 1868 (2014), HB 1869 (2014), and HB 1579 (2014). (Section 160.408)

Charter schools are prohibited from charging tuition or imposing fees that a school district is

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prohibited from charging. (Section 160.415)

Current provisions of law relating to charter schools experiencing financial stress will only apply to charter schools that have been operating for three or more school years.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SB 637 (2014), HB 1869 (2014), and HB 1579 (2014). (Section 160.417)

When a local school board sponsors a charter school, it may only submit an estimate of the district's weighted average daily attendance for the current year. The school board will be prohibited from using a weighted average daily attendance count from any preceding year for purposes of determining state aid.

This section is identical to SB 547 (2014) and SB 390 (2013). (Section 163.036)

**SCHOOL DISTRICT ACCREDITATION:** Before the State Board of Education classifies a school district as unaccredited or reclassifies an accredited district as provisionally accredited, if there is no State Board member who is a resident of the congressional district in which the affected district is located, the State Board must notify the Governor of its intent to change the classification. The Governor must make the appointment within thirty days of the notification. (Section 161.084)

When the State Board of Education assigns classification designations to school districts, it must use one of the following designations: unaccredited, provisionally accredited, accredited, and accredited with distinction.

The State Board of Education must develop and implement a process to provide assistance teams to borderline districts, as determined by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and to underperforming districts upon assignment of such classification or determination by the Department. Teams must have at least ten members, including two active classroom teachers in the district, two principals, and one parent of a student in the district. The Department staff member assigned to the region may be included in the team activities but must not be formally assigned to the team. Teams must provide an analysis of the assessment data, classroom practices, and the communication processes within buildings, in the district, and the community, and also provide prescriptions for improvement based on the district's and community's needs. The team must provide recommendations by June 30, 2015. Assignment of teams must be prioritized so that districts with lower APR scores are addressed first. Suggestions are mandatory for underperforming districts but not for borderline districts. If an underperforming district disagrees with any suggestion of the assistance team, the district must propose a different method of accomplishing what the team has suggested.

This section is similar to SB 856 (2014) and a provision in SB 993 (2014), and HB 1856 (2014). (Section 161.086)

**ATTENDANCE CENTER ACCREDITATION:** The State Board of Education must adopt a system of classification that accredits individual attendance centers within a district separately from the district as a whole. Attendance centers must be assigned one of the following classification designations: unaccredited, provisionally accredited, accredited, or accredited with distinction.

The State Board of Education may consider the classification designation of an attendance center in its accreditation classification system to exempt attendance centers with classification numbers outside

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the range of numbers assigned to high schools, middle schools, junior high schools, or elementary schools. Public separate special education schools within a special school district are exempted from these accreditation requirements. However, a special school district must report all scores on its annual performance report to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for all of its schools. Juvenile detention centers within a special school district are exempt from these accreditation standards.

This act waives the statutory two year delayed effective date for school accreditation rules for this system. (Section 161.238)

**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION INTERVENTION POWERS:** This act allows the State Board of Education to lapse the corporate organization of all or part of an unaccredited school district. If the State Board appoints a special administrative board for the operation of a part of an unaccredited school district, the State Board of Education must determine an equitable apportionment of state and federal aid for the part of the district. In addition, the school district must provide local revenue in proportion to the weighted average daily attendance of the part governed by the special administrative board.

The State Board of Education may appoint a member of the elected board to a special administrative board but members of the elected board must not comprise more than forty-nine percent of the special administrative board's composition.

Nothing in this provision of law must be construed to permit either the State Board of Education or a special administrative board to raise, in any way not specifically allowed by law, the tax levy of the district or any part of the district without a vote of the people.

This act provides that when the State Board of Education determines an alternative governing structure for an unaccredited district, that alternative form of governance will be subject to the following provisions of law: it will retain the authority granted to a board of education; it will expire at the end of the third year of its appointment unless reauthorized; it will not be deemed to be the state or a state agency; and it will not be considered a successor entity for purposes of employment contracts, unemployment compensation or any other purpose.

If the State Board of Education reasonably believes that a school district is unlikely to provide for the minimum school term required by section 163.021 because of financial difficulty, the State Board may, prior to the start of the school term, allow continued governance by the existing district school board under terms and conditions established by the state board of education. As an alternative, the State Board may lapse the corporate organization of the district and implement one of the options available to the State Board to intervene in an unaccredited district. However, this provision will not apply to any district solely on the basis of financial difficulty resulting from paying tuition and providing transportation for transfer students. (Sections 162.081)

**LOCAL EFFORT CALCULATION AND BOUNDARY LINE CHANGES:** Currently, the calculation of local effort uses a school district's assessed valuation figure from 2004. This act provides that when a change in school district boundary lines occurs, as described in the act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must adjust each affected district's local effort calculation based on the land area adjustments from the boundary line change using 2004 assessed valuation data.

This section is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS/SB 538 (2014), SB 825 (2014) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1689 (2014). (Section 162.432)

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**VIRTUAL COURSES IN RELATION TO THE A+ PROGRAM:** Currently, when a resident student completes a virtual course offered by his or her school district, the student's attendance upon course completion is calculated as ninety-four percent of the hours of attendance for such class delivered in a non-virtual program. This act provides that when a student is a candidate for A+ tuition reimbursements, the school must attribute no less than ninety-five percent of attendance to the student's completion of the virtual course.

This section is identical to HB 1895 (2014). (Section 162.1250)

**TRANSIENT STUDENT RATIO & STUDENT SCORES:** This act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to annually calculate a transient student ratio for each public school attendance center and each school district. The transient student ratio must be published on the Department's website and in the school accountability report card for each district and attendance center. The Department must also publish on its website an aggregate transient student ratio for the state.

The transient student ratio will use data, including the number of students enrolled in the district or school, the number of students who withdraw from the district or school, and the number of students who are enrolled, withdrew, and later reentered the district or school.

Each school district must report annually to the Department any information and data necessary for the Department to calculate transient student ratios.

In a transient student's first year of attendance in a district, the student's score on the statewide assessments will not be included when calculating the status or progress scores on the district's annual performance report scores. The scores will be counted for growth scores from the previous year's assessment for the purpose of the district's annual performance report score and to serve as the baseline for growth in the next year's assessment. In the second year of attendance, a transient student's score on the statewide assessments will be weighted at fifty percent, with growth counting for fifty percent. In the third year of attendance and any subsequent year of attendance, a transient student's status, progress and growth score will be weighted at one hundred percent when calculating the district's performance for purposes of the district's annual performance report score.

This section is similar to SB 765 (2014). (Sections 162.1303 & 162.1305)

**PARENT NOTIFICATION OF UNACCREDITED STATUS & HOME VISITS:** When a district or attendance center becomes unaccredited, the district must promptly notify the parent or guardian of students enrolled in the district of the loss of accreditation within seven business days. The notice must also include an explanation of the option for a student in an unaccredited school in an unaccredited district to transfer to another accredited school in the district, to another accredited district in the same or an adjoining county, or to a private nonsectarian school in the district of residence, if applicable, and any services for which the student may be eligible. This notice must be posted in district attendance centers and must be sent to district taxpayers and each political subdivision located in the boundaries of the school district.

The school board of any district that operates an underperforming school must adopt a policy regarding the availability of home visits by school personnel. The school board's policy may offer to the parent or guardian of a student enrolled in any such school the opportunity to have at least one annual

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home visit and must offer an opportunity for a meeting at the school or a mutually agreeable site. (Section 162.1310)

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT COMPLIANCE WITH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SPENDING

**REQUIREMENTS:** This act provides that school districts' compliance with the professional development funds spending requirement and the fund placement and expenditure requirements will be excused in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 if the foundation formula is underfunded, or the appropriation for the transportation categorical is funded at a level less than seventy-five percent of allowable costs. Similarly, school districts will be excused from such compliance in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 if the Governor withholds funds from the foundation formula. (Section 163.410)

**HARDSHIP TRANSPORTATION ASSIGNMENTS:** Currently, under section 167.121, the Commissioner of Education may assign a pupil to another district based on an unusual or unreasonable transportation hardship. This act modifies the tuition amount that the sending district must pay to the receiving district. The tuition paid must be the lesser of the student's district of residence's current expenditure per average daily attendance and the receiving district's current expenditure per average daily attendance for the previous school year.

For any student residing in St. Louis City, Jackson County, St. Louis County, and any county adjoining to St. Louis County, it will be a rebuttable presumption that the student's residence is so located that attendance in the district of residence constitutes an unusual or unreasonable transportation hardship because of natural barriers, travel time, or distance if: the actual driving distance from the pupil's residence to the attendance center in his or her district of residence is at least seventeen miles by the shortest route; the attendance center to which the pupil would be assigned is at least seven miles closer in actual driving distance than the attendance center in the district of residence; and the pupil's attendance will not cause the classroom in the receiving district to exceed the maximum number of students per class as determined by the receiving district. (Section 167.121)

**STUDENT PROMOTION:** All underperforming districts in St. Louis County, as described in the act, are prohibited from promoting any student from the fifth grade to the sixth grade or from the eighth grade to the ninth grade who has not scored at the proficient level or above on the statewide assessments in the areas of English language arts and mathematics. However, this provision does not apply to any student with an individualized education program or any student with a Section 504 Plan. (Section 167.642)

**SCHOOL DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT MEASURES:** Any unaccredited district must offer free tutoring and supplemental education services to underperforming and struggling students. Districts may use funds from the newly created School District Improvement Fund to the extent funds are available. An unaccredited district may satisfy the free tutoring services requirement by entering into a contract with a public library for online tutoring services. In addition, an underperforming district may do any of the following: implement a new curriculum, as described in the act; retain an outside expert to advise the district or school on regaining accreditation; enter into a contract with an education management organization with a proven record of success to operate a school or schools within the district; enter into a collaborative relationship with an accredited district in which teachers from both districts exchange positions for two school weeks; or implement any other change suggested by the State Board of Education, expert, contractor, or assistance team. (Sections 167.685 & 167.687)

**READING, PERSONALIZED LEARNING PLANS, STUDENT RETENTION:** This act requires, beginning July 1, 2015, all public schools in the St. Louis City School District and Kansas City School

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District, including charter schools, to use a response-to-intervention tiered approach to reading instruction for students determined by their school to be struggling readers. At a minimum, the reading levels of students in kindergarten through tenth grade must be assessed at the beginning and middle of the school year. Students who score below district benchmarks must be provided with intensive, systemic reading instruction.

Beginning on January 1, 2015, and each January thereafter, each public school in the St. Louis City School District and Kansas City School District, including charter schools, must prepare a personalized learning plan for any kindergarten or first grade student whose most recent school-wide reading assessment result shows the student is below grade level. Certain exceptions exist from this requirement for students with an IEP or a Section 504 Plan. For any student with a personalized learning plan, the student's main teacher must consult with the student's parent or guardian about the plan and must have consent to implement it. If a student is still performing below grade level through the end of the first grade year, the school must refer him or her for assessment to determine if an IEP is necessary. If an IEP is not necessary, the personalized learning plan must remain in place until the student is at grade level.

Any student who is not reading at the second grade level in the St. Louis City School District and the Kansas City School District by the end of second grade may be promoted to third grade only if: the school provides additional reading instruction during the summer and demonstrates the student is ready for third grade at the end of summer school; if the school provides a "looping" classroom in which the student remains with the same teacher for multiple years and the student is not reading at the third grade level by the end of third grade, the student must be retained; or the student's parents or guardians may sign a notice that they prefer to have the student promoted except that the school will have final determination to retain.

The St. Louis City School District, the Kansas City School District, and each charter school located in them must provide in the annual school accountability report card the numbers and percentages by grade of any students at grade level who have been promoted but who have been determined as reading below grade level.

School districts and charter schools subject to this requirement may provide for a student promotion and retention program and a reading instruction program that are equivalent to those which are described in this section with the oversight and approval of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

This section is substantially similar to HB 2214 (2010). (Section 167.730)

**STUDENT TRANSFERS:** Currently, the school board of a school district that does not maintain an accredited school is required to pay the tuition and transportation of resident pupils who attend an accredited school in another district of the same or an adjoining county. This provision of law currently applies to both unaccredited school districts and K-8 school districts that do not offer high school grades. This act repeals the provisions applicable to unaccredited school districts so that the statute only applies to K-8 school districts. (Section 167.131)

For school year 2014-2015, students who participated in the transfer program that originated on July 1, 2013 will be allowed to participate under the same terms that governed the transfers in school year 2013-2014, except for the tuition amount. If an unaccredited district becomes provisionally accredited or accredited, any resident student who transferred will be permitted to continue his or her educational

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program through the completion of middle school, junior high school, or high school, whichever occurs first, and as described in the act. However, any such student must have previously attended a school in the unaccredited district for at least one semester before initially transferring, unless the student was entering kindergarten or was a first grade student. Such a student must maintain residence in the unaccredited district. A student who returns to his or her district of residence will be ineligible to transfer again.

In addition, any student who transferred from an unaccredited district to an accredited district in the same or an adjoining county in school year 2013-2014 but did not attend a public school for at least one semester in the unaccredited district prior to the transfer will no longer be eligible to transfer in school year 2014-2015. (Section 167.825)

Any student enrolled in and attending an unaccredited school in an unaccredited district for at least one semester may transfer to another accredited school in his or her district of residence that offers the student's grade level of enrollment. However, student transfers from an unaccredited school to an accredited school in the student's district of residence cannot result in a class size and assigned enrollment in the receiving school that exceeds the standard level for class size and assigned enrollment under the Missouri School Improvement Program resource standards. The school board of each unaccredited district must determine the capacity at each of the district's accredited schools. The district's school board is responsible for coordinating transfers from unaccredited schools to accredited schools within the district. The school board must report to the appropriate local education authority the number of available slots in accredited schools, the number of students who request to transfer within the district, and the number of transfer requests that are granted. (Section 167.826)

A student who is enrolled in and attends for at least one semester an unaccredited school in an unaccredited district who is unable to transfer to an accredited school in the district of residence may apply to the appropriate education authority to transfer to an accredited school in an accredited district in the same or an adjoining county or, if applicable, to a nonsectarian private school in the district of residence. (Section 167.826)

A student who is eligible to begin kindergarten or first grade at an unaccredited school in an unaccredited district may apply to the appropriate education authority for a transfer if he or she resides in the attendance area of an accredited school in an unaccredited district on March 1 preceding the school year of first attendance. A student who does not apply by March 1 is required to enroll and attend for one semester to become eligible. Any transfer student who does not maintain residence in the attendance zone of his or her unaccredited school in the unaccredited district will lose transfer eligibility. In addition, a student who withdraws from the transfer will also lose transfer eligibility. (Section 167.826)

Unaccredited and provisionally accredited districts and schools are not eligible to receive transfer students. However, a student who chooses to attend a provisionally accredited school in the unaccredited district may do so if there is an available slot. In addition, no district or school with a three-year average score of seventy-five percent or lower on its annual performance report is eligible to receive transfer students, except for any student who was granted a transfer prior to the effective date of this act. (Section 167.826)

Districts that receive student transfers are not required to do any of the following (unless they choose to do so): exceed the class size and assignment enrollment standards of a district-approved policy on class size; hire additional classroom teachers; or construct additional classrooms. (Section 167.826)

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Each receiving district has the right to establish a policy for desirable class size and student-teacher ratios based on objective means and will not be required to accept any transfer students that would violate its policy. A policy may allow for estimated growth in the resident student population. A district that adopts a policy must do so by January 1. If a transfer student is denied admission based on a lack of space under a district policy, the student may appeal to the State Board of Education. The State Board may limit the district's policy if it finds the district's policy is unduly restrictive to student transfers. The State Board's decision is final. (Section 167.826)

The rate of tuition to be paid by the sending district is based on the per-pupil cost of maintaining the receiving district's grade level grouping. However, a receiving district is prohibited from receiving tuition from a sending district that exceeds the receiving district's per pupil expenditure for its resident students. If any receiving district chooses to charge a rate of tuition that is seventy percent or less of the per-pupil cost of maintaining the sending district's grade level grouping, then the statewide assessment scores and all other performance data for those students whom the district received will not be used for five school years when calculating the performance of the receiving district for purposes of the Missouri school improvement program. (Section 167.826)

The school board of a receiving district may choose to charge a rate of tuition less than the amount that would otherwise be calculated under the statutory calculation. This act creates the Supplemental Tuition Fund in the state treasury. If the school board of a receiving district chooses to charge a rate of tuition that is less than ninety percent of the rate that would otherwise be charged under the statutory calculation, ten percent of the receiving district's tuition rate will be paid from the Supplemental Tuition Fund. (Section 167.826)

Any district that received transfer students in the 2013-2014 school year may adjust the tuition paid by the sending district to seventy percent of the per-pupil cost of maintaining the sending district's grade level grouping. If a district adjusts its tuition rate, the statewide assessment scores and performance data for the transfer students will not be used for five school years when calculating the receiving district's performance for purposes of the Missouri School Improvement Program. (Section 167.826)

If an unaccredited district becomes provisionally accredited or accredited, any resident student who transferred to an accredited district or to a nonsectarian private school will be permitted to continue his or her educational program through the completion of middle school, junior high, or high school, as described in the act. (Section 167.826)

A student's district of residence may provide transportation for the student to attend another accredited district but is not required to do so. (Section 167.826)

When costs associated with the provision of special education and related services to a student with a disability exceed the tuition amount, the unaccredited district is responsible for paying the excess costs to the receiving district. When the receiving district is a component district of a special school district, the unaccredited district must contract with the special school district for the entirety of the costs to provide special education and related services, excluding transportation. The special school district may contract with an unaccredited district for the provision of transportation. A special school district must continue to provide special education and related services, with the exception of transportation, to a student with a disability transferring from an unaccredited district within the same or a different component district. (Section 167.826)

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When the St. Louis City School District is unaccredited, it is responsible for the provision of special education and related services, including transportation to students with disabilities. A special school district may contract with St. Louis City School District, as described in the act.

Regardless of whether transportation is identified as a related service, a receiving district that is not part of a special school district is not responsible for providing transportation. An unaccredited district may contract with a receiving district that is not part of a special school district for transportation. When districts other than St. Louis City are unaccredited, they may contract with a receiving district that is not part of a special school district for the reimbursement of special education services. (Section 167.826)

By August 1, 2014, and by January 1 annually, each accredited district in the same or an adjoining county as an unaccredited district must report to the appropriate regional education authority the number of its available enrollment slots by grade level. Each unaccredited district must report the number of available enrollment slots in the district's accredited schools. Each nonsectarian private school in an unaccredited district that wishes to participate in the transfer program must provide such information. (Section 167.827)

Each education authority with an unaccredited district in its geographic area must make information and assistance available to parents who intend to transfer their child to an accredited district or to a nonsectarian private school, if applicable. Parents who intend to transfer their child must send initial notification to the appropriate education authority by March 1. The education authority will assign transfer students, as space allows. The education authority will give first priority to students who live in the same household with family members within the first or second degree of consanguinity or affinity who have already transferred to an accredited school and apply to transfer to the same accredited school. If insufficient enrollment slots are available for a student to transfer, that student will receive first priority the following school year. The authority is only able to disrupt student and parent choice for transfers if a receiving district's available slots are requested by more students than there are slots available. The authority must consider the following factors in assigning schools: the student's or parent's choice of the receiving school (most important); the best interests of the student; and distance and travel time. The authority must not consider student academic performance; student free and reduced lunch status; or athletics. (Section 167.827)

An education authority may deny a transfer to a student, who in the most recent school year, has been suspended from school two or more times or has been suspended for an act of school violence, as described in the act. (Section 167.827)

**STUDENT TRANSFERS TO NONSECTARIAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS:** In St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Jackson County only, the school board of an unaccredited district that operates an unaccredited school must pay tuition for students who enroll in a nonsectarian private school located in the district using funds from the district's operating levy for school purposes. To be eligible to transfer to a nonsectarian private school, a student must have been enrolled in and attending an unaccredited school in the unaccredited district for one semester. The tuition amount cannot exceed the lesser of the nonsectarian private school's tuition or seventy percent of the unaccredited district's tuition rate.

A nonsectarian private school will only be eligible to receive tuition payments under this section if it satisfies certain conditions. A nonsectarian private school must be accredited by the North Central Association Commission On Accreditation and School Improvement or demonstrate similar academic

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quality credentials to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. It must administer for transfer students, or allow for the administration of, the statewide assessments in English language arts and mathematics or equivalent assessments. A nonsectarian private school must comply with all health and safety laws or codes that apply to nonpublic schools, hold a valid occupancy permit if required by its municipality, and file a statement of intent to accept transfer students with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Private nonsectarian schools that choose to receive transfer students must adhere to multiple provisions of Missouri state school law, as described in the act. Any participating nonsectarian private school must provide data to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for the production of an annual performance report. In addition, when the total enrollment of a nonsectarian private school consists of twenty-five percent transfer students, the school must conform to the standards of the Missouri School Improvement Program. The district of residence may provide transportation but is not required to do so.

As a condition of receiving state aid, an unaccredited district must use funds from the operating levy for school purposes to pay tuition remission for students who attend a nonsectarian private school. In addition, such tuition must be paid only using funds from the operating levy for school purposes.

The option for students to enroll in and attend a nonsectarian private school must be authorized by the school district's voters at a general election, as described in the act. A majority vote is required for authorization. However, regardless of whether the voters authorize the private school option, students may transfer to a private school after three years of the district being unaccredited.

Where costs associated with the provision of special education and related services to a student with a disability exceed the established tuition amount, the unaccredited district will remain responsible to pay the excess cost to the nonsectarian private school. (Section 163.021 & Section 167.828)

**REGIONAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES:** This act creates three separate regional education authorities to coordinate student transfers, one for the St. Louis region, a second authority for the Kansas City area, and a third authority for the rest of the state. Each authority will consist of five members who must be residents of their covered area, as described in the act, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, who will serve for a term of six years. If the Governor does not make the appointments within a certain amount of time, the Lieutenant Governor will make the appointments. If the Lieutenant Governor does not make the appointments, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives may make the appointments. The Education Authority must coordinate and collaborate with local districts and local governments for the student transfers. Parents who want to transfer their child to another district must notify the appropriate regional education authority by March 1. The education authority will assign students to districts using an admissions process, as described in the act. (Sections 167.830 to 167.845)

**DEFINITIONS:** Definitions governing the student transfer portions of this act are provided. (Section 167.848)

**SHARING OF SUPERINTENDENTS:** Two or more school districts may share a superintendent who possesses a valid Missouri superintendent's license.

This section is identical to SB 701 (2014) is similar to SB 503 (2009) and HB 2537 (2008). (Section 168.205)

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HANDLER: Stream

**ONLINE TUTORING SERVICES THROUGH A PUBLIC LIBRARY:** A school district may enter into a contract with a public library to provide online tutoring services through a third party vendor or a non-profit organization for the district's students. Tutoring services must be conducted through compatible computers to participating students who have a library card, both within and without the public library facility.

Online tutoring services may include assistance with homework, collaboration and study tools in various school subjects, access to writing assistance productivity software, and test preparation tools.

A contract may allow dedicated access to assistance during specified hours of the day and specified days of the week. A contract may allow students to submit questions to tutors or join online study groups.

Online tutoring services must be designed and implemented to protect student privacy, prohibit voice communication between the parties, and prohibit face-to-face visual communication. In addition, employees of third party vendors or nonprofit organizations with which a public library has contracted for the tutoring services are prohibited from soliciting personally identifiable information from participating students.

School districts offering tutoring services must maintain an archive of all communications between students and tutors for two years that is accessible to district officials and tutoring supervisors.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SB 993 (2014). (Section 170.215)

**PARENT PORTALS:** This act creates the Parent Portal Fund in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund may be used to provide financial assistance to districts to establish and maintain a parent portal so parents may have access to educational information and access to student data via mobile technology. (Section 170.320)

**SCHOOL FACILITY AGREEMENTS:** This act modifies a prohibition on school boards leasing or renting buildings while a school building is unoccupied so that a school board may lease a building as provided in Section 177.088 when a school building is unoccupied.

Currently, the board of any educational institution may only enter into an agreement with a not-for-profit corporation when making certain transactions or modifications involving sites, buildings, facilities, furnishings, and equipment. This act removes the limitation on contracts being entered into only with non-for-profit corporations for such purposes.

The act also repeals a provision allowing a board to refinance a lease purchase agreement under certain circumstances.

These sections are identical to SB 989 (2014), HCS/HB 783 (2013), provisions contained in SB 719 (2014) and is similar to SB 474 (2013). (Sections 177.011 & 177.088)

**CHILDREN'S SERVICES FUND:** In St. Louis County, if there is an unaccredited or provisionally accredited school district, up to five percent of each fiscal year's revenues in the Children's Services Fund must be devoted to a grant program to deliver services to schools in those districts. The Children's Community Services Fund board of directors must undertake a needs assessment for any such school

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district within ninety days. The needs assessment must be used as a basis for contracting of services. The board of director must appoint one of its members to a direct school service coordinating committee. Additional members of the direct service coordinating committee. The committee must provide recommendations and oversight to the program of contracted services. The use of funds is subject to an audit. This provision will terminate after fiscal year 2016.

This section is similar to HB 2299 (2014). (Section 210.861)

**SCHOOL TRANSFER AND IMPROVEMENT TASK FORCE:** This act creates the "School Transfer and Improvement Task Force" within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The task force will study the following: means to address failing schools, including a school improvement district; developing options for school transfer finance formulas; best practices for how to design and finance public virtual and blended schools; and best practices and possible pilot projects to assist transient students. The task force will consist of the following members:

- (1) Three members of the Senate, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, of whom not more than two shall be of the same party;
- (2) One member from an education policy research organization in Missouri, appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate;
- (3) Three members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker, of whom not more than two shall be of the same party;
- (4) One member from a statewide business association, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;
- (5) The Commissioner of Education, or his or her designee;
- (6) One member from an education organization consisting exclusively of elected officials, appointed by the Commissioner of Education;
- (7) The Lieutenant Governor, or his or her designee.

The task force must make recommendations by February 1, 2015 to the General Assembly. The task force will expire on April 31, 2015. (Section 1)

This act contains an emergency clause. (Section B)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Kelly

SB 500 - This act modifies various provisions relating to trusts.

#### QUALIFIED SPOUSAL TRUSTS

The act specifies that property held in some form of joint ownership with a right of survivorship by a husband and wife shall be treated as being held as tenants by the entirety upon the property's transfer to a qualified spousal trust (456.950).

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 499 (2014), HB 1428 (2014,) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1231 (2014).

#### MEDIATION PROVISION IN A TRUST INSTRUMENT

This act provides that a provision in a trust instrument requiring mediation or arbitration is enforceable. However, provisions requiring mediation or arbitration of disputes relating to the validity of

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Kelly

the trust are not enforceable unless all interested parties consent to the mediation or arbitration (456.2-205).

This provision is identical to SB 654 (2014), HB 1135 (2014), and provisions contained in HCS/SB 499 (2014).

#### NO CONTEST CLAUSES

Currently, "no-contest" or "in terrorem" clauses are enforceable. These types of provisions in a trust or will generally provide that a beneficiary forfeits interest in the trust or will property if the beneficiary contests the trust or will.

This act provides that when an irrevocable trust contains a no-contest clause, as defined in the act, then an interested person may still file a petition with a court for a ruling on whether a particular claim for relief would trigger forfeiture. The petition for such a ruling may be filed either as a separate judicial proceeding or along with other claims for relief. The act specifies that when ruling on the petition, the court shall consider the text of the clause, and the context of the terms of the trust and factual allegations in the petition. The court shall not accept evidence beyond what is provided in the pleadings and the trust instrument.

The act states that the judgment on the application of a no-contest clause is appealable. Following the ruling, if claims are subsequently filed in which differing facts are asserted from those which the no-contest clause judgment was based upon, then the party in whose favor the judgment was rendered shall have no protection from enforcement of the no-contest clause provided under this act.

The act also provides the types of circumstances in which a no-contest clause is not enforceable such as objections to venue or a claim for relief concerning an accounting error. In these situations the court may award attorneys' fees and costs (456.4-420).

Similar to a trust, the act states that if a will contains a no-contest clause an interested person may file a petition with the court for determination on whether a court action would trigger the application of the no-contest clause or trigger forfeiture (474.395).

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 499 (2014), HB 1429 (2014), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

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SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Rowden

HCS/SB 504 - This act provides that state agencies must make proposed rules available to the public by providing a web page which contains a summary, full text of the rule, and a fiscal note for each proposed rule, as well as a link to the Missouri Register and all material incorporated by reference. Within one business day from the proposed rule being published in the Missouri Register, this information must be made available on the website.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1432 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

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HCS/SB 506 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

LIVESTOCK (Sections 144.010, 262.900, 265.300, 267.565, 277.020) - This act adds captive cervids to the definition of livestock. This act will allow the sale of captive cervids to be exempt from sales tax, will allow captive cervids to be considered livestock for the purposes of urban agricultural zones, and will subject captive cervids to the Missouri Livestock Disease Control and Eradication law, the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law, and regulation and marketing of agricultural products.

This provision is identical to HB 2031 (2014) and the perfected SB 964 (2014).

MISSOURI DAIRY REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2014 (Sections 261.270-261.275) - This act creates the Missouri Dairy Revitalization Act of 2014, which requires the University of Missouri to conduct research annually on the estimated state sales tax revenue generated from dairy products. Such estimated sales tax revenue shall be provided to the Department of Agriculture. Further, this act creates the Missouri Dairy Industry Revitalization Fund. General revenue appropriated to the Fund shall be expended as set forth in this act.

This act requires the Department of Agriculture to establish a dairy producer insurance premium assistance program for producers who participate in the federal margin protection program for dairy producers. Participating producers shall be reimbursed for 70% of their federal premium payment.

Further, this act establishes the Missouri Dairy Scholars Program. This program shall make available 80 scholarships at \$5,000 each toward tuition at any college or university in Missouri for students in agriculture-related degree programs who make a commitment to work in the agriculture industry.

Additionally, under this act, the University of Missouri's commercial agriculture program shall conduct an annual study of the dairy industry and develop a plan for how to grown dairy industries in Missouri. The plan shall be delivered to certain members of the General Assembly as set forth in this act.

These provisions are identical to HB 1326 (2014).

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION (Section 267.169) - Under this act, certain data relating to animals shall not be subject to disclosure. Any unauthorized release of such data may be the subject of civil action. A court may order damages up to \$10,000, reasonable attorney's fees, and any injunctive relief the court deems necessary.

MISSOURI LIVESTOCK MARKETING LAW (Section 277.040) - This act requires that all license fees collected by the Department of Agriculture under the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law not yield revenue greater than the costs of administering the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law during the ensuing year.

This provision is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1326 (2014)and HB 1640 (2014).

CERTIFIED COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS (Section 281.065) - Currently, a certified commercial pesticide applicator must furnish evidence of financial responsibility with the Director of the Department of Agriculture in order to receive a license. Currently, the amount of the surety bond or liability insurance required is \$25,000 for property damage and bodily injury. Under this act, the amount is modified to \$50,000 for each occurrence. Further, the applicator is not required to furnish such evidence for license renewal, unless upon request. If the Director so requests, the applicator shall furnish

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Guernsey

such evidence within 10 days of receiving the request. The Director shall be notified of cancellation or reduction of financial responsibility for any applicator or employer of the applicator. The applicator or applicator's employer shall also maintain evidence of financial responsibility at their business location. If the financial responsibility furnished becomes unsatisfactory, new financial responsibility instruments shall be immediately executed and maintained at the business location, or the applicator's license may be affected as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 888 (2014) and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1952 (2014).

**WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON VEHICLES HAULING MILK & LIVESTOCK (Section 340.180)** - This act adds livestock to the current milk exemption for weight limitations on highways, and applies such exemption to all highways with the exception of Interstates.

This provision is identical to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1326 (2014), and is similar to HB 1214 (2014), HCS/HBs 1235 & 1214 (2014), HCS/HB 1640 (2014) and SCS/HCS/HB 1937 (2014).

**LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM (Sections 340.381 & 340.396)** - This act renames the Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program." Further, this act repeals the sunset provision of the large animal veterinarian student loan program.

This provision is identical the perfected SB 859 (2014), and the one section is identical to HB 1998 (2014).

**FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (Section 442.571)** - Currently, no sale of agricultural land shall occur unless approved by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. Instead, this act only requires that the sale of agricultural land be submitted to the Director if there is no completed IRS Form W-9 signed by the purchaser. Further, this act states that no security interest in agricultural land acquired in violation of certain sections shall be divested or invalidated by such violation.

This provision is identical to HB 1918 (2014) and a provision contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1326 (2014).

**LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY WAIVER OF LIABILITY (Section 537.325)** - Currently, equine activity sponsors and equine professionals are not liable for an injury or death of a participant resulting from the inherent risks of equine activities. This act extends this waiver of liability to livestock activity sponsors, livestock owners, livestock facilities, livestock auction markets, and any of their employees for any injury or death of a participant resulting from the inherent risks of livestock activities. This waiver of liability does not extend to all circumstances as set forth in this act.

Currently, equine activity sponsors are required to post a warning signs on or near stables, corrals, or arenas where equine activities are conducted. This act extends this warning sign requirement to places where livestock activities are conducted.

This provision is identical to SB 671 (2014).

**BEEF COMMODITY MERCHANDISING PROGRAM (Section 275.352)** - Currently, state fees are not

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Guernsey

allowed to be collected by the beef commodity merchandising program in excess of a commensurate amount credited against a federal assessment of beef producers. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is identical to SB 591 (2014) and HB 1496 (2014).

FUEL LABELING (Section 1) - This act requires the Department of Agriculture to promulgate rules regarding renewable fuels and the labeling of motor fuel pumps.

This act is similar to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1326 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Molendorp

HCS/SB 508 - This act modifies various provisions relating to health insurance.

#### STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND

Currently, for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund a free health clinic is defined as a nonprofit community health center, exempt from federal taxation, which provides primary care and preventative services to people without health insurance without charge. This act changes the term "free health clinic" to "community health clinic" and modifies its definition by removing the without charge qualification.

The act also excludes federally funded community health centers and rural health clinics from the description of nonprofit community health centers for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund (105.711).

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014), CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014), and HCS/SS/SB 758 (2014).

#### SCHIP

This act changes section references within the SCHIP to remove any reference relating to the uninsured women's health program. This act also removes the requirement that parents annually prove their total net worth is below \$250,000 and changes the ineligibility period for children whose parents have failed to meet copayment or premium obligations from six months to ninety days.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HB 2080 (2014), HCS/SS/SB 498 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 524 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014).

#### INSURANCE MANDATE EXEMPTION

This act also exempts health benefit plans categorized as "excepted benefit plans" from requirements of any health insurance mandate, but requires that such excepted benefit plans shall provide a disclaimer conspicuously indicating that the plan is not minimum essential coverage on policies, certificates, application and enrollment forms, advertising materials, and plan identification cards.

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 2209 (2014), HCS/SS/SB 498 (2014), and HCS/SCS/SB 524 (2014).

#### HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE NAVIGATORS

This act also requires that an applicant for a navigator license must take an exam administered by the

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Molendorp

Department of Insurance or an independent testing service with which the Department has contracted and requires applicants for individual licenses to provide two sets of fingerprints to the state highway patrol for the purpose of doing Missouri and federal criminal record checks. An individual found to have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor offense involving fraud or dishonesty shall not be issued a license.

This provision is similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 498 (2014) and HB 1668 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Koenig

SS#3/SCS/SBs 509 & 496 - This act modifies the individual income tax rate table. The maximum tax rate on personal income will be reduced by one-half of a percent over a period of years, beginning in 2017. Each reduction to the rate will be by one-tenth of a percent. No reduction will go into effect unless the net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeded the amount of net general revenue in any one of the three fiscal years prior to such year by at least \$150 million. Once fully phased in, the top rate of tax on individual income will be five and one-half percent. This act requires the brackets for individual income tax be adjusted annually for the percent increase in inflation. (Sections 143.011 & 143.021)

The act creates an individual income tax deduction for business income and phases it in over a period of years, beginning in 2017. Each increase to the deduction amount will be by five percent. Once fully phased-in, taxpayers will be allowed to deduct twenty-five percent of their business income. No increase to the deduction will go into effect unless the net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeded the amount of net general revenue in any one of the three fiscal years prior to such year by at least \$150 million. Shareholders of S corporations and partners in partnerships will be allowed a proportional deduction based their share of ownership. (Section 143.022)

Currently, there is a personal exemption amount of \$2,100 for personal income taxes. This act increases the exemption amount by \$500 for individuals with a Missouri adjusted gross income of less than \$20,000. (Section 143.151)

The business income deduction provisions are similar to SB 11 (2013), SB 26 (2013), HB 536 (2013), and SB 661 (2012). The provision requiring income tax brackets be adjusted for inflation is similar in concept to SB 772 (2014) and HB 1268 (2014).

The business income deduction provision is similar to a provision in HB 1453 (2014), HB 2073 (2014), HB 2290 (2014), SCS/HB 1295 (2014), SB 858 (2014), SB 11 (2013), SB 26 (2013), HB 536 (2013), and SB 661 (2012).

MIKE HAMMANN

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SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cierpiot

SS/SCS/SB 510 - This act redefines "misconduct" for which an employee may be disqualified from unemployment benefits. Currently, misconduct includes a wanton or willful disregard of the employer's interest and a disregard of standards of behavior the employer has the right to expect. The act changes that standard to a knowing disregard of that interest and a knowing violation of the standards the

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cierpiot

employer expects. Currently, an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employer's duties and obligations to the employer also qualifies as misconduct. The act changes that standard to a knowing disregard of such interests, duties and obligations. Currently, a deliberate violation of the employer's rules constitutes misconduct. Under the act, a violation of an employer's rule is misconduct unless the employee demonstrates that he or she did not know and could not reasonably know the requirement, the rule is unlawful, or it is not fairly or consistently enforced.

Misconduct also includes a violation of a no-call, no-show policy, chronic absenteeism, tardiness, unapproved absences following a written warning, and a knowing violation of a state standard or regulation by an employee of a licensed employer which would cause the employer to be sanctioned.

The misconduct standard shall apply when the conduct is connected to work irrespective of whether it occurs at the workplace or during work hours.

Currently, employees are disqualified from benefits if they voluntarily leave work without good cause. The act defines "good cause" as that which would compel a reasonable employee to cease working or which would require separation from work due to illness or disability.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 816 (2012), provisions found in HB 611 (2013), and SS/SB 28 (2013) that was vetoed by the Governor.

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* SB 523 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Emery

HANDLER: Bahr

SB 523 - This act prohibits school districts from requiring a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology to identify the student, transmit information regarding the student, or monitor or track the location of the student.

This act is identical to SB 239 (2013).

MICHAEL RUFF

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**\*\*\* SB 525 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

HCS/SS/SB 525 - This act modifies provisions relating to food preparation.

**CHARITABLE PURPOSE (Section 196.056)**

This act allows a nonprofit organization to prepare food, in a private home or other area, for distribution to the end consumer at a charitable fundraising event.

The consumer may be informed by a clearly visible placard at the serving location that the food was prepared in a kitchen that is not subject to regulation and inspection by the regulatory authority.

Also, the nonprofit organization may notify the regulatory authority in writing or via email prior to the beginning of the event. If made, such notification shall include the following: name of the nonprofit organization; date, time, and location of the event; name and contact information of the person responsible for the event.

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

This act does not apply to a food establishment that is regulated by the Department of Health and Senior Services that provides food for the event.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the authority of the Department of Health and Senior Services or local health departments to conduct an investigation of a foodborne disease or outbreak.

Also, the provisions of this act shall not apply to Jefferson County, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, Boone County, Clay County or the City of St. Louis.

COTTAGE FOOD PRODUCTION (Section 196.298)

This act allows cottage food production operations to be exempt from state health or food code laws. Additionally, local health departments are not allowed to regulate production of food at a cottage food production operation, but each local health department and the Department of Health and Senior Services shall maintain a record of complaints made against a cottage food production operation. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the authority of the Department of Health and Senior Services or local health departments to conduct an investigation of a foodborne disease or outbreak.

This act is substantially similar to HCS #2/HBs 1100 & 1421 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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\*\*\* SB 527 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Swan

SB 527 – This act designated each March 27th as "Medical Radiation Safety Awareness Day". Citizens and the health care professionals community of this state are encouraged to be aware of not only the benefits of radiographic medical procedures, but the potential dangers of overexposure to radiation during diagnostic imaging and radiation therapy.

This act is identical to SB 37 (2013).

JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* SB 529 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Korman

SCS/SB 529 - This act modifies the Missouri Public Prompt Payment Act and the law relating to public works projects.

Under current law, all public works contracts made by a political subdivision for a public works project must provide for prompt payment to the contractor. This act provides that the contracts must also provide for prompt payment of any professional engineer, architect, landscape architect, or land surveyor.

Currently, a public owner may retain 5% of the value of a public works contract or up to 10% if it is determined by the public owner and the architect or engineer determine that a higher rate is required to ensure performance.

This act provides that a public owner may retain up to 10% if the contractor is not required to obtain a

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Korman

bond because the contract is not estimated to exceed \$50,000.

Under current law, retainage may be adjusted prior to completion when work is proceeding satisfactorily and retainage is paid after substantial completion of the contract or per contract terms. In such cases, 200% of the value of the remaining work is withheld until completion. This act provides that 150% of the value is withheld until completion.

Under current law, the public owner must pay the retainage after substantial completion of the work, or as provided per contract, to the contractor for state highway road or bridge projects administered by the State Highways and Transportation Commission. This act requires the owner to pay at least 98% of the retainage to the contractor and for the contractor to pay subcontractors and suppliers after substantial completion or as provided per contract.

This act also provides that, if the owner determines the work is not substantially completed, the owner must provide a written explanation within 14 calendar days to the contractor. The contractor is then required to provide the notice to any subcontractor or suppliers responsible. If the explanation is not given by the public body, the public body must pay at least 98% of the retainage within 30 calendar days.

Currently, contractors must pay subcontractors and suppliers when they receive payment less any retention not to exceed 10%. This act lowers the retention to 5%.

Current law provides that when the public owner does not release full payment due because there are specific areas of work or materials the owner is rejecting, the subcontractors or suppliers involved are not paid for the rejected work. This act specifies that the subcontractors or suppliers are not paid provided the owner gives a written explanation as to why the work or supplies were rejected.

This act requires the public owner to include any withheld retainage with final payment of moneys owed to the contractor within 30 days of the due date. In addition, this act requires the public owner to pay any professional engineer, architect, landscape architect, or land surveyor the amount due within 30 days after receiving an invoice. If full payment is not made, the contracting agency must pay 1.5% interest per month it remains unpaid.

Currently, contractors on public works projects are obligated to require contractors to furnish a bond when the estimated cost of the project exceeds \$25,000. This act changes that amount to \$50,000.

This act is similar to SB 383 (2013), SB 862 (2012), HB 641 (2013), SB 383 (2013), and SCS/HCS/HB 161 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

HCS/SCS/SB 530 - This act modifies provisions relating to termination of parental rights.

This act modifies the termination of parental rights provisions by adding to the circumstances under which it is presumed a parent is considered unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship upon a showing in juvenile court of a consistent pattern of committing a specific abuse.

The new circumstances are:

SPONSOR: Libla

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

- If the parent is the birth mother and within 8 hours after a child's birth, she tested positive and over the legal limit (.08 blood alcohol content) for alcohol, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, or a controlled substance or prescription drug, excepting those drugs administered to the mother for medical treatment, and the birth mother is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by the mother or the mother has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the Children's Division through a family centered services case; or

- If the parent is the birth mother and at the time of the child's birth or within 8 hours after a child's birth, the child tested positive for alcohol, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, or a controlled substance or prescription drug, excepting those drugs present in the mother's body as a result of medical treatment, and the birth mother is the biological mother of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by the mother or the mother has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the Children's Division through a family centered services case; or

- Within a three-year period immediately prior to termination adjudication, the parent has pled guilty to or has been convicted of a felony involving the possession, manufacture or distribution of cocaine, heroin or methamphetamine and the parent is the biological parent of at least one other child who was adjudicated an abused or neglected minor by such parent or such parent has previously failed to complete recommended treatment services by the Children's Division through a family centered services case.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1492 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Hubbard

SS/SCS/SB 532 - This act allows relative caregivers, acting under an affidavit, to consent to medical treatment and educational services for a minor child with whom such caregiver lives if consent of the legal parent or guardian cannot be obtained through reasonable efforts. A parent may also delegate such consent authority to the relative caregiver in writing. Nothing in the act shall be construed to create a cause of action against a relative caregiver who has complied with the provisions of this act.

"Relative caregiver" is defined as a competent adult who is related by blood, marriage or adoption, who is not the legal parent or guardian and who represents in the affidavit that the child lives with the adult and that the adult is responsible for the care of the child. "Educational Services" are defined as enrollment of a child in a school to which the child has been or will be accepted for attendance and participation in any school activities, including extracurricular activities.

The act specifies the required information that must be contained in the affidavit and provides that the affidavit shall expire after one year. The current provision specific to consent for immunizations of a child is repealed and replaced with provisions relating to relative caregivers providing educational and medical consent.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Swan

HCS/SCS/SB 567 - This act modifies provisions relating to public health.

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Swan

**MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE (Section 174.335)**

Beginning in the 2015-2016 school year, each student attending a public institution of higher education who lives in on-campus housing must receive the meningococcal vaccine unless he or she has a medical or religious exemption. The Department of Higher Education must oversee, supervise, and enforce this requirement and may promulgate rules. The Department of Higher Education may consult with the Department of Health and Senior Services. This act contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2015.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 748 (2014) and to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014) and similar to HB 1590 (2014).

**UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD BANK (Section 191.761)**

Beginning July 1, 2015, this act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to transport collected, donated umbilical cord blood samples to a nonprofit umbilical cord blood bank located in St. Louis City in existence as of the effective date of the act. The collection sites shall only be those facilities designated and trained by the blood bank in the collection and handling of umbilical cord blood specimens.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014) and HCS/HB 1193 (2014).

**OFFERS OF INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATIONS (Section 197.168)**

Each year between October 1st and March 1st and in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations, each hospital shall offer prior to discharge immunizations against influenza virus to all inpatients 65 years of age and older unless contraindicated for such patient so long as there is approval of the attending physician or other practitioners authorized to order vaccinations or as authorized by physician-approved hospital policies or protocols for influenza.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

**ADULT DAY CARE (Sections 660.600 to 660.424)**

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to create an adult day care program manual in partnership with the provider association to establish uniformity across the state and to offer regional training sessions in order to provide technical assistance or consultation to assist applicants for or holders of licenses or provisional licenses in meeting the requirements of staff qualifications and other aspects involving the operation of an adult day care program. The program manual and regional training sessions required under this act shall be made available to adult day care programs by January 1, 2015.

In addition, the act modifies provisions relating to standard practices, inspections, disciplinary actions, informal dispute resolutions, license revocations, and adult day care programs operational manuals and information that is to be provided on the department website with respect to adult day care programs.

Also, licensed adult day care programs shall evaluate the program rate structure in Fiscal Year 2015 and determine a cost-based uniform rate for services to be presented as budget line item in the

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Swan

Department of Health and Senior Services Fiscal Year 2016 budget request for adult day programs which provide, care treatment, rehabilitation, and habilitation exclusively to adults and seniors with physical disabilities, mental, neurological, and cognitive disorders such as brain injuries, dementia, and other intellectual impairments, excluding in the budget request, the cost for individuals already funded by a Department of Mental Health waiver.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Haahr

HCS/SS/SB 575 - This act repeals a number of committees that have dissolved or expired as required by their authorizing statutes. The defunct committees are the Advisory Committee on Tobacco Securitization (section 8.597); Joint Committee on Corrections (21.400 to 21.465); Joint Committee on Capital Improvements and Leases Oversight (21.530 to 21.537); Joint Committee on Terrorism, Bioterrorism, and Homeland Security (21.800); Joint Committee on Urban Agriculture (21.801); Joint Committee on the Missouri Criminal Code review of sexual offender registry (21.835); Joint Committee on Solid Waste Management District Operations (21.850); Joint Committee on the Reduction and Reorganization of Programs within State Government (21.910); Joint Committee on Missouri's Promise (21.920); Missouri Investment Trust and its board (30.953 to 30.971); Joint Subcommittee on Recovery Accountability and Transparency (33.850); Committee on State-operated Wireless Communications Systems (37.250); the SB 844 (2010) version of a section that created the Missouri Ethics Commission (105.955); the Children's Vision Commission (167.195); Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force (191.115); Newborn Hearing Screening Advisory Committee (191.934); Technical Advisory Committee on the Quality of Patient Care and Nursing Practices (197.291); Coordinating Council on Special Transportation (208.275); State Commission on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing (215.261 and 215.262); Farm-to-Table Advisory Board (262.950); the Advisory Committee on License Plate Design (301.129); Joint Committee on Gaming and Wagering (313.001); Missouri Oral Chemotherapy Parity Interim Committee (338.321); Health Care Stabilization Fund Feasibility Board (383.250); doubly enacted version of Court Automation Committee (476.055); Joint Committee on Economic Development Policy and Planning (620.602); and the Review Committee for Purchasing within the Department of Mental Health (630.461).

The act also repeals a joint legislative committee that was created to oversee the destruction of certain documents by the Commissioner of Administration, the Division of Finance, and the Public Service Commission. A provision of law allowing the parent of a home schooled child to file a statement with the recorder of deeds declaring the intent to home school the child is repealed. (167.042).

The Joint Committee on Tax Policy shall assume certain duties of the Joint Committee on Economic Development Policy and Planning regarding approval of enterprise zone designations. (135.210, 135.230). The standing Senate and House committees with jurisdiction over corrections issues shall assume certain duties of the Joint Committee on Corrections. (217.025, 217.550, 217.567).

The act provides that the Entrepreneurial Development Council shall sunset on December 31, 2015 (620.050). The program to distribute grants to multi-jurisdictional internet crime law enforcement task forces is re-authorized until December 31, 2024. The program had expired on June 5, 2012. The act removes language requiring the General Assembly to appropriate three million dollars annually to the Cyber Crime Investigation Fund. (650.120).

The act creates a permanent joint committee of the General Assembly to be known as the Joint

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Haahr

Committee on the Justice System. The Committee shall consist of members of the General Assembly and three ex officio members. The Committee is charged with reviewing of all aspects of the state's justice system and making any recommendations for legislative change to the General Assembly. A permanent subcommittee of the Committee shall be established to periodically review the criminal code. An advisory committee is established to aid the subcommittee, consisting of representatives of the Missouri Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and other individuals known to be interested in the improvement of the state's criminal laws. (21.880).

The act modifies the existing Joint Committee on Government Accountability by renaming the committee as the Joint Committee on Oversight and Government Accountability. The Committee is charged with analyzing the operations and performance of all branches of state government, including management of state programs, procurement of goods and services, leases of real property, and construction, repair and maintenance of state capital improvements project. The Committee is also charged with making recommendations to the General Assembly on legislative action to reorganize state government. The Committee shall review state departments and statewide office holders according to a schedule set forth in the act. (21.820).

Currently, the membership of the Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight includes seven members from each of the House and Senate transportation committees. This act provides that the Committee shall be composed of seven members of the Senate and seven members of the House of Representatives. No fewer than four of the members from each body must be members of a standing transportation committee in the respective body. The chair of the committee shall alternate every other year between the chair of the Senate Transportation Committee and the House Transportation Committee. (21.795).

Currently, the State Mental Health Commission includes one member who is a physician recognized as an expert in the evaluation or habilitation of persons with disabilities. This act provides that such member shall be a physician, licensed clinical psychologist, or other licensed clinician recognized as an expert in the evaluation or treatment of persons with disabilities. (630.010).

This act amends the Joint Committee on MO HealthNet to have as its duty the continuing study and analysis of the MO HealthNet program. The committee shall meet at least three times a year and the committee may remove a member who misses three consecutive meetings. The committee is authorized to hire an employee or enter into employment contracts. The compensation of such personnel and the expenses of the committee shall be paid from the joint contingent fund. (208.952). The act also repeals the MO HealthNet Oversight Committee in section 208.955.

The act modifies the provisions of the Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) Review Board. This act requires the board members to objectively decide whether a preponderance of the evidence establishes that an individual is responsible for child abuse or neglect. The Board shall act independently of the Children's Division, but may receive training from the Division or the Department of Social Services.

Current law requires each CAN Review Board that is created to consist of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate consisting of four specific professionals and four suggested professionals. This act no longer requires that the members consist of the specified professionals. Board members must be residents of Missouri and the term of office shall be three years. This act also provides that no current employee of the Department of Social Services shall serve on a CAN Review board. (210.153).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Haahr

Currently, the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research must perform an actuarial analysis on any new or revised health care benefit mandate proposed by the General Assembly. This act provides that such an analysis on a proposed new or revised mandate must be conducted on any such mandate enacted by the General Assembly and a recommendation shall be delivered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tem of the Senate prior to July 1st of the year following its enactment. (376.190). This provision is identical to a provision of HB 1883 (2014).

This act contains provisions that are similar to SB 66 (2013).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Burlison

CCS/HCS/SB 584 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

**BURDEN OF PROOF IN TAX LIABILITY DISPUTES (136.300)**

Currently, the Director of Revenue has the burden of proof in tax liability disputes if the taxpayer meets certain requirements. One such requirement is that if the taxpayer is a partnership, corporation, or trust, the taxpayer's net worth doesn't exceed \$7 million and the taxpayer has no more than 500 employees. This act removes this requirement to put the burden of proof on the Director of Revenue. The act also allows the burden of proof to be placed on the Director of Revenue in tax exemption cases.

This provision is similar to SB 829 (2014) and HB 1455 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HBs 1179 & 1765 (2014).

**INFORMATION REQUEST BY THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY ASSESSOR (137.133)**

This act requires the St. Louis County Assessor to place on correspondence with taxpayers a statement that disclosure of information is voluntary and will become public record if disclosed. This provision does not apply to request for information regarding the required listing of property or listing of lessees.

This provision is similar to a provision in CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

**MOTOR FUEL TAXES (142.815 and 144.030)**

This act creates a motor fuel tax exemption for fuel delivered to a marina for use solely in watercraft. Persons buying motor fuel for use solely in watercraft from a place other than a marina may apply for a refund of fuel taxes paid. Motor fuel exempt from fuel taxes under this act shall also be exempt from sales tax.

This provision is similar to HB 1475 (2014) and a provision in HCS/HBs 1179 & 1765 (2014).

**EMPLOYER INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING (143.221)**

Currently, an employer is allowed to file an annual withholding tax return instead of four quarterly returns when the aggregate amount withheld is less than \$20 in each of the four preceding quarters. The act changes the amount to less than \$100 in each of the four preceding quarters if the employer is not otherwise required to file a withholding return on a quarterly or monthly basis.

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Burlison

This provision is identical to HB 1224 (2014) and HB 105 (2013). This provision is similar to a provision in the perfected version of HB 1174 (2014), the perfected version of HCS/HBs 1253 & 1297 (2014), the perfected version of HCS/HB 1295 (2014), HB 2073 (2014), CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014), and the perfected version of HB 253 (2013).

#### DIVISION OF CORPORATE INCOME FOR TAX PURPOSES (143.451)

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This act specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HB 1296 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1865 (2014), CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

#### SALES TAX ON ADMISSION OR FEES TO CERTAIN PLACES (144.010, 144.018, 144.020)

Currently, there is a sales tax on places of amusement, entertainment and recreation, and games and athletic events. This modifies the tax so that it is on charges to view certain commercial attractions. This sales tax shall not apply to amounts paid for the first opportunity to purchase or decline tickets. This sales tax shall also not apply to certain purchases or rights to purchase tickets from a place have a charitable to civic sales tax exemption.

This provision is similar in concept to HB 1179 (2014) and a provision contained in SCS/SB 881 (2014).

#### USED MANUFACTURED HOME SALES TAX EXEMPTION (144.044)

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption for used manufactured homes.

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Burlison

This provision is substantially similar to SB 860 (2014) and HB 1765 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014) and HCS/SB 777 (2014).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR EXPERIMENTAL DRUGS (144.052)**

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption for prescription drugs, biological products, and devices used to treat terminal illnesses that have not received final approval by the Food and Drug Administration.

This provision is similar to HB 2273 (2014).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN INDUSTRIES (144.058)**

This act creates a state sales and use tax exemption for utilities, materials, and machinery used to generate or transmit electricity. This provision is similar to HB 2255 (2014).

This act also create a state and local sales and use tax exemption for utilities, materials, and machinery used in connection with a data processing or storage center.

**ADVERTISING ASSUMPTION OF SALES TAX (144.080)**

Currently, sellers are prohibited from advertising or holding out to customers that sales tax will be assumed or absorbed by the seller. This act removes this prohibition, provided that the seller states the amount of tax assumed or absorbed on the invoice or receipt for the sale.

This provision is similar to HB 1296 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1477 (2014), HCS/SB 607 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

**SALES AND USE TAX REFUND (144.190)**

This act provides that for a sales tax refund to be offset by the Department of Revenue, the assessment of an offset must no longer be subject to an appeal.

This provision is similar to HB 2218 (2014) and to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

**REGIONAL JAIL DISTRICT SALES TAX (221.407)**

Currently, regional jail districts are authorized to impose a sales tax of up to 1/2% on sales in the district. The authority to impose this tax expires on September 30, 2015. This act extends the authority of the districts to collect the tax until September 30, 2027.

This provision is identical to SB 897 (2014). This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2112 (2014) and HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Dugger

SS/SCS/SB 593 - This act allows certain political subdivisions to waive conducting non-partisan elections and provides a recall procedure for members of an emergency services board.

Under current law, with the exception of municipal elections, nonpartisan elections in political

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Dugger

subdivisions and special districts need not be held when the number of candidates who have filed is equal to the number of positions to be filled.

This act narrows the exception to municipal elections in cities towns and villages with more than 1,000 inhabitants. The governing body in jurisdictions with 1,000 or fewer inhabitants may pass an ordinance to forego such elections when the number of candidates who have filed is equal to the number of positions to be filled. The passage of such an ordinance authorizes the jurisdiction to refrain from holding such elections for 6 years from its passage, at which time the jurisdiction is required to pass another such ordinance.

The act requires public notice to be published by the first of the month in which the election would have occurred containing the names of candidates that will be placed in office when the election is not held.

Each member of an emergency services board of directors shall be subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the election district from which he or she was elected. Proceedings for the recall are commenced by the filing of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition.

The notice must be served personally, or by certified mail, on the board member and filed with the election authority. A separate notice is needed for each member sought to be recalled and must contain information explaining the reason for the recall. It must list at least one but not more than five proponents of the recall.

Within seven days, the board member may file a statement answering the statement of the proponents. The answer must be served on at least one proponent. The statement and answer are for the voters' informational purposes only.

A member cannot be recalled if he or she: 1) has not held office during the current term for more than 180 days; 2) has 180 days or less remaining on his or her current term; or 3) has had a recall election determined in his or her favor within the current term.

The person circulating the petition must sign an affidavit verifying certain information. A recall petition must be filed with the election authority not more than 180 days after the filing of the notice of intention. The number of signatures needed shall equal at least 25% of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the election district.

The election authority has twenty days from the date of filing the petition to determine if enough voters signed the petition. It must file a certificate showing whether there are enough signatures. If the election authority certifies the petition does not have enough signatures, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certificate. The election authority must then certify the supplemented petition. If it is insufficient, no further action shall be taken.

If the petition is sufficient, the election authority shall submit its certificate to the board of directors and order an election within a certain amount of time. Nominations for board membership openings shall be made by filing a statement of candidacy with the election authority.

Any time prior to forty-two days before the election, the member sought to be recalled may offer his or her resignation and the recall question shall be removed from the ballot and the office declared vacant.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Dugger

This act is similar to HB 1490 (2010), SB 418 (2011), SB 542 (2012), and SCS/SB 375 (2013).  
CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* SB 600 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Davis

HCS/SB 600 - VETERAN MEDALLIONS - This act authorizes the issuance of a military medallion, medal, and certificate of appreciation to any veteran who served in World War II, the Korean Conflict, or the Vietnam War as a member of the Missouri National Guard regardless of whether the veteran is a resident of Missouri. This act also creates two new medallion programs, "Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn Medallion Program" and the "Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm Medallion Program" which authorizes the issuance of a military medallion, medal, and certificate of appreciation to any veteran served on active duty during certain dates, is a legal resident of this state, was a legal resident at the time of discharge from military service, or was a Missouri National Guard member regardless of residency is eligible for a medal of appreciation for service.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HB 1766 (2014), HB 1933 (2014), and SB 709 (2014).

**SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES FOR VETERANS**

This act also removes the additional fee charged for "Gold Star" license plates and allows any woman who currently serves in any branch of the United States Armed Forces or was honorably discharged to apply for a special license plate bearing the words "WOMAN VETERAN" in place of the words "SHOW-ME STATE" for any motor vehicle, except a commercial vehicle weighing over 18,000 pounds, for a \$15 fee after application to the Department of Revenue and furnishing proof of military service.

These provisions are similar to HCS/HB 130 (2013) and HB 1160 (2014).

**BUSINESS FEES**

This act also waives specified business fees when a specified organizer, majority shareholder, officer, director, or partner of a company, corporation, health services corporation, nonprofit corporation, cooperative company, or partnership is a member of the Missouri National Guard or any other active duty member of the military, resides in Missouri, and provides proof of service to the Secretary of State.

These provisions are identical to HB 1386 (2014).

**VETERANS DAY OBSERVATION**

This act also requires schools to conduct educational programs and activities as part of the observance of Veterans Day and allows school districts to observe November eleventh as a school holiday at their discretion.

This provision is identical to HB 1285 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

**\*\*\* SB 601 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Holsman

HANDLER: Funderburk

**\*\*\* SB 601 \*\*\*** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Holsman

HANDLER: Funderburk

SB 601 - Prior to December 31, 2013, there was an income tax deduction for energy efficiency audits and implementation of the recommendations of such audits. This act reauthorizes the deduction as of January 1, 2014. The deduction will expire on December 31, 2020.

This act is similar to SB 398 (2013) and HB 898 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* SB 606 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Rhoads

HCS/SB 606 - This act repeals provisions of law requiring a person who solicits membership on behalf of a prepaid legal services plan to be licensed as an insurance agent.

The act provides that any person who solicits memberships on behalf of a prepaid legal services plan must disclose to the consumer in writing that a prepaid legal services plan is not regulated by the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration.

This act is similar to SB 479 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* SB 609 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Gosen

SB 609 - This act states that certain provisions of current law regarding the sending of insurance documents by electronic means shall apply to notices and documents issued by certain mutual property insurance companies and non-life insurance companies, as well as to certain life insurance products. The provisions of current law regarding such electronic sending of documents shall not be construed to limit provisions of current law regarding a health insurance enrollee's right to receive certain documents in a certain format.

This act is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1079 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* SB 610 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Gosen

SB 610 - Currently, consumer protections against predatory business practices by building contractors are only afforded to owners of residential property. This act expands those consumer protections to owners of commercial properties.

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* SB 612 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Hoskins

CCS/SCS/SB 612 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

NONRESIDENT ENTERTAINER AND ATHLETE INCOME TAX (143.183)

Current allocations of tax revenues derived from the nonresident entertainer and athlete tax to the

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Hoskins

Missouri arts council trust fund, the Missouri humanities council trust fund, the Missouri state library networking fund, the Missouri public television broadcasting corporation special fund, and the Missouri historic preservation revolving fund are authorized to be made for all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, but ending on or before December 31, 2015. This act allows such allocations until December 31, 2020. The act also specifies that such allocations are subject to appropriations.

This provision is similar to HB 1237 (2014), SB 166 (2013), SB 530 (2012), SB 293 (2011) and HB 429 (2011).

#### ALLOCATION OF INTERSTATE INCOME FOR CORPORATE INCOME TAXES (143.451)

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This act specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1296 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1865 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

#### NOTICE OF SALES TAX LAW CHANGES (144.021)

This act requires the Department of Revenue to notify sellers if there has been a change in the interpretation of sales tax laws that modifies which items of personal property or services are taxable. If the Department fails to notify a seller of the change, the seller will not be liable for the additional taxes to be collected until the seller is notified.

This provision is similar to HB 2149 (2014) and SB 662 (2014).

#### SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES (144.054)

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Hoskins

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption for material, machinery, and energy used by commercial laundries in treating or cleaning textiles. The facility must process at least 500 pounds per hour and 60,000 pounds per week to qualify for the exemption.

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Austin

CCS/HCS/SB 615 - This act modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure.

#### CIVIL FINES IN BUCHANAN COUNTY

The act adds Buchanan County to the list of counties authorized to impose a civil fine of up to one thousand dollars for each violation of any county rule, regulation, or ordinance (49.272).

This provision is identical to HB 1348 (2014) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2112 (2014).

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT IMMUNITY

The act states that law enforcement officers shall have immunity from criminal and civil liability while conducting service of process at the direction of the court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate clearly established rights of which a reasonable person would have known (57.095).

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 672 (2014), HB 1231 (2014), and SB 621 (2014).

#### OSCA HANDBOOK

Currently, each court must mail a handbook created by the Office of State Courts Administrator to individuals involved in a dissolution of marriage proceeding involving minor children. This act specifies that the court must "provide" the handbook to each party to the dissolution rather than "mail" (452.556).

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### SCHEDULE OF FINES COMMITTEE

Currently, a committee consisting of associate circuit judges establishes and maintains a schedule of fines to be paid for the violation of certain sections of law. This act repeals from this list Section 210.104, which was repealed in 2006 by Senate Bill 872 (476.385).

The act also repeals section 476.385, dually enacted by SB 23 (2013).

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

This act repeals provisions of law which state that when a judicial weighted workload indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit with a population of one-hundred thousand or more is in need of four or more full-time judicial positions, then there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit(section 478.320).

Currently, the twenty-first judicial circuit has nineteen circuit judges. This act provides that the twenty-first circuit shall have twenty circuit judges which shall sit in twenty divisions. The twenty-first

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Austin

circuit shall also have an additional associate circuit judge which shall be in addition to the associate circuit judges provided for under the current statutory formula (478.437).

Currently, the sixteenth judicial circuit has nine associate circuit judges with five of the judges located in Kansas City and four of the judges located in independence. The act states that the sixteenth judicial circuit shall have ten associate circuit judges, which shall sit in divisions numbered 25 through 34. The 34th division shall sit in a location determined by the court en banc. This tenth associate circuit judge position shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.464).

The act provides the thirty-first judicial circuit with an additional associate circuit judge, and specifies that the additional associate circuit judges awarded in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.513).

The act states that in the eleventh judicial circuit there shall be an additional associate circuit judge position. This position shall be elected in 2016, and shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.600).

The thirty-eighth circuit shall have two circuit judges. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 2016, and such position shall not be considered vacant until January 1, 2017. The judge in division one shall be elected in 2018 (478.740).

There is an emergency clause for these provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### REMOVING DOCUMENTS FROM THE COURT FILE

The act prohibits the adoption of local court rule which grants a judge the discretion to remove a communication, pleading, or file from a court file without the agreement of all parties (483.140).

This provision is similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1665 (2014) and HB 1553 (2014), and identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1231 (2014).

#### OVERPAYMENT OF COURT COSTS

The act also provides that municipalities may retain the court costs that have been overpaid to the municipal court and do not exceed five dollars (488.014).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1231 (2014).

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY SURCHARGE

Currently, Franklin County may collect an additional ten dollar surcharge in civil cases excluding cases concerning adoption and those in small claims until December 31, 2014. The act extends this date to December 31, 2019 (488.426).

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1238

SPONSOR: Dixon  
(2014).

HANDLER: Austin

#### SURCHARGE IN CITIES OR COUNTIES WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS

Currently, cities or counties with domestic violence shelters can add a surcharge of two dollars for criminal cases. This act states that a surcharge of up to four dollars may be collected for each criminal case in cities or counties with domestic violence shelters (488.607).

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 636 (2014) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1238 (2014), and substantially similar to SB 313 (2013) and provisions of HCS/HB 717 (2013).

#### THIRTY-FIRST CIRCUIT SURCHARGE

The act provides that a surcharge of up to ten dollars may be collected in all criminal proceedings filed in the Thirty-First Judicial Circuit if the surcharge was authorized by a county or municipal order, ordinance, or resolution.

The moneys collected from the surcharge must be use for the costs associated with the construction, maintenance and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility (488.2206).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014), HB 1238 (2014), and SB 621 (2014), and similar to SB 915 (2014) and SCS/HB 1553 (2014).

#### KANSAS CITY MUNICIPAL COURT SURCHARGE

The act specifies that Kansas City may charge five dollars in each municipal ordinance violation case. The judge may waive the surcharge for indigent defendants. The surcharge shall be used towards the restoration, maintenance, and upkeep of the municipal courthouse (488.2235).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1238 (2014), and similar to HB 1738 (2014).

#### COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

The act repeals provisions of law requiring the state to pay the costs of a capital case when imprisonment is the sole punishment and the defendant is acquitted, and that in all other trials on indictments the costs shall be paid by the county if the defendant is acquitted (550.040).

The act also repeals a provision of law which provides that the prosecutor or the person on whose oath the prosecution was commenced to be liable for all the court costs in any case where a person must be committed or recognized to answer for a felony and no indictment is issued against the person (550.060).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 621 (2014), and similar to SB 793 (2014).

#### DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER

The act modifies the crime of disarming a peace officer by adding language which provides that a person commits such crime if the person intentionally removes a less-lethal weapon from a peace officer

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Austin

including blunt impact, chemical or conducted energy devices used in the performance of the officer's duties or if the person intentionally deprives the peace officer of such equipment while the officer is acting within the scope of his or her duties (575.153).

This provision is identical to HB 2190 (2014) and to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1540 (2014), HCS/HB 2116 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 656 (2014) and HB 1231 (2014).

#### CLOSED RECORDS

Individually identifiable records submitted to the Lieutenant Governor concerning reports of waste, fraud and abuse of public resources may be closed for the purposes of the Sunshine Law (610.021).

#### FAXING OR MAILING ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

A court which mandates electronic filing must accept an entry of appearance mailed or faxed to the court and such entry may be no more than one page in length (Section 1).

This provision expires December 31, 2016, and is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1665 (2014).

This act contains an emergency clause for certain sections.

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

CCS#2/HCS/SB 621 - This act modifies various provisions of law relating to judicial procedure.

#### THE PUBLISHING OF THE MISSOURI STATUTES BY THE REVISOR

Currently, the Revised Statutes of Missouri are required to be published at least every ten years. The act removes this ten year requirement and instead provides that the statutes shall be published only upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution by the General Assembly. Annotations and statutory supplements may printed without the adoption of a concurrent resolution (3.010).

Whenever a state or federal court issues a permanent order enjoining a bill or statute enacted by the General Assembly on procedural grounds, the Missouri Attorney General shall notify the Revisor of Statutes of such order and the Committee on Legislative Research is required to publish a footnote on the committee's official website to each affected section calling attention to the court ruling. The footnote shall remain until a final ruling by the Missouri Supreme Court or a federal court, at which time the footnote shall be removed or updated (3.066).

The Revisor of Statutes is required to publish the revised statutes on the official website of the Committee on Legislative Research. However, the online version of the revised statutes is not considered an official version of the revised statutes unless the Revisor so certifies. The Revisor must periodically update such website as new laws are enacted, including an update on the effective date of any section that becomes law (3.090).

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1350 (2014) and to provisions in the truly agreed and finally passed version of SB 643 (2014).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The act creates a permanent joint committee of the General Assembly to be known as the Joint Committee on the Justice System. The Committee shall consist of members of the General Assembly and three ex officio members. The Committee is charged with reviewing of all aspects of the state's justice system and making any recommendations for legislative changes to the General Assembly. A permanent subcommittee of the Committee shall be established to periodically review the criminal code. An advisory committee is established to aid the subcommittee, consisting of representatives of the Missouri Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and other individuals known to be interested in the improvement of the state's criminal laws (21.880).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 575 (2014).

#### APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

The act provides that a special prosecutor appointed because the prosecutor and assistant prosecutor have a conflict of interest may not represent a party other than the state in a criminal case or proceeding in that circuit for the duration of the appointment. It also specifies that a special prosecutor is to be considered an appointed prosecutor for purposes of a statute making it a misdemeanor for a prosecutor to engage in such employment (56.110).

This provision is similar to SB 793 (2014) and provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014).

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT IMMUNITY

The act states that law enforcement officers shall have immunity from criminal and civil liability while conducting service of process at the direction of the court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate clearly established rights of which a reasonable person would have known (57.095).

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 672 (2014), HB 1231 (2014), and SB 615 (2014).

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURT

The act modifies the county description of Jefferson County in provisions of law which allow Jefferson and Franklin Counties to prosecute violations of county orders in a county municipal court (67.320).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HB 1921 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), HCS/SB 614 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 672 (2014).

#### INTEREST ON JUDGMENTS

The act provides a definition for the term "judgment balance" and states that post-judgment payments shall be applied first to post-judgment costs, then to interest, and then to judgment balance (408.040).

This provision is effective on January 1, 2015.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1612 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 672 (2014).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

#### SAVINGS BONDS/UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

The act modifies the law relating to unclaimed property. United States savings bonds, which are unclaimed property, shall be deemed abandoned when they have remained unclaimed for more than 3 years after their date of maturity and shall escheat to the state 3 years after becoming unclaimed property. At least 180 days after the bonds escheat to the state, the treasurer shall bring a civil action to confirm that the bonds shall escheat to the state.

The treasurer shall retain records of the names associated with such bonds that shall be made available for public inspection (447.534, 447.560, 447.584).

There is an emergency clause for these provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1075 (2014) and HB 1693 (2014).

#### OSCA HANDBOOK

Currently, each court must mail a handbook created by the Office of State Courts Administrator to individuals involved in a dissolution of marriage proceeding involving minor children. This act specifies that the court must "provide" the handbook to each party to the dissolution rather than "mail" (452.556).

This provision is identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 615 (2014).

#### NO-CONTEST CLAUSE IN WILLS AND TRUSTS

Currently, "no-contest" or "in terrorem" clauses are enforceable. These types of provisions in a trust or will generally provide that a beneficiary forfeits interest in the trust or will property if the beneficiary contests the trust or will.

This act provides that when an irrevocable trust contains a no-contest clause, as defined in the act, then an interested person may still file a petition with a court for a ruling on whether a particular claim for relief would trigger forfeiture. The petition for such a ruling may be filed either as a separate judicial proceeding or along with other claims for relief. The act specifies that when ruling on the petition, the court shall consider the text of the clause, and the context of the terms of the trust and factual allegations in the petition. The court shall not accept evidence beyond what is provided in the pleadings and the trust instrument.

The act states that the judgment on the application of a no-contest clause is appealable. Following the ruling, if claims are subsequently filed in which differing facts are asserted from those which the no-contest clause judgment was based upon, then the party in whose favor the judgment was rendered shall have no protection from enforcement of the no-contest clause provided under this act.

The act also provides the types of circumstances in which a no-contest clause is not enforceable such as objections to venue or a claim for relief concerning an accounting error. In these situations the court may award attorneys' fees and costs (456.4-420).

Similar to a trust, the act states that if a will contains a no-contest clause an interested person may file a petition with the court for determination on whether a court action would trigger the application of the no-contest clause or trigger forfeiture (474.395).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 499 (2014), HB 1429 (2014), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 500 (2014).

#### JUDICIAL RESOURCES AND JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Current law states that it is the purpose of certain listed sections of law to provide the General Assembly and the Supreme Court with the mechanisms to obtain a comprehensive analysis of judicial resources and an efficient method for identifying problems and allocating personnel and resources within the judicial system. This act adds and repeals specific sections of law from this list of sections (476.001).

The act removes commissioners of the Supreme Court as members of the Judicial Conference. Under the act, the Conference shall meet every odd numbered year (476.320, 476.330, 476.340).

#### JUDGES ASSIGNED TO PRELIMINARY HEARING AND TRIAL

The act states that a presiding judge of a circuit may assign a judge to hear both the preliminary hearing and the trial of a felony case if the defendant agrees on the record (478.240.2(2)).

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and SB 793 (2014).

#### ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS

This act repeals provisions of law which state that when a judicial weighted workload indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit with a population of one-hundred thousand or more is in need of four or more full-time judicial positions, then there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit(section 478.320).

Currently, the twenty-first judicial circuit has nineteen circuit judges. This act provides that the twenty-first circuit shall have twenty circuit judges which shall sit in twenty divisions. The twenty-first circuit shall also have an additional associate circuit judge which shall be in addition to the associate circuit judges provided for under the current statutory formula (478.437).

Currently, the sixteenth judicial circuit has nine associate circuit judges with five of the judges located in Kansas City and four of the judges located in independence. The act states that the sixteenth judicial circuit shall have ten associate circuit judges, which shall sit in divisions numbered 25 through 34. The 34th division shall sit in a location determined by the court en banc. This tenth associate circuit judge position shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.464).

The act provides the thirty-first judicial circuit with an additional associate circuit judge, and specifies that the additional associate circuit judges awarded in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.513).

The act states that in the eleventh judicial circuit there shall be an additional associate circuit judge position. This position shall be elected in 2016, and shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.600).

The thirty-eighth circuit shall have two circuit judges. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 2016, and such position shall not be considered vacant until January 1, 2017. The judge in division one shall be elected in 2018 (478.740).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

There is an emergency clause for these provisions.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014) and SB 615 (2014).

#### THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT DRUG COURT COMMISSIONER

The act reinstates the thirteenth circuit's authority to appoint a drug court commissioner (478.610).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of HB 1231 (2014).

#### THIRTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT SURCHARGE

This act provides that a surcharge of up to ten dollars may be collected in all criminal proceedings filed in the Thirty-First Judicial Circuit if the surcharge was authorized by a county or municipal order, ordinance, or resolution.

The moneys collected from the surcharge must be use for the costs associated with the land assemblage, construction, maintenance and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility (488.2206).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of HB 1231 (2014), HB 1238 (2014), and SB 615 (2014), and similar to SB 915 (2014) and SCS/HB 1553 (2014).

#### GARNISHMENTS

Under the act, clerks of circuit courts are authorized to collect a surcharge of up to ten dollars when processing garnishments and money from the surcharge is to be used to maintain and improve case processing and record preservation (488.305).

The act adds language which provides that notice of garnishment shall have the effect of attaching all personal property at the time of service or in the case of a continuous wage garnishment, until the judgment is paid in full, or until the employment relationship is terminated.

Garnishments which would otherwise have equal priority shall have priority according to the date of service, and when wages have been attached by more than one writ of garnishment then the employer must inform the inferior garnisher of the other garnishments (525.040).

When applicable, a garnishee may discharge himself by paying the money or giving the property owed to the defendant to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued, when applicable. Additionally, the court may order the delivery of the defendant's property possessed by the garnishee to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued (525.070, 525.080).

The act allows the garnishee to deduct up to twenty dollars, or a fee previously agreed upon between the garnishee and judgment debtor when the garnishee is a financial institution, for expenses in answering interrogatories and withholding the funds. The garnishee may also file a motion with the court to obtain additional costs incurred in answering the interrogatories (525.230).

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Cox

The act modifies provisions relating to the issuance of a writ of sequestration. Under current law, the wages of state government employees are not subject to direct garnishment, and instead must be collected under a process called sequestration. This act provides that the government employer shall have the same duties as a private employer when served with a garnishment order. The act repeals language requiring a writ of sequestration when the judgment debtor is a government employee, and provides that all garnishments against such employees shall proceed in the same manner as any other garnishment proceedings (525.310).

These provisions regarding garnishments are effective on January 1, 2015.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1612 (2014), HB 204 (2013), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 374 & 434 (2013), and identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 672 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS

The act provides that a conviction in this state or any other jurisdiction for a sexually violent offense can be considered when determining if a person is a sexually violent predator for the purposes of confinement and treatment (632.480, 632.483, 632.484).

These provisions are identical to HB 1741 (2014) and provisions contained in HCS/HB 1231 (2014).

#### CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION FUND

Currently, the Cyber Crime Investigation Fund and its disbursement program expired on June 5, 2012. This act reauthorizes the existence of the fund and the program and sets the expiration date at December 31, 2024. The act repeals the provision of law requiring three million dollars to be appropriate to the fund each year (650.120).

This provision is similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and HB 1906 (2014), and identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 575 (2014) and HB 1231 (2014).

#### COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

The act repeals provisions of law requiring the state to pay the costs of a capital case when imprisonment is the sole punishment and the defendant is acquitted, and that in all other trials on indictments the costs shall be paid by the county if the defendant is acquitted (550.040).

The act also repeals a provision of law which provides that the prosecutor or the person on whose oath the prosecution was commenced to be liable for all the court costs in any case where a person must be committed or recognized to answer for a felony and no indictment is issued against the person (550.060).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 615 (2014), and similar to SB 793 (2014).

The act contains an emergency clause for certain sections.

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Jones

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Jones

SCS/SB 635 - This act prohibits issuance of incentives under the BUILD program, the new or expanded business facilities program, the Urban Enterprise Loan program, or the Missouri Works program for businesses that relocate from certain counties in Kansas to certain counties in Missouri. The act is contingent upon the Director of the Department of Economic Development certifying that Kansas has passed similar legislation or issued an executive order with a similar prohibition on incentives for businesses to relocate from such Missouri counties to such Kansas counties. Written affirmation of the Director's certification must be made by the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate before the act will take effect.

If the Director certifies that Kansas has resumed offering incentives for businesses to relocate from Missouri to Kansas, the prohibited incentive can resume being offered for business to relocate from Kansas to Missouri. The incentives shall become prohibited again if Kansas ceases offering incentives for business to relocate from Missouri.

The prohibition on incentives for business relocation shall not apply to Missouri businesses that have been awarded incentives or had incentives reserved on their behalf before the prohibition takes effect.

The act only applies to business relocating from Douglas, Johnson, Miami, or Wyandotte counties in Kansas to Cass, Clay, Jackson, or Platte counties in Missouri.

This act will expire on August 28, 2016, if the provisions of the act prohibiting incentives are not in effect at such time. If the act does not expire on August 28, 2016, the act will expire on August 28, 2020.

This act is similar to HB 1515 (2014) and HB 1646 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Allen

SCS/SB 639 - Beginning January 1, 2015, on completion of a mammogram, a mammography facility shall provide information to the patient stating that if the mammogram demonstrates that the patient has dense breast tissue, such tissue could hide abnormalities and the patient might benefit from supplemental screening that may be suggested by the ordering physician.

The provisions of this act do not create a duty of care beyond the duty to provide the notice required under the act. Also, the information required by this act or evidence that a person violated this act is not admissible in a civil, judicial, or administrative proceeding.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

SCS/SB 642 - Currently, proposals to operate surface mines require that operators send a notice of intent to operate a surface mine to landowners with real property that is immediately contiguous or adjacent from the proposed mine plan area. This act removes this requirement and instead requires that notice be sent to all real property landowners within one-half mile of the border of the proposed mine plan area. This act also modifies the notice of intent. If any person notified requests a public meeting, the proposed surface mine operator shall bear the expenses.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

Currently, the Land Reclamation Commission evaluates permit applications for proposed surface mining operations. This act instead gives this authority to the staff director of the Land Reclamation Commission. Upon completion of the notice of intent to operate a surface mine and any public meetings, the staff director shall make a decision within 6 weeks to issue or deny a permit application. In certain cases, the staff director may seek additional information from the applicant before making a decision to issue or deny a permit application. The staff director's decision shall be deemed to be the decision of the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and subject to appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission. This act specifies criteria that the Administrative Hearing Commission may consider when reviewing the director's permit application decision. If the Land Reclamation Commission changes a finding of fact or conclusion of law, or modifies or vacates the decision recommended by the Administrative Hearing Commission, it shall issue its own decision subject to judicial review. For an appeal of the Commission's decision, the court of appeals district with jurisdiction in the county where the mine is to be located shall have original jurisdiction.

This act is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1201 (2014) and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 664 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Sifton

HANDLER: Austin

HCS/SCS/SB 643 - Currently, the revised statutes of Missouri are required to be published at least every ten years. This act removes this ten year requirement and instead provides that the statutes shall be published only upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution by the General Assembly. Annotations and statutory supplements may printed without the adoption of a concurrent resolution.

Whenever a state or federal court issues a permanent order enjoining a bill or statute enacted by the General Assembly on procedural grounds, the Missouri Attorney General shall notify the Revisor of Statutes of such order and the Committee on Legislative Research is required to publish a footnote on the Committee's official website to each affected section calling attention to the court ruling. The footnote shall remain until a final ruling by the Missouri Supreme Court or a federal court, at which time the footnote shall be removed or updated.

The Revisor of Statutes is required to publish the revised statutes on the official website of the Committee on Legislative Research. However, the online version of the revised statutes is not considered an official version of the revised statutes unless the Revisor so certifies. The Revisor must periodically update such website as new laws are enacted, including an update on the effective date of any section that becomes law.

This act is similar to SB 471 (2013).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Miller

SB 649 - This act modifies provisions relating to right-of-way of political subdivisions. This act technically corrects a paragraph cross-reference and technically corrects "permit" to "permits".

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Miller

Currently, a public utility right-of-way user that has been denied a permit may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction. This act specifies that the court must be in this state.

Currently, no political subdivision shall require any public utility granted right-of-way access prior to August 28, 2001, to enter into an agreement or obtain a permit for general access to remain in the right of way. This act removes this date and allows any public utility that has been granted right-of-way access to remain in the right-of-way without entering into an agreement or obtaining a permit for general access.

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Swan

SS/SCS/SB 650 - This act modifies the Uniform Wireless Communications Infrastructure Deployment Act. This act adds broadcast and radio based communications to the Uniform Wireless Communications Infrastructure Deployment Act. This act also modifies the definitions of collocation and substantial modification.

Currently, an authority is not allowed to take certain actions against a wireless communications service provider as set forth in this act. This act requires that for collocation to any certified historic structure, there shall be a 30 day time period before approval of the application, during which public hearing shall be conducted. This act also adds that an authority shall not establish or enforce regulations or procedures for environmental safety inconsistent with a certain bulletin.

Currently, parties aggrieved by the final action of an authority either by application denial or inaction for a new wireless structure, substantial modification of a wireless structure, or collocation may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction. This act requires that the court be in this state. Further, this act currently requires that an authority perform certain actions relating to an application for substantial modification of a wireless support structure within 90 days. This act extends this to 120 days.

Currently, if a wireless infrastructure provider and an authority disagree on the rental, license, or other fee for locating a wireless support structure on the authority's property, the market rate shall be determined by a panel of three appraisers. This act instead requires that the market rate be determined by a state-certified general real estate appraiser mutually agreed upon by the party's at the applicant's cost. If either party is dissatisfied with the market value determined by the appraiser, such party may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction, at which the court shall rule on in an expedited manner.

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Richardson

SCS/SB 651 - This act specifies that no cause of action shall lie in any court against a communications-related service provider for any loss, damage, or injury resulting from a disruption or loss of communication services during an emergency situation, except in cases of gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct. This act also modifies when a telecommunications company may obtain a certification substituting telecommunications service for interconnected voice over internet protocol service.

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Richardson

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Funderburk

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 653 - This act modifies provision relating to municipal utility poles. This act technically corrects a paragraph cross-reference and technically corrects "permit" to "permits".

Currently, pole attachment means an attachment by a video service provider, a telecommunications or other communications-related service provider to a pole owned by a municipal utility, but not an attachment by a wireless communications provider to a pole. This act modifies the definition of pole attachment to include an attachment by any attaching entity to any pole owned by a municipality. This act defines a pole as a utility pole which is owned or controlled by a municipal utility or municipality. This act allows a municipal utility or municipality to deny access to the utility's poles only if there is insufficient capacity, or safety and reliability concerns that the attaching entity cannot resolve. Nothing shall be construed to prohibit a municipal utility or municipality from requiring an attaching entity to enter into a pole attachment agreement.

Currently, any party can seek review of any fee, term, or condition by binding arbitration. This act repeals this provision and instead allows for dispute resolution by allowing either party to bring an action for expedited review in any court of competent jurisdiction. During the pendency of the dispute, the attaching entity may proceed with its attachments at a rental rate mutually agreed upon by the parties, or as calculated in accordance with the cable service rate formula. A municipal pole owner may be authorized to exceed the rate of return cost components of the cable service rate formula under certain circumstances. The attaching entity is required to comply with applicable and reasonable engineering and safety standards, and shall not hold liable the municipality for damages caused by the attaching entity. This act extends these provisions to not supersede existing pole attachment agreements established prior to August 28, 2013, to August 28, 2014. This act shall not confer any authority to the Public Service Commission or any other governmental entity to regulate pole attachments.

This act allows a municipal utility or municipality to, after written notice, revoke a pole attachment permit with or without fee refund for the substantial breach of a pole attachment agreement or permit, until the breach is cured. A substantial breach is specified as set forth in this act. This act requires municipal utilities or municipalities to request the attaching entity to rearrange, relocate, or remove a pole attachment in the event of an imminent threat to public health, life, or safety, or absent action from the entity, have the authority to perform these actions.

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Hoskins

HCS/SB 655 - This act modifies provisions relating to property.

**FIRE SPRINKLERS**

Currently, builders of one and two family homes must offer the purchaser an option to have fire sprinklers installed. This provision is set to expire December 31, 2019. This act changes the expiration date to December 31, 2024.

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Hoskins

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 672 (2014), CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014, and SCS/HCS/HB 1410 (2014).

#### LEASES

Currently, the definition of "lessee" includes any person residing at the premises with the lessee's permission. This act modifies the definition of the term "lessee" by restricting it to only persons who have leased the premises and are obligated to pay rent and adds statutory definitions for the terms "landlord" and "tenant." Under the act, an "occupant" is defined as a person lawfully occupying a dwelling either as a tenant or a lessee, as previously defined.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1410 (2014).

#### EVICTION

The act also provides that in immediate eviction procedures, the tenant shall have twenty-four hours to vacate the premises following the court order for immediate eviction. After the twenty-four hours following the order, the landlord shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the rental property. If a court finds that a person residing at a property is not a tenant or lessee such person can be removed immediately from a property.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1410 (2014).

#### LANDLORD TENANT ACTIONS

This act removes landlord tenant, unlawful detainer, and forcible entry and detainer actions from the list of actions in which an aggrieved party must apply for a trial de novo for redress. The act provides that such actions are appealable. Application for such appeals shall be conducted as provided in other civil cases, rather than Chapter 512 which provides procedures for an appeal and a trial de novo in civil cases. This act requires that forcible entry and detainer and unlawful detainer actions must be heard on the record, and the practice and procedures for civil cases originally filed before an associate circuit judge as provided in Chapter 517 shall apply to such actions. This act also removes the claim of right defense for tenants that willfully cause damage to rental property in property damage cases. Current law provides that the sheriff must attempt to serve any summons within four days of the date of issuance by a Jackson County landlord-tenant court. The act removes the language which requires the sheriff to be the person to serve the summons. This act also allows judgments awarding unpaid rent to be revived by publication instead of requiring notice to be served on the defendant.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), SB 886 (2014), SCS/HCS/HB 1410 (2014), CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014) and HB 1351 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Elmer

CCS/HCS/SB 656 - This act modifies provisions relating to firearms.

#### OPEN CARRY ORDINANCES - 21.750

This act provides that the open carrying of a firearm may not be prohibited by a political subdivision for any person with a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit in his or her possession who presents such endorsement or permit upon the demand of a law enforcement officer. In addition, no person carrying a concealed or unconcealed handgun may be disarmed or physically restrained by a law

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Elmer

enforcement officer unless under arrest or if there is no reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity. Any person who violates these provisions may be issued a citation for up to \$35. No ordinance of a political subdivision may be construed to preclude the use of a firearm to defend property or persons.

This provision is identical to a provision of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014), SS/SCS/SB 613 (2014), and SB 744 (2014), and is similar to a provision of HB 436 (2013), and SB 352 (2013).

CORPORATE SECURITY ADVISORS - 84.340, 571.030, & 590.750

Under current law, the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners has the authority to regulate corporate security advisors.

This act provides that the Department of Public Safety shall have the sole authority to regulate and license corporate security advisors. In addition, this act provides that the authority and jurisdiction of a corporate security advisor is only limited by the geographical limits of the state unless the advisor's license is recognized by another state or the federal government. Any corporate security advisor licensed as of February 1, 2014, is not required to apply for a new license until his or her license expires or is otherwise revoked.

This act makes acting as a corporate security advisor without a license a Class A misdemeanor.

The Department of Public Safety is granted rulemaking authority to implement the licensing and regulation of corporate security advisors.

This provision is identical to SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 852 (2014) and is similar to HCS/HB 1540 (2014), HB 1596 (2014), and HCS/HB 2116 (2014).

SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS - 160.665, 571.107, 590.010 to 590.207

This act allows a school district to designate one or more school teachers or administrators as a school protection officer. School protection officers are authorized to carry a concealed firearm or self-defense spray device.

This act requires a school board that is seeking to designate a school protection officer to hold a public hearing on the matter. Notice of the hearing must be provided by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or county in which the school district is located at least 15 days before the hearing. The board may meet in a closed meeting to determine whether to allow the school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm or self-defense spray device.

The officer must keep the firearm or device under his or her personal control at all times while on school property. Violation of this provision is a Class B misdemeanor and may result in the immediate removal of the officer from the classroom and the commencement of employment termination proceedings.

School protection officers have the same power to detain and arrest as any other person would have under current law regarding defense of persons and property. Upon detention, the protection officer must immediately notify school administrators and school resource officers. If the person detained is a student, then the parents of the student must also be immediately notified.

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Elmer

Those seeking to be designated as school protection officers must make a request in writing to the superintendent of the school district along with proof of ownership of a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit, if the person is seeking to carry a firearm, and a certificate of completion of a school protection officer training program.

The school district must notify the director of the Department of Public Safety of the designation of any school protection officer. The department must make a list of all school protection officers available to all law enforcement agencies.

This act requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission to establish standards and curriculum for training of school protection officers. The director of the Department of Public Safety must develop, and make available to all school districts, a list of approved school protection officer training instructors, centers, and programs.

In order to attend a school protection officer training program, a person must submit to a criminal history background check and, if the person will carry a firearm, prove he or she has a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit.

This provision is similar to a provision of SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 613, CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014), SB 603 (2014), SB 744 (2014), HB 1474 (2014), HB 436 (2013), and SB 352 (2013).

#### HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AND FIREARMS - 571.012

This act specifies that no licensed health care professional or person under the supervision of the professional may not be required by law to ask a patient whether he or she owns or has access to a firearm, document firearm ownership or access in a patient's medical records, or notify any governmental entity of the identity of a patient based solely on the patient's status as a firearm owner or the patient's access to a firearm.

Under this act, licensed health care professionals, their supervisees, and anyone who possesses or controls medical records are prohibited from documenting or disclosing information regarding a person's status as a firearm owner except under certain specified circumstances.

Under this act, licensed health care professionals may not use an electronic medical record program that requires the entry of data regarding firearms.

This provision is identical to a provision of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014) and SS/SCS/SB 613 (2014).

#### UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS - 571.030

This act makes it a Class D felony of unlawful use of weapons for a person to possess a firearm while also knowingly possession a controlled substance, other than 35 grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoids. This act adds people appointed by the court to be special prosecutors to the list of people who may engage in otherwise unlawful uses of weapons.

The provision relating to possession of a controlled substance is identical to HB 1562 (2014).

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Elmer

The provision relating to special prosecutors is identical to a provision of SS/SCS/SB 613 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 656 (2014), CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SB 745 (2014).

#### CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS - 571.030, 571.101, 571.111, & 571.117

Under current law, a person, who is not a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the armed forces, must be at least 21 years of age in order to qualify for a concealed carry endorsement. This act lowers the age to at least 19 years of age.

This act makes a concealed carry permit expire on the last day of the month rather than the same day the permit was issued or renewed. Concealed carry endorsements also expire on the last day of the month under this act.

This act repeals an obsolete provision of current law that directs concealed carry permit applicants to take the permit they receive from the sheriff to the Department of Revenue for the issuance of an endorsement.

Current law requires an applicant for a concealed carry permit to perform a physical demonstration of his or her ability to safely load a revolver and a semiautomatic pistol, a live firing exercise with both types of firearms, and a live firing test with both firearms. This act provides that the applicant only needs to demonstrate an ability to safely load, and only requires live firing from, either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol.

Current law provides that firearms safety instructors may only have 40 or fewer students in the classroom portion of the training required for a concealed carry permit. This act specifies that firearms safety instructors may not have more than 40 students per certified instructor in the classroom.

These provisions are identical to provisions of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014), SS/SCS/SB 613 (2014), and SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014).

#### FIREARM POSSESSION AND HOUSING AUTHORITIES - 571.510

This act prohibits housing authorities from barring lessees or their household members and guests from possessing a firearm. The act makes lease provisions, policies, and rules that contain such prohibitions void and unenforceable.

Under this act, no housing authority is liable for damages caused by a lessee's possession or use of a firearm except under certain circumstances.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1778 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014), and CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014).

#### DISARMING A POLICE OFFICER - 575.153

The act modifies the crime of disarming a peace officer by adding language which provides that a person commits such crime by intentionally removing a less-lethal weapon from a peace officer including blunt impact, chemical or conducted energy devices used in the performance of the officer's duties or if the person intentionally deprives the peace officer of such equipment while the officer is acting within the scope of his or her duties.

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Elmer

This provision is identical to HB 2190 (2014) and is contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 615 (2014), HCS/HB 2116 (2014), and HCS/HB 1540 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Koenig

CCS/HCS/SB 662 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

**DETERMINATION OF MISSOURI TAXABLE INCOME FOR CORPORATIONS (143.451)**

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This act specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1296 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1865 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014), HCS/SB 693 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

**NOTICE OF SALES TAX LAW CHANGES (144.021)**

This act requires the Department of Revenue to notify sellers if there has been a change in the interpretation of sales tax laws that modifies which items of personal property or services are taxable. If the Department fails to notify a seller of the change, the seller will not be liable for the additional taxes to be collected until the seller is notified. The waiver of liability shall not apply to sellers that had prior notice or who have previously remitted tax on the property or service which is the subject of the change in interpretation.

This provision is similar to HB 2149 (2014) and to a provision in CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014).

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Koenig

**ADVERTISING ASSUMPTION OF SALES TAX (144.080)**

Currently, sellers are prohibited from advertising or holding out to customers that sales tax will be assumed or absorbed by the seller. This act removes this prohibition, provided that the seller states the amount of tax assumed or absorbed on the invoice or receipt for the sale.

This provision is similar to HB 1296 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision contained in HB 1477 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), HCS/SB 607 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION ON RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL (144.1030)**

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption on a right of first refusal for tickets at the Sprint Center in Kansas City.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Miller

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 664 - This act modifies provision relating to natural resources.

NEW TIRE FEE (Section 260.273) - This act extends the expiration date for the fee imposed on new tires sold in this state from 2015 to 2020.

This provision is identical to HB 1953 (2014) and is similar to SB 968 (2014) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1302 (2014).

AIR CONSERVATION COMMISSION (Section 643.055) - This act bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating the manufacturing, performance, or use of residential wood burning heaters through a state implementation plan unless authorized by the General Assembly and approved by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Under this act, any new regulations on such wood burning heaters shall not apply to existing heaters.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1302 (2014).

AIR CONSERVATION COMMISSION (Section 643.640) - This act requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants. In developing such standards, the Commission shall consider the remaining useful life of the existing plant and the overall economic impact of implementing new emission standards. The Commission may develop emission standards less stringent, but not more stringent, than federal emission guidelines, or longer compliance schedules than those required by federal regulations based upon certain factors as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 1631 and is similar to SB 965 (2014).

CLEAN WATER COMMISSION (Section 644.058) - This act modifies the authority of the Clean Water Commission so that it may only revise water quality standards upon completion of an assessment by the Department of Natural Resources finding that there is an environmental need for such revision. In

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Miller

implementing revised water quality standards modifications of 25% or more, the Department of Natural Resources shall also conduct an evaluation as set forth in this act. The Department shall use these evaluations in making site-specific permit decisions.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SCS/SB 968 (2014) and is similar to HCS/HB 1074 (2014).

**PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (Section 644.145)** - When issuing permits that incorporate a new requirement for discharges from a publicly owned treatment works facility, the Department of Natural Resources shall make a finding of affordability on the costs to be incurred and the impact of any rate changes on ratepayers. This act defines "finding of affordability" and modifies the definition of "affordability". The finding of affordability shall be based upon certain criteria as set forth in this act. Further, this act requires that the Department of Natural Resources file an annual report with the Governor and certain members of the General Assembly on findings of affordability completed in the previous calendar year. The report shall contain certain criteria as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1302 (2014) and SCS/SB 968 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Solon

SS/SB 668 - This act requires that insurers that offer benefits for cancer treatment offer oral anticancer medication at terms at least as favorable as intravenously administered anticancer medications. Health benefit plans can be in compliance with this section if orally prescribed anticancer medications are offered at a rate that limits total out-of-pocket costs to seventy-five dollars for a thirty day period, and high deductible plans can meet these compliance terms after the satisfaction of the annual deductible.

This act is similar to SB 663 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 672 - This act modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions, prosecuting attorneys, immunity for law enforcement officers, the Farm-To-School program, accumulation of asphalt shingles, and garnishments.

**COUNTY PROPERTY - 49.266**

Under current law, county commissions in first, second, and fourth class counties may promulgate reasonable regulations concerning the use of county property. This act allows all noncharter counties to promulgate such regulations.

This provision is identical to HB 2193 (2014).

**PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS - 56.067, 56.363, 56.807, & 56.816**

Currently, the county commission of any county may or shall upon voter petition submit to the voters

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

at a general or special election the proposition of making the county prosecutor a full-time position.

This act provides that in Cedar County, the county commission may or shall upon voter petition submit to the voters a proposition to change the full-time county prosecutor position back to a part-time position.

If the prosecutor position is changed back to a part-time position, the contribution the county must pay in to the retirement system and the retirement benefit earned by the prosecutor will prospectively be that of a part-time prosecutor.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IMMUNITY - 57.095

This act provides law enforcement officers with immunity from any civil or criminal liability while conducting service of process.

#### INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLERS - 67.281

Currently, builders of one and two family dwellings must offer to install fire sprinklers in the home. This provision has an expiration of December 31, 2019. This act makes the expiration date December 31, 2024.

This provision is similar to a provision of HCS/SB 24 (2013).

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY MUNICIPAL COURTS - 67.320

The act modifies the county description of Jefferson County in provisions of law which allow Jefferson and Franklin Counties to prosecute violations of county orders in a county municipal court.

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HB 1921 (2014), HCS/SB 621 (2014), and HCS/SB 614 (2014).

#### INITIATIVE PETITION IN SAVANNAH- 79.130 & 79.135

This act allows voters in the City of Savannah to propose ordinances via initiative petition. In order for a petition to be certified by the city clerk, it must be signed by at least ten percent of the city's registered voters voting for mayor at the last municipal election. Once the petition has been certified by the clerk, the board of aldermen must either pass the ordinance or submit the question of whether to pass the ordinance to the voters at the next municipal election, unless the petition has been signed by 25 percent or more of the registered voters, in which case the board of aldermen must immediately submit the question. The ordinance is enacted if it receives approval from a majority of the voters. Ordinances enacted via initiative petition cannot be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people.

These provisions are similar to SB 764 (2014).

#### CITY FEES IN FLORDELL HILLS AND EDMUNDSON - 94.270

Under current law, the cities of Flordell hills and Edmundson can levy a license fee on hotel and motel rooms of up to \$27 per room per year.

Under this act, such cities may impose of license fee of up to \$13.50 per room per year.

#### COURT VOLUNTEERS - 105.1415

This act provides that any person who performs unpaid volunteer work for a judge or prosecutor shall

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

not be considered an employee of the county or municipality.

#### PUBLIC FINANCIAL INCENTIVES - 135.980

This act prohibits the City of St. Louis from imposing restrictions by ballot measure on public financial incentives authorized by statute for businesses involved in bituminous coal and lignite surface mining.

This provision expires on December 31, 2017.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SB 693 (2014).

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT - 182.802

This act authorizes any public library district located in Saline County to impose a sales tax not to exceed one-half of one cent upon voter approval.

This act is identical to SB 768 (2014) and HB 1553 (2014).

#### AMBULANCE DISTRICT DETACHMENT - 190.088

Under this act, the City of Riverside may file with the ambulance district's board of directors a notice of intention of detachment stating that an area located in both the city and the district is to be taken from the district. After filing the notice, the city must conduct a public hearing. This act specifies the notice requirements the city must follow in regard to the public hearing. After the hearing, the city may approve the detachment by enacting an ordinance with the approval of two-thirds of the board of aldermen.

Upon the effective date of the ordinance, the ambulance district must no longer provide services to the detached area and may no longer collect property taxes on property in the area.

This act requires the city, on or before January first of the second calendar year after the property was detached, to pay the ambulance district a fee equal to the amount of revenue that would have been generated by the ambulance district's tax on property in the area. For the next four years, the city must pay a gradually decreasing fee to the district.

The provisions of this section do not apply to St. Louis County.

#### HEALTH OFFICERS IN ST. CHARLES - 192.310

Current law exempts cities with a population of 75,000 or more from certain laws dealing with local and state health rules. Under this act, the City of St. Charles is also exempted from such laws.

#### LATERAL SEWER SERVICE LINE REPAIR PROGRAM - 249.424

This act allows a sewer district created and organized under Chapter 249 to impose a fee of up to \$50 per year for a lateral sewer service line repair program upon approval by a majority of voters in the district and the adoption of a resolution by the sewer district's board of trustees. Under the act, the fee cannot be imposed in any city, town, village, or the unincorporated area of a county that has already approved a fee for a sewer line repair program. Voters in such municipalities that already have the program are not eligible to vote on the question of whether the sewer district can impose the fee.

This act allows the county collector to add the lateral sewer service fee to property tax bills.

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

If a city, town, village, or the county had imposed a fee for a sewer line repair program, but later rescinded its fee after voters have authorized the sewer district to impose a fee, the sewer district can request approval from voters in the municipality or unincorporated area to impose its fee.

This provision was in sb 581 (2014) and the perfected version of SCS/SB 297 (2013).

#### FARM-TO-SCHOOL PROGRAM - 262.960, 262.962, & 348.407

This act creates the Farm-to-School Program within the Department of Agriculture to provide schools with locally grown agricultural products for inclusion in school meals and snacks and to strengthen local farming economies.

This act also creates the Farm-to-School Taskforce. The taskforce will include at least one representative from each of the following agencies: The University of Missouri extension service; the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; and the Office of Administration. The director of the Department of Agriculture will appoint two persons actively engaged in the practice of small agribusiness. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will appoint two persons from schools who direct a food service program.

The task force mission is to provide recommendations for strategies that allow schools to more easily incorporate locally grown agricultural products into their food service and allow schools to work with food service providers to ensure greater use of locally grown agricultural products by developing standardized language for food service contracts. The taskforce must review various food service contracts to identify standardized language that could be included in contracts to allow schools to more easily procure and use locally grown agricultural products.

The taskforce must prepare a report with findings and recommendations and submit it to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the director of each agency on the taskforce by December 31, 2015.

The Missouri Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority may make grants, loans, or loan guarantees to Missouri businesses to access resources for accessing and processing locally grown agricultural products for use in schools.

#### MOTOR VEHICLE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT LIMITS - 304.190

This act changes the laws regarding motor vehicle height and weight limits for the commercial zones in the city of Columbia. The act creates a 15-foot height limitation and a 22,400 pound weight limitation for any motor vehicle within the commercial zone of Columbia. The commercial zone extends from the city limits along U.S. Highway 63 for 8 miles, and extends east from the city limits along State Route WW to the intersection of State Route J and continues south on State Route J for four miles.

This provision is identical to HB 2163 (2014).

#### ANNEXATION PROCEDURES IN HARRISONVILLE - 321.322

Current law provides procedures for when property located within the boundaries of a fire protection district is annexed by a city that has a population of 2,500 to 65,000. The statute excludes annexations by the City of Harrisonville from such procedures. That city is required to follow procedures provided under law for annexations in St. Louis County.

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

This act repeals the provision exempting Harrisonville from the statute, so that the procedures provided for cities with a population of 2,500 to 65,000 apply to annexations by Harrisonville.

#### MISSOURI REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS COMMISSION - 339.507 & 339.531

This act provides that members of the Missouri Real Estate Appraisers Commission appointed after August 28, 2014 must not be from the same congressional district.

This act requires the commission to report annually to the General Assembly.

This act creates procedures for a person to file complaints with the commission about licensed appraisers. In addition, this act requires the commission to appoint a probable cause committee to review such complaints. This commission is required to adopt rules regarding the committee.

This act provides procedures for the review and investigation of the complaint, including notice requirements for the licensee. If the probable cause committee determines that the grievance has merit, it must present the case to the commission and the commission decides whether to proceed with an investigation. If the commission decides to investigate, the complaint becomes part of the licensee's record. This act provides procedures for the commission's investigation, including notification procedures. The commission is provided rulemaking authority.

The provision regarding complaints to the commission takes effect August 28, 2015.

#### SPECULATIVE ACCUMULATION OF ASPHALT SHINGLES - 407.1610

This act makes it a violation of the Merchandising Practices Act to accumulate asphalt shingles in the City of St. Louis without showing that at least 75% of the material will be recycled for other use in a calendar year.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SB 693 (2014).

#### GARNISHMENTS - 408.040, 488.305, 525.040 to 525.310

The act provides a definition for the term "judgment balance" and states that post-judgment payments shall be applied first to post-judgment costs, then to interest, and then to judgment balance.

Under the act, clerks of circuit courts are authorized to collect a surcharge of up to ten dollars when processing garnishments and money from the surcharge is to be used to maintain and improve case processing and record preservation.

The act adds language which provides that in the case of a continuous wage garnishment notice of garnishment served as provided by law shall have the effect of attaching all personal property until the judgment is paid in full or the employment relationship is terminated.

Garnishments which would otherwise have equal priority shall have priority according to the date of service, and when wages have been attached by more than one writ of garnishment then the employer must inform the inferior garnishor of the other garnishments.

When applicable, a garnishee may discharge himself by paying the money or giving the property owed to the defendant to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued. Additionally, the court may order the delivery of the defendant's property possessed by the garnishee to

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Cox

the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued.

The act allows the garnishee to deduct up to twenty dollars, or a fee previously agreed upon between the garnishee and judgment debtor when the garnishee is a financial institution, for expenses in answering interrogatories and withholding the funds. The garnishee may also file a motion with the court to obtain additional costs incurred in answering the interrogatories.

The act modifies provisions relating to the issuance of a writ of sequestration. Under current law, the wages of state government employees are not subject to direct garnishment, and instead must be collected under a process called sequestration. This act provides that the government employer shall have the same duties as a private employer when served with a garnishment order. The act repeals language requiring a writ of sequestration when the judgment debtor is a government employee, and provides that all garnishments against such employees shall proceed in the same manner as any other garnishment proceedings.

These provisions have an effective date of January 15, 2015.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/SB 621 (2014), HCS/HB 1612 (2014), and similar to provisions contained in HB 204 (2013) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 374 & 434 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Kehoe

SS/SB 673 - Under current law, the maximum duration for an individual to receive unemployment benefits is 20 weeks. This act bases the duration on the Missouri unemployment rate as follows:•

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- 19 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is nine percent or higher;
- 19 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is between 8 1/2% and 9%;
- 18 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is 8% up to and including 8 1/2%;
- 17 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is between 7 1/2% and 8%;
- 16 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is 7% up to and including 7 1/2%;
- 15 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is between 6 1/2% and 7%;
- 14 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is 6% up to and including 6 1/2%; and
- 13 weeks if the Missouri average unemployment rate is below 6%.

Under current law, when the average balance of the unemployment compensation trust fund rises from between six hundred million and seven hundred twenty million dollars, an employer's contribution rate is reduced by 7% for the following year. This amendment changes that threshold to between seven hundred twenty million and eight hundred seventy million.

Under current law, when the average balance of the unemployment compensation trust fund exceeds seven hundred fifty million dollars, an employer's contribution rate is reduced by 12% for the following year unless the employer's calculated contribution rate is 6% or greater, in which case, the reduction may be no more than 10%. This amendment changes that threshold to eight hundred seventy million.

Under current law, the Board of Unemployment Fund Financing may issue credit instruments with a simple majority vote authorizing such issuance. This act requires the board to meet and consider the issuance of credit instruments when the amount owed to the federal government for advancements exceeds \$300 million.

SPONSOR: Kehoe

Under current law, interest is charged to employers when the state has an outstanding balance for federal advancements. Under the act, when credit instruments are issued to pay off the balance of the federal advancement, employers are required to continue to pay the interest assessment to fully finance the credit instruments.

CHRIS HOGERTY

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SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Leara

SCS/SB 675 - A political subdivision that provides a retirement plan to some or all of its employees and that is an employer in the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System (LAGERS) may enter into an agreement with LAGERS assigning all duties and responsibilities of operating the retirement plan to LAGERS.

Under the agreement the Board of LAGERS will become the governing board of the political subdivision's prior plan. The prior plan shall be administered as a frozen prior system and will continue to operate under its existing governing documents. The political subdivision shall retain responsibility for the funding of its prior plan.

This act is identical to HB 1044 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

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SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Wieland

HCS/SCS/SB 680 - This act modifies provisions relating to public assistance benefits.

**SNAP FARMERS' MARKETS PILOT PROJECT (Section 208.018)**

Subject to appropriations, this act requires the Department of Social Services to establish a pilot program for the purpose of providing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants with access and the ability to afford fresh food when purchasing fresh food at farmers' markets. There shall be pilot programs in at least one rural and one urban area.

Under the pilot program, such participants shall be able to purchase fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and honey with SNAP benefits with an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card and receive a dollar-for-dollar match for every SNAP dollar spent at a participating farmer's market or vending agricultural zone in an amount up to ten dollars per week whenever the participant purchases fresh food with an EBT card.

In addition, purchases of approved fresh food by SNAP participants under this act shall automatically trigger matching funds reimbursement into the central vendor accounts by the Department.

The Department shall be required to promulgate rules setting forth the procedures and methods of implementing this act. This program shall sunset on August 28, 2020.

This provision is contained in HCS/SB 727 (2014); and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 850 (2014); SCS/HCS/HBs 1861 & 1867 (2014); HB 1879; and HB 1970 (2014).

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Wieland

**EBT USE BY TANF AND SNAP RECIPIENTS IN CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS (Section 208.024.1 AND 2)**

This act amends the prohibition on the use of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits on EBT cards in specified establishments to prohibit EBT use at any place for the purchase of alcoholic beverages, lottery tickets, or tobacco products or for any item the Department of Social Services determines by rule is primarily marketed for or used by adults 18 or older and is not in the best interests of the child or household is prohibited. Owners or proprietors of specified businesses are prohibited from adopting any policy that encourages, permits, or acquiesces in its employees knowingly accepting EBT cards for prohibited purchases. This provision shall also include SNAP benefits.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 850 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HBs 1861 & 1867 (2014).

**OUT-OF-STATE USE OF EBT CARDS (Section 208.024.3 and 4)**

This act also requires recipients of TANF and SNAP benefits who do not make at least one transaction in the state during a 90 day period to have his or her benefit payments to the EBT account temporarily suspended, pending an investigation by the Department of Social Services to determine if he or she no longer is a Missouri resident. If the department finds that the recipient is no longer a Missouri resident, it shall close the recipient's case. A recipient may appeal the closure of his or her case to the director. A recipient who does not make an EBT transaction within the state for 60 days shall be given notice of the possibility of suspension of funds.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 850 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HBs 1861 & 1867 (2014).

**DRUG TESTING OF TANF RECIPIENTS (Section 208.027)**

This act repeals the provision requiring an automatic administrative hearing after an applicant or recipient of temporary assistance for needy families benefits tests positive for a controlled substance or refused to submit to a test. The applicant may request a administrative hearing, and shall receive such hearing upon request. This act adds "other information" in addition to information from the screening to the provision regarding requiring an applicant or recipient to test for drug use.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 850 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HBs 1861 & 1867 (2014).

**MO HEALTHENT DONOR MILK (Section 208.141)**

This act requires the Department of Social Services to reimburse hospitals under the MO HealthNet program for donor human milk provided to critically ill infants under three months of age in the neonatal intensive care unit, if the physician orders the milk and the Department determines it is medically necessary. Such donor milk shall be obtained from a donor bank that meets the Department's guidelines.

This provision is identical to SB 899 (2014) and contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 758 (2014); CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014).

**AUTOMATIC ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION PROCESS FOR BENEFIT PROGRAMS (Section 208.238)**

Under this act, the Department of Social Services is required to implement an automated process to

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Wieland

ensure an applicant is eligible to apply for a public assistance benefit program. The automated process shall be designed to periodically review any current beneficiary to ensure he or she is still eligible for any benefit he or she is receiving. The system shall check applicant and recipient information against multiple sources of information through an automated process.

AMENDING THE SNAP BENEFITS BAN FOR DRUG FELONS (Section 208.247)

This act provides that pursuant to the option granted under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, an individual who has a felony conviction under federal or state law involving possession or use of a controlled substance shall be eligible for food stamp benefits if such person, as determined by the Department of Social Services:

- (1) Successfully participates in, is accepted for treatment and is on a waiting list for, or has satisfactorily completed a substance abuse treatment program approved by the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse;
- (2) Has been determined by a division-certified treatment provider to not need substance abuse treatment; or
- (3) Complies with all obligations imposed by the court, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Division of Probation and Parole; and
- (4) Does not have an additional controlled substance felony offense one year after release from custody or, if not committed to custody, such person does not have an additional controlled substance felony offense one year after the date of conviction.

The exemption under this act shall not apply to individuals who have had two subsequent felony offenses involving possession or use of a controlled substance after the date of the first controlled substance felony conviction.

The individual must all meet all other factors for foods stamps eligibility.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 727 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Gosen

SB 689 - Current law provides for a permit to sell malt liquor in packages of three or more bottles of beer. Under this act, a person with such permit may sell malt liquor in any package containing one or more bottles, cans, or pouches of beer.

This act contains an effective date of January 1, 2015.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Hough

SB 690 - This act provides that the emergency telephone service board appointed by Greene County is not to be considered a body corporate and a political subdivision of the state for any purpose unless the county commissioners unanimously adopt an order reclassifying the board as such.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Elmer

HCS/SS/SB 691 - This act modifies insurance policy cancellation requirements by making any notice of cancellation constitute a present and unequivocal act of cancellation of the policy. This act also requires that notification of cancellation for nonpayment of premiums must include a specific notice in bold conspicuous type. This act allows an insurer to reinstate a policy at any time after a notice of cancellation is issued if the reason for the cancellation is remedies and specifies the communications an insurer may send to the insured.

This act also permits insurers to issue policies exclusively for sinkhole loss on habitational property upon application under the "Missouri Basic Property Insurance Inspection and Placement Program". Specific procedures for sinkhole loss claims investigation and expedited approval may be established by plans in addition to the procedures required under the Missouri Basic Property Inspection and Placement Program.

This act is similar to SB 445 (2013) and SB 616 (2012).

MICHELA BIRK

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

**RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CENTER DISTRICT (67.585)**

This act authorizes the creation of a Recreation and Community Center District in an area encompassed by Liberty School District. Such district may impose a sales tax of up to one-half percent on sales in the district. The sales tax must be approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the district voting on the question. Revenues derived from the sales tax may only be used for construction and maintenance of a community center and for other recreation and wellness purposes. The sales tax may not be repealed until after any bonds secured by the tax have been retired.

This provision is similar to HB 2192 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SB 584 (2014), HCS/SB 631 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 896 (2014).

**PERRY COUNTY TRANSIENT GUEST TAX (67.1367)**

This act authorizes Perry County to impose a transient guest tax of up to 6% per room per night. The tax must be approved by the voters of the county before becoming effective. Proceeds from the tax may only be used for the promotion of tourism.

This provision is similar to SB 896 (2014), HB 1909 (2014), and a provision in HCS/HB 2112 (2014).

**TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (99.845)**

Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generated by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement. This act adds sales taxes imposed to pay for capital improvements as part of emergency communications systems to the list of exemptions, but only for projects adopted after August 28, 2013. This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014).

This act also exempts from deposit into the Special Allocation Fund revenues derived from any

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

increase in a property tax levy or a sales tax rate taking effect after the adoption of the redevelopment area.

These provision are similar to SS/SCS/HB 1504 (2014), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 774 (2014).

#### WINE AND GRAPE PRODUCERS TAX CREDIT (135.700)

This act places a \$200,000 annual cap on the wine and grape producers tax credit. The act also allows purchases of used equipment to qualify for the tax credit.

This provision is similar to HB 1499 (2014) and to a provision contained in HB 1498 (2014).

#### INFORMATION REQUEST BY THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY ASSESSOR (137.133)

This act requires the St. Louis County Assessor to place on correspondence with taxpayers a statement that disclosure of information is voluntary and will become public record if disclosed. This provision does not apply to request for information regarding the required listing of property or listing of lessees.

This provision is similar to a provision in CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

#### FACILITATING BUSINESS RAPID RESPONSE TO STATE DECLARED DISASTERS ACT (143.041, 143.071, 143.191, 144.610, 190.270 to 190.286, and 285.230 to 285.234)

This act creates the Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act. Starting ten days prior to a disaster declaration and lasting until sixty days after a declaration period, out-of-state businesses operating in this state to assist in rebuilding infrastructure will be exempt from state income taxes, use taxes, registration requirements, and bonding requirements. Such business must still file a notice with the Secretary of State.

This provision is similar to HB 1801 (2014) and a provision in SCS/HB 1190 (2014).

#### DIVISION OF CORPORATE INCOME FOR TAX PURPOSES (143.451)

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This act specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HB 1296 (2014), SS/SCS/HB 1865 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR USED MOTOR VEHICLES (144.030)**

This act makes motor vehicles that are at least ten years old exempt from the state and local sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles. This exemption does not apply to motor vehicles with a sales price of more than \$15,000.

This provision is similar to HB 1387 (2014).

**USED MANUFACTURED HOME SALES TAX EXEMPTION (Section 144.044)**

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption for used manufactured homes.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 860 (2014) and HB 1765 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014) and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION ON RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL (144.1030)**

This act creates a state and local sales tax exemption on right of first refusal for tickets at the Sprint Center in Kansas City.

This provision is similar to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 and HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

HCS/SS/SB 694 - This act modifies the law relating to payday loans.

Under current law, payday lenders are required to pay an annual licensing fee of \$300 per location. This act increases that amount to \$500 per location.

Costs associated with the return of checks shall be considered collection expenses which, under current law, are not considered a fee or charge.

The act requires payday lenders to conspicuously post the fee in terms of dollars charged per \$100 loaned.

Current law limits the number of renewals to 6 and requires a 5% reduction of the original principal amount beginning with the first renewal. The act repeals these provisions and bars renewals and

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

extensions.

Borrowers may pay outstanding loans by means of an extended payment plan (EPP) with the following conditions:

- Borrowers may not be eligible to enter into more than 1 such plan in a 12 month period with an individual lender.
- Borrowers shall agree in a signed written agreement to repay the amount in 4 equal installments or less over an aggregate term of 60 days or less if the borrower receives bi-monthly paychecks or an aggregate term of 120 days or less if the borrower receives monthly paychecks. Interest shall not accrue during the term of the EPP.
- There shall be no prepayment penalties. However, the lender shall have the right of acceleration upon failure to pay.
- Another loan may not be extended to the borrower by the lender until the EPP is paid in full.
- The lender shall post a notice stating that the borrower may enter into such an agreement and that the lender maintains literature at the counter describing the terms and conditions of the plans.
- The borrower shall enter into the agreement on the day before the due date of the loan by signing an amendment to the original agreement reflecting the new payment schedule.

No additional interest or fees may be charged if borrowers fail to make full payment upon the expiration of the original loan or the EPP.

The act requires lenders who offer payday loans through the internet to be licensed as all other lenders unless otherwise preempted by federal law.

Lenders are required to inform consumers of the intended use of payday loans through their marketing materials.

Current law limits the total amount of accumulated interest and fees to 75% of the initial loan amount of the life of the loan. This act reduces that amount to 35%.

With the exception of instances when a borrower closes an account or stops payment on a check, lenders are barred from threatening criminal proceedings against a borrower if a check given as security for a loan is dishonored. Those who knowingly do so are liable for 3 times the amount of the dishonored check.

Lenders are required to comply with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act regarding harassment or abuse, false or misleading misrepresentations and unfair collections practices.

Under current law, the Division of Finance is required to report certain information relating to the payday loan industry to the General Assembly every other year. This act requires an annual reporting.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Thomson

SB 701 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT CARDS: Each school district may include the data from charter schools located within the district in its school accountability report card. The school board of the

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Thomson

district and the charter school must reach a mutual agreement for the inclusion of the data. The agreement must be approved by the State Board of Education. Charter schools are not required to be part of the local education agency of the school district and may maintain a separate LEA status. (Section 160.522)

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS: This act allows two or more school districts to share a superintendent who possesses a valid Missouri superintendent's license.

This section is identical to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 493, 485, 495, 516, 534, 545, 595, 616 & 624 (2104) and is similar to SB 503 (2009) and HB 2537 (2008). (Section 168.205)

FARM-TO-SCHOOL PROGRAM: This act creates the Farm-to-School Program within the Department of Agriculture to provide schools with locally grown agricultural products for inclusion in school meals and snacks and to strengthen local farming economies. (Section 262.960)

This act also creates the Farm-to-School Taskforce. The taskforce will include at least one representative from each of the following agencies: The University of Missouri extension service; the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; and the Office of Administration. The director of the Department of Agriculture will appoint two persons actively engaged in the practice of small agribusiness. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will appoint two persons from schools who direct a food service program. (Section 262.962)

The task force mission is to provide recommendations for strategies that allow schools to more easily incorporate locally grown agricultural products into their food service and allow schools to work with food service providers to ensure greater use of locally grown agricultural products by developing standardized language for food service contracts. The taskforce must review various food service contracts to identify standardized language that could be included in contracts to allow schools to more easily procure and use locally grown agricultural products. (Section 262.962)

The taskforce must prepare a report with findings and recommendations and submit it to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the director of each agency on the taskforce by December 31, 2015. (Section 262.962)

The Missouri Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority may make grants, loans, or loan guarantees to Missouri businesses to access resources for accessing and processing locally grown agricultural products for use in schools. (Section 348.407)

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 672 (2014), provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014) and is similar to HB 2088 (2014).

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: This act prohibits the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education from penalizing school districts for students who complete approved career and technical education programs and fail to be placed in occupations directly relating to their training within six months of graduation.

The Department must revise its scoring guide to provide additional points to districts that partner with area career centers, comprehensive high schools, industry, and business to develop and implement a

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Thomson

pathway for students to enroll in a program of career and technical education in high school, participate in an internship or apprenticeship in their senior year, and obtain the appropriate industry certification.

The Department must permit student scores on a nationally recognized exam that demonstrates achievement of workplace employability skills to count toward credit for college and career readiness standards on the Missouri School Improvement Program. (Section 1)

MICHAEL RUFF

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SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Cox

SS/SCS/SB 706 - This act prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement. This act creates a seven factor test that a court shall consider when determining if a person has made a bad faith assertion of patent infringement. Additionally, this act creates a seven factor test that the court shall consider as evidence that a person has not made a bad faith assertion of patent infringement. If a person believes that they have been a target of a bad faith assertion of patent infringement upon receiving a demand letter, the person shall have a private right to a cause of action as set forth in this act. Upon a finding by a court that a person has made a bad faith assertion of patent infringement, the court allow the target to recover certain damages as set forth in this act.

This act allows the Attorney General to investigate, restrain, and prosecute bad faith assertions of patent infringement claims. Any monetary awards recovered by the Attorney General shall be credited to the Antitrust Revolving Fund for the payments of expenses incurred by the Attorney General in the course of investigation, prosecution, or enforcement of such patent infringement claims.

This act shall not be construed to limit the rights and remedies available to any person with regard to bad faith assertions of patent infringement. This act shall not apply to a demand letter or assertion of patent infringement that includes a claim for relief.

This act is similar to the perfected HCS/HB 1374 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 - This act modifies provisions relating to public health.

MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE (Section 174.335)

Under this act, each student attending a public institution of higher education who lives in on-campus housing must receive the meningococcal vaccine unless he or she has a medical or religious exemption. The Department of Higher Education must oversee, supervise, and enforce this requirement and may promulgate rules. The Department of Higher Education may consult with the Department of Health and Senior Services.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 748 (2014) and to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD BANK (Section 191.761)

Beginning July 1, 2015, this act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to transport

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

collected, donated umbilical cord blood samples to a nonprofit umbilical cord blood bank located in St. Louis City in existence as of the effective date of the act. The collection sites shall only be those facilities designated and trained by the blood bank in the collection and handling of umbilical cord blood specimens.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125(2014)and HCS/HB 1193 (2014).

#### DIABETES CARE AND CONTROL (Section 191.990)

The MO HealthNet Division and the Department of Health and Senior Services shall collaborate to coordinate goals and benchmarks in each individual agency's plans to reduce the incidence of diabetes in Missouri, improve diabetes care, and control complications associated with diabetes. A report on such collaboration shall be submitted to the General Assembly by January 1 of each odd-numbered year. The act specifies the topics to be addressed in the report regarding diabetes.

The requirement of this act shall be limited to diabetes information, data, initiatives, and programs within each agency prior to the effective date of this act, unless there is unobligated funding for diabetes in each agency that may be used for new research, data collection, reporting, or other requirements of this act.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754(2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125(2014).

#### SHOW-ME ECHO PROGRAM (Section 191.1140)

Subject to appropriations, the University of Missouri shall manage the "Show-Me Extension for Community Health Care Outcomes (ECHO) Program". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall collaborate with the University of Missouri in utilizing the program to expand the capacity to safely and effectively treat chronic, common, and complex diseases in rural and underserved areas of the state and to monitor outcomes of such treatment.

The program is designed to utilize current telehealth technology to disseminate knowledge of best practices for the treatment of chronic, common, and complex diseases from a multidisciplinary team of medical experts to local primary care providers who will deliver the treatment protocol to patients, which will alleviate the need of many patients to travel to see specialists and will allow patients to receive treatment more quickly.

The program shall utilize local community health care workers with knowledge of local social determinants as a force multiplier to obtain better patient compliance and improved health outcomes.

This provision is identical to HB 2154 (2014) and to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754(2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Sections 195.070, 334.035, 334.036, 334.037, Section 1)

This act allows certain medical school graduates to obtain a temporary assistant physician license in order to enter into "assistant physician collaborative practice arrangements" with a physician. An assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement shall limit the assistant physician to providing only primary care services and only in medically underserved rural or urban areas of this state or in any pilot

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

project areas. An "assistant physician", is defined as any medical school graduate who has passed the prescribed medical examinations and who has not entered into postgraduate residency training prescribed by rule of the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. The act prescribes the other requirements to be licensed as an assistant physician and specifies certain practices an assistant physician cannot perform.

The collaborating physician is responsible at all times for the oversight of the activities of, and accepts responsibility for primary care services rendered by the assistant physician. A licensed assistant physician shall enter into an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement within six months of his or her initial licensure and shall not have more than a six-month time period between collaborative practice arrangements during his or her licensure period.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); HCS/HB 1842 (2014) and HCS/HB 1793 (2014) and substantially similar to SB 847 (2014).

#### OFFERS OF INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATIONS (Section 197.168)

Each year between October 1st and March 1st and in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations, each hospital shall offer prior to discharge immunizations against influenza virus to all inpatients 65 years of age and older unless contraindicated for such patient so long as there is approval of the attending physician or other practitioners authorized to order vaccinations or as authorized by physician-approved hospital policies or protocols for influenza.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754(2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### SHOW-ME HEALTHY BABIES (Section 208.662)

This act establishes the Show-Me Healthy Babies Program within the Department of Social Services as a separate children's health insurance program for any low-income unborn child. For an unborn child to be eligible for enrollment in the program, the mother of the child must not be eligible for coverage under the Medicaid Program as administered by the state and must not have access to affordable employer-subsidized health care insurance or other affordable health care coverage that includes coverage for the unborn child. The unborn child must be in a family with income eligibility of no more than 300% of the federal poverty level or the equivalent modified adjusted gross income unless the income eligibility is set lower by the General Assembly through appropriations. The act delineates all of the parameters of the program.

This act is identical to HB 1065 (2014) and to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT AS A MO HEALTHNET PROVIDER (Section 334.735)

This provision allows for a physician assistant to enroll with the Department of Social Services as a MO HealthNet provider while acting under a supervision agreement between the physician and physician assistant.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 528 (2014) and in CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 (2014); HCS/SCS/SB 808 (2014).

#### PHARMACIST PROVIDED VACCINATIONS (Section 338.010)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

The act adds to the description of the "practice of pharmacy" the administration of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines by written protocol authorized by a physician. Also, a pharmacist shall administer vaccines in accordance with the treatment guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and rules jointly promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. A pharmacist shall receive additional training for the administration of vaccines as required by the Board of Pharmacy. Within fourteen days of administering a vaccine a pharmacist shall provide specified information to the patient's primary health care provider.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014); HCS/SCS/SB 808 (2014); HCS/HB 1683 (2014); CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754(2014); and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

**INSURANCE BENEFIT DETERMINATIONS (Section 376.1363)**

This act reduces the time in which a health carrier must make a determination of benefits from two working days to 36 hours, including one working day, after obtaining all necessary information regarding a proposed admission, procedure, or service.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SB 761(2014) and HCS/HB 1799 (2014).

**VULNERABLE PERSON ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS (Sections 630.017 and Section 2)**

This act provides that upon receipt of a report of possible vulnerable person abuse, the Department of Mental Health shall complete all investigations within 60 days, unless good cause for the failure to complete the investigation is documented.

This act also provides procedures for the screening and assessment of persons receiving services from the Department that address the interaction between physical and mental health to ensure that all potential causes of changes in behavior or mental status caused by or associated with a medical condition are assessed. Such guidelines shall be issued by the Department.

The Department shall develop training that addresses appropriate assessment of behavior or mental status changes. The provisions of this act relating to screening and assessments shall only apply to state owned or operated facilities and not to long-term care facilities or hospitals.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Wood

SB 719 - This act modifies the school purchase laws.

This act prohibits any elected official, appointed official, or employee of any school district from performing a service, or selling, renting, or leasing any property to the school district for more than five hundred dollars per transaction or for five thousand dollars of value annually to him or her, to his or her spouse, or to a dependent child in his or her custody, or to any business with which he or she is associated, unless the transaction is made after public notice, competitive bidding, and the lowest bid or offer is accepted.

Current law provides that any school board member, officer, or employee of a seven-director school district that is located in a first class county who sells or provides certain commodities to the district is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and must forfeit his or her position with the district. This act removes this prohibition and aligns seven-director districts located in a first class county with the current law

**\*\*\* SB 719 \*\*\*** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Wood

regarding seven-director districts located in second, third, and fourth class counties so that any school board member, officer, or employee may sell or provide certain commodities to the district provided he or she complies with certain ethical provisions.

These provisions are identical to HB 1249 (2014) and are similar to HB 1128 (2014), SB 242 (2013), HB 352 (2013), and HB 860 (2013). (Sections 105.454 & 171.181)

**LEASES AND AGREEMENTS:** This act modifies a prohibition on school boards leasing or renting buildings while a school building is unoccupied so that a school board may lease a building as provided in section 177.088 when a school building is unoccupied.

Currently, the board of any educational institution may only enter into an agreement with a not-for-profit corporation when making certain transactions or modifications involving sites, buildings, facilities, furnishings, and equipment. This act removes the limitation on contracts being entered into only with non-for-profit corporations for such purposes.

This act also repeals a provision allowing a board to refinance a lease purchase agreement under certain circumstances.

These provisions are identical to SB 989 (2014), HCS/HB 783 (2013), provisions contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 493, 485, 495, 516, 534, 545, 595, 616 & 624 (2014) and are similar to SB 474 (2013). (Sections 177.011 & 177.088)

MICHAEL RUFF

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**\*\*\* SB 723 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Stream

SCS/SB 723 - Currently, there is a \$775 million cap on the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the State Board of Public Buildings under its general bond issuance authority. This act raises the cap by \$400 million to \$1.175 billion. Bonds that may be issued due to the increase in the cap may only be used for renovation or repair of existing buildings or facilities, except that bonds may be issued for the construction of a new mental health facility in Callaway County.

Currently, there is also \$175 million cap on the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the State Board of Public Buildings for projects at public institutions of higher education. This act raises the cap by \$200 million to \$375 million. Bonds that may be issued due to the increase in the cap may only be used for renovation or repair of existing buildings or facilities.

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* SB 727 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Johnson

HCS/SB 727 - This act modifies provisions relating to farmer's markets.

**SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION (144.527)**

This act creates a sales and use tax exemption for farm products sold at farmers' markets. The exemption does not apply to farm products sold by persons or entities with sales of at least \$25,000 from participating in farmers' markets.

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Johnson

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1640 (2014), SS/SCS/SB 850 (2014), HCS/SB 342 (2013), HCS/HB 927 (2013), and HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013). This provisions is similar to HB 1057 (2014) and HB 342 (2013).

#### SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (208.018)

Subject to appropriations, this act requires the Department of Social Services to establish a pilot program for the purpose of providing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants with access and the ability to afford fresh food when purchasing fresh food at farmers' markets. The pilot program must be established in at least one urban area and one rural area.

Under the pilot program, such participants shall be able to purchase fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and honey with SNAP benefits with an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card and receive a dollar-for-dollar match for every SNAP dollar spent at a participating farmer's market or vending agricultural zone in an amount up to ten dollars per week whenever the participant purchases fresh food with an EBT card.

In addition, purchases of approved fresh food by SNAP participants under this act shall automatically trigger matching funds reimbursement into the vendor accounts by the Department.

The Department shall be required to promulgate rules setting forth the procedures and methods of implementing this act. This program shall sunset on August 28, 2020.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 850 (2014), a provision in HCS/HBs 1861 & 1864 (2014), HB 1879 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 680 (2014), and HB 1970 (2014).

#### AMENDING THE SNAP BENEFITS BAN FOR DRUG FELONS (208.247)

This act provides that pursuant to the option granted under the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, an individual who has a felony conviction under federal or state law involving possession or use of a controlled substance shall be eligible for food stamp benefits if such person:

- (1) Successfully participates in a substance abuse treatment program, is accepted for treatment and is on a waiting list for, has satisfactorily completed a substance abuse treatment program, or has been determined to not need substance abuse treatment;
- (2) Is complying with all obligations imposed by the court, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Division of Probation and Parole;
- (3) Is not convicted of or does not plead guilty of an additional controlled substance offense after release from custody, or if not committed, within one year of the prior conviction; and
- (4) Has demonstrated sobriety through urinalysis tests.

The exemption under this act shall not apply to individuals who have had three subsequent controlled substance felony offenses after being released from custody or, if not committed to custody, after the first felony controlled substance conviction.

The individual must all meet all other factors for foods stamps eligibility.

This provision is similar to SB 680 (2014), HB 1068 (2014), and HB 1589 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

CCS/SCS/SB 729 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

#### WOOD ENERGY PRODUCERS TAX CREDIT (135.305)

Prior to June 30, 2014, wood energy producers were allowed a tax credit to produce processed wood products. This act reauthorizes the tax credit until June 30, 2020. A cap of \$6 million per fiscal year is added to the tax credit. No tax credits may be authorized unless an appropriation is made for such tax credits.

This provision is similar to HB 1684 (2014), SB 814 (2014), SB 204 (2013), HB 413 (2013), and SB 748 (2012). This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1498 (2014), HB 1661 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 342 (2013), SS/SCS/SB 120 (2013), and HCS/HB 698 (2013).

#### ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE REFUELING PROPERTY TAX CREDIT (135.710)

For calendar years 2009 to 2012, persons installing and operating an alternative fuel refueling property were eligible for an income tax credit. This act reauthorizes the tax credit for calendar years 2015 to 2017. A cap of one million dollars per year is set for the tax credit. Electric vehicle recharging properties are added to the types of properties eligible for the tax credit. The act also make the tax credit subject to appropriations.

This provision is similar to HB 1610 (2014) and SB 574 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1640 (2014), the perfected version of HB 1684 (2014), and the perfected version of HCS/HB 2141 (2014).

#### TAXATION OF PROPERTY USED FOR TRANSPORTATION OR STORAGE OF CERTAIN FUELS (137.010)

Currently, stationary property used for transportation of liquid and gaseous products is treated as real property for tax purposes. This act adds stationary property used for storage of such products to the definition of real property. Propane and liquid propane gas equipment are added to the list of liquid or gaseous products.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1610 (2014), HCS/HB 1640 (2014), the perfected version of HCS/HB 2141 (2014), and the perfected version on HB 1684 (2014).

#### RURAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS (620.750)

This act mandates that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse rural regional development grants to qualified rural regional development groups, subject to an appropriation not to exceed five million dollars each year. A group must meet certain criteria in order to qualify for a grant, and applications for a grant shall only be submitted by a legally created regional planning commission. A single grant shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and each region shall not receive more than two grants.

This provision is similar to HB 1506 (2014), SB 446 (2013) and HB 526 (2013).

#### INNOVATION CAMPUS TAX CREDIT (620.2600)

This act creates a new tax credit for donations to innovation campuses. An innovation campus is a partnership between a Missouri high school, a four-year higher education institution, a business, and a two-year higher education institution. For a donation to be eligible for a tax credit, it must be used to advance learning in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Lauer

A taxpayer may receive a tax credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of the taxpayer's donation to an innovation campus. The tax credit is not refundable but may transferred or carried forward for four years. After application for a tax credit has been made, the Department of Economic Development must receive from an innovation campus an amount equal to the value of the tax credit before the tax credit will be issued.

This provision sunsets on August 28, 2020.

This provision is similar to HB 1459 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Colona

SCS/SB 731 - Under current law, property in certain counties and cities is considered a nuisance if it adversely affects the property values of a neighborhood due to neglect or violation of a code or standard in addition to other reasons. This act provides that the property is also a nuisance if it affects the value of any property in the neighborhood and adds the actions of failure to reasonably maintain the property and violations of ordinances to the list of actions that lead to liability for the nuisance.

Current law allows any person who owns property within a reasonable distance to nuisance property in such counties and cities to bring a nuisance action for damages. This act only allows those who live within 1,200 feet to bring a nuisance action.

Current law allows a neighborhood organization in such cities and counties representing any person who could maintain a nuisance action to bring a nuisance action for injunctive relief. This act provides that anyone who owns property within 1,200 feet of the nuisance may also bring an action for injunctive relief. In addition, this act redefines neighborhood organization and provides that such organizations may bring nuisance actions on behalf of any person who owns property within the neighborhood described in the organization's articles of incorporation or bylaws. This act requires a neighborhood organization to certify certain facts when filing a nuisance action.

Under this act, provisions regarding a neighborhood association's ability to bring nuisance actions that currently apply to Kansas City are made to also apply to the City of St. Louis. This act modifies the definitions governing these provisions and the notice requirements for such actions.

Current law allows a neighborhood organization representing persons aggrieved by an ordinance violation in Kansas City to seek injunctive relief. This act allows a neighborhood organization in St. Louis or Kansas City to seek injunctive relief, on behalf of an owner or resident of property that is within 1,200 feet of a property on which there is a code violation that is in the neighborhood described in the articles or bylaws of the organization, or on its own behalf with respect to a violation on property anywhere in the neighborhood.

Current law prohibits nuisance actions against residential rental properties by neighborhood organizations under these provisions unless the municipal code enforcement agency has issued a nuisance violation notice at least 45 days before the action is brought. This act repeals the limitation and provides that the action may not be brought if there is a citation pending against the property by the city based on a violation of the same code or ordinance provision unless it has been pending for at least 45 days and the

**\*\*\* SB 731 \*\*\*** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Colona

violation has not been abated.

This act prohibits neighborhood organizations from bringing nuisance actions if the organization has certain interests in real estate in the city or county in which the nuisance property is located.

This act repeals a provision of current law, which specifies that standing is not granted under the statutes for a nuisance action in Kansas City involving a physical interior defect or a violation of municipal alcoholic beverages laws.

Actions are prohibited from being brought against a property owner who is in good faith compliance with an order issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, or the Attorney General's Office.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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**\*\*\* SB 734 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

SB 734 - This act allows electric cooperative members to participate in business meetings for quorum and voting purposes electronically or by mail if allowed by the bylaws governing the meeting.

This act is identical to HB 1651 (2014), SB 431 (2013), and HB 1006 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

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**\*\*\* SB 735 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Fitzwater

SCS/SB 735 - This act requires that a campground owner inform campground guests of the campground policy on curfew, alcohol use, tobacco use, and pet policy. This act also defines causes for which a campground owner can eject a person from a campground. Any person who remains at the campground after having been asked to leave by a campground owner after being in violation of the defined causes shall be guilty of trespass in the first degree. Any person removed from a campground under this act is entitled to a refund of any unused portion of any prepaid fees. This act does not apply to Missouri state parks.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1413 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* SB 741 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

SS/SB 741 - This act authorizes gaming establishments to provide lines of credit to persons deemed creditworthy by the gaming establishment. Applicants for credit must qualify for at least \$10,000 in credit. Credit may only be extended through the use of a credit instrument which shall not be due more than 30 days from the date of issuance. Credit instruments are to be unsecured loans and not bear interest. Credit instrument may not be extended to intoxicated persons.

This act is similar to HB 1342 (2014), SB 481 (2013) and HB 747 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

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SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Jones

SS/SB 745 - This act modifies the statutes regarding law enforcement officers and concealed carry permits.

DEPUTY SHERIFF - 57.015, 57.201, 57.220, & 57.250

This act specifies that a limited definition of deputy sheriff only applies to a section dealing with dismissal proceedings for deputy sheriffs. Certain provisions dealing with the ability of a sheriff to discharge a deputy sheriff are amended to refer to the limited definition of deputy sheriff.

These provisions are identical to provisions of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014) and CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1665 & 1335 (2014).

POWER TO ARREST - 544.216

Under current law, a law enforcement officer may arrest on view and without a warrant any person the officer sees violating, or who the officer has reasonable grounds to believe has violated, any law of this state, or any ordinance over which the officer has jurisdiction.

The Missouri Eastern District Court of Appeals in *City of Fredericktown v. Bell*, 761 S.W.2d 715, 717 (Mo. Ct. App. 1988) held that section 544.216 does not provide law enforcement officers with the power of arrest for offenses committed outside the officer's jurisdiction. This act modifies the statutory provision to clarify that a law enforcement officer may only make an arrest without a warrant for an offense over which the officer has jurisdiction.

This provision is identical to a provision of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014) and CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1665 & 1335 (2014).

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR EXEMPTION - 571.030

This act exempts special prosecutors from a statute making it a crime to engage in certain uses of weapons.

This provision is identical to a provision of SS/SCS/SB 613 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 656 (2014), and CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014).

CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS - 571.101, 571.104, 571.111 & 650.350

The size of the concealed carry permit is changed under this act.

This act requires the Missouri Sheriff Methamphetamine Relief Task force, or MoSMART, to provide grants to sheriffs and any designee that is created to support sheriffs in the creation and maintenance of a statewide concealed carry permit system that is accessible to sheriffs and law enforcement agencies. Current law requires sheriffs to report certain information regarding concealed carry permit holders to the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System or MULES. This act requires such information to be reported to the new concealed carry permit system.

Current law provides that information reported and retained regarding concealed carry permits shall not be batch processed for query. This act provides that information retained in the concealed carry system shall not be distributed to any federal, state, or private entities, however, sheriffs may access the concealed carry permit system to issue permits, verify permit holder information, change permit holder information, and suspend, revoke, or cancel a permit.

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Jones

Under this act, the official to whom a concealed carry endorsement or permit was surrendered when suspended or revoked must change the status of the endorsement or permit in the concealed carry system.

This act repeals a provision requiring a sheriff to notify a person when such person's permit or endorsement is expired and cancelled.

Procedures for when a permit holder changes his or her address are modified.

Current law requires automatic invalidation of a permit or endorsement after 30 days if a permit holder has changed his or her name or address and not notified the sheriff. Under this act, the permit or endorsement is automatically invalid after 180 days. This act requires a person to notify the sheriff of a name or address change within 30 days and allows the sheriff to impose a late penalty of \$10 per month for each month the person fails to notify the sheriff.

Current law requires an applicant for a concealed carry permit to perform a physical demonstration of his or her ability to safely load a revolver and a semiautomatic pistol, a live firing exercise with both types of firearms, and a live firing test with both firearms. This act provides that the applicant only needs to demonstrate an ability to safely load, and only requires live firing from, either a revolver or a semiautomatic pistol.

Under current law, qualified firearms safety instructors cannot have more than 40 students in a classroom. This act provides that such instructors cannot have more than 40 students per instructor in the classroom. In addition, this act modifies a provision allowing firearms safety instructors to register with the sheriff in the county in which the instructor resides.

These provisions are identical to provisions of CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014) and SS/SCS/HB 1539 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Flanigan

CCS/HCS/SS#2/SB 754 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care.

#### STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND (Section 105.711)

Currently, for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund a free health clinic is defined as a nonprofit community health center, exempt from federal taxation, which provides primary care and preventative services to people without health insurance without charge. This amendment changes the term "free health clinic" to "community health clinic" and modifies its definition by removing the without charge qualification.

The amendment also excludes federally funded community health centers and rural health clinics from the description of nonprofit community health centers for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund.

This act is identical to SS/SCS/HB 1231(2014) and HCS/SS/SB 758 (2014).

#### MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINE (Section 174.335)

Under this act, each student attending a public institution of higher education who lives in on-campus

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Flanigan

housing must receive the meningococcal vaccine unless he or she has a medical or religious exemption. The Department of Higher Education must oversee, supervise, and enforce this requirement and may promulgate rules. The Department of Higher Education may consult with the Department of Health and Senior Services.

This provision is identical to CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); SCS/SB 748 (2014) and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD BANK (Section 191.761)

Beginning July 1, 2015, this act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to transport collected, donated umbilical cord blood samples to a nonprofit umbilical cord blood bank located in St. Louis City in existence as of the effective date of the act. The collection sites shall only be those facilities designated and trained by the blood bank in the collection and handling of umbilical cord blood specimens.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014) and HCS/HB 1193 (2014).

#### DIABETES CARE AND CONTROL (Section 191.990)

The MO HealthNet Division and the Department of Health and Senior Services shall collaborate to coordinate goals and benchmarks in each individual agency's plans to reduce the incidence of diabetes in Missouri, improve diabetes care, and control complications associated with diabetes. A report on such collaboration shall be submitted to the General Assembly by January 1 of each odd-numbered year. The act specifies the topics to be addressed in the report regarding diabetes.

The requirement of this act shall be limited to diabetes information, data, initiatives, and programs within each agency prior to the effective date of this act, unless there is unobligated funding for diabetes in each agency that may be used for new research, data collection, reporting, or other requirements of this act.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### SHOW-ME ECHO PROGRAM (Section 191.1140)

Subject to appropriations, the University of Missouri shall manage the "Show-Me Extension for Community Health Care Outcomes (ECHO) Program". The Department of Health and Senior Services shall collaborate with the University of Missouri in utilizing the program to expand the capacity to safely and effectively treat chronic, common, and complex diseases in rural and underserved areas of the state and to monitor outcomes of such treatment.

The program is designed to utilize current telehealth technology to disseminate knowledge of best practices for the treatment of chronic, common, and complex diseases from a multidisciplinary team of medical experts to local primary care providers who will deliver the treatment protocol to patients, which will alleviate the need of many patients to travel to see specialists and will allow patients to receive treatment more quickly.

The program shall utilize local community health care workers with knowledge of local social determinants as a force multiplier to obtain better patient compliance and improved health outcomes.

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Flanigan

This provision is identical to HB 2154; and to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### BREAST DENSITY NOTIFICATION (Section 192.769)

Beginning January 1, 2015, on completion of a mammogram, a mammography facility shall provide information to the patient stating that if the mammogram demonstrates that the patient has dense breast tissue, such tissue could hide abnormalities and the patient might benefit from supplemental screening that may be suggested by the ordering physician.

The provisions of this amendment do not create a duty of care beyond the duty to provide the notice required under the amendment. Also, the information required by this amendment or evidence that a person violated this amendment is not admissible in a civil, judicial, or administrative proceeding.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 639 (2014) and HCS/HB 1510 (2014).

#### COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE ARRANGEMENTS WITH ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS (Sections 195.070, 334.035, 334.036, 334.037, Section 1)

This act allows certain medical school graduates to obtain a temporary assistant physician license in order to enter into "assistant physician collaborative practice arrangements" with a physician. An assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement shall limit the assistant physician to providing only primary care services and only in medically underserved rural or urban areas of this state or in any pilot project areas. An "assistant physician", is defined as any medical school graduate who has passed the prescribed medical examinations and who has not entered into postgraduate residency training prescribed by rule of the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. The act prescribes the other requirements to be licensed as an assistant physician and specifies certain practices an assistant physician cannot perform.

The collaborating physician is responsible at all times for the oversight of the activities of, and accepts responsibility for primary care services rendered by the assistant physician. A licensed assistant physician shall enter into an assistant physician collaborative practice arrangement within six months of his or her initial licensure and shall not have more than a six-month time period between collaborative practice arrangements during his or her licensure period.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); HCS/HB 1842 (2014) and HCS/HB 1793 (2014) and substantially similar to SB 847 (2014).

#### OFFERS OF INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATIONS (Section 197.168)

Each year between October 1st and March 1st and in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations, each hospital shall offer prior to discharge immunizations against influenza virus to all inpatients 65 years of age and older unless contraindicated for such patient so long as there is approval of the attending physician or other practitioners authorized to order vaccinations or as authorized by physician-approved hospital policies or protocols for influenza.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### HUMAN DONOR MILK (Section 208.141)

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Flanigan

This act requires the Department of Social Services to reimburse hospitals under the MO HealthNet program for donor human milk provided to critically ill infants under three months of age in the neonatal intensive care unit, if the physician orders the milk and the Department determines it is medically necessary. Such donor milk shall be obtained from a donor bank that meets the Department's guidelines.

This provision is identical to SB 899 (2014).

#### SCHIP (Sections 208.631 to 208.646)

Currently, the State children's health insurance program (SCHIP) defines uninsured children as an individual up to 19 years of age who meets specified criteria and whose parent or guardian has not had access to affordable coverage for their children for six months prior to application for SCHIP. This act removes the requirement that they be uninsured for six months. The act also changes the requirements of a parent of such child eligible for SCHIP by removing the requirement that the parent or guardian demonstrate annually that their total net worth does not exceed \$250,000 in total value.

These provisions are in HCS/SB 508 (2014); HB 2080 (2014).

#### SHOW-ME HEALTHY BABIES (Section 208.662)

This act establishes the Show-Me Healthy Babies Program within the Department of Social Services as a separate children's health insurance program for any low-income unborn child. For an unborn child to be eligible for enrollment in the program, the mother of the child must not be eligible for coverage under the Medicaid Program as administered by the state and must not have access to affordable employer-subsidized health care insurance or other affordable health care coverage that includes coverage for the unborn child. The unborn child must be in a family with income eligibility of no more than 300% of the federal poverty level or the equivalent modified adjusted gross income unless the income eligibility is set lower by the General Assembly through appropriations. The act delineates all of the parameters of the program.

This act is identical to CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); HB 1065 (2014) and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

#### MO RX PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CHANGES(SECTION 208.790)

This act provides that applicant household income limits for eligibility shall be subject to appropriations, but in no event shall applicants have household income that is greater than 185% of the federal poverty level for the applicable family size for the applicable year as converted to the MAGI equivalent net income standard. The Department of Social Services shall promulgate rules outlining standards for documenting proof of household income.

#### MO RX PRESCRIPTION DRUG PROGRAM EXPIRATION DATE EXTENSION(SECTION 208.798)

This act extends the expiration date of the MO RX Prescription Drug Program from 2014 to 2017.

#### PHARMACIST PROVIDED VACCINATIONS (Section 338.010)

The act adds to the description of the "practice of pharmacy" the administration of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines by written protocol authorized by a physician. Also, a pharmacist shall administer vaccines in accordance with the treatment guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and rules jointly promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. A pharmacist shall receive additional training for the administration of vaccines as required by the Board of Pharmacy. Within fourteen days of

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Flanigan

administering a vaccine a pharmacist shall provide specified information to the patient's primary health care provider.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014), HCS/SB 528 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 808 (2014), HCS/HB 1683 (2014), and SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

**PHARMACY LICENSURE (SECTIONS 338.059; 338.165; and 338.220)**

This act provides that pharmacists may label prescription drugs using either a sequential number or a unique identifier.

The act states that the Board of Pharmacy may inspect Class B hospital pharmacies that are not under the inspection authority of the Department of Health and Senior Services. The Board and the Department of Health and Senior Services may jointly promulgate rules governing medication services by a pharmacist at or within a hospital. A drug distributor license is not required to transfer medication from a Class B hospital pharmacy to a hospital clinic for patient care. Medication dispensed by a hospital to a patient for use outside of the hospital shall be labeled as provided by rules jointly promulgated by the Department and the Board, and shall be dispensed only by a prescription order from a physician.

All pharmacists providing medication therapy services must obtain a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority as provided by rule.

There shall be an advisory committee, with members appointed by the Board, which will make recommendations to the Board and review all rules jointly promulgated by the Board and the Department.

The act defines a "Class B Hospital Pharmacy," and provides that any hospital that holds a pharmacy license on the effective date of the act shall be eligible to obtain a Class B pharmacy license without the payment of a fee.

These provisions are identical to CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 716 (2014); SCS/SB 942 (2014) and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2125 (2014).

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON EATING DISORDERS (Section 2)**

This act establishes a Joint Committee on Eating Disorders to review issues pertaining to the regulation of insurance and other matters impacting the lives of those diagnosed with an eating disorder. The act delineates the list of members. By December 31, 2014, the committee shall provide a report to the members of the General Assembly and the Governor on such issues.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Diehl

SS/SCS/SB 767 - This act allows any county, which includes the City of St. Louis, to create a voluntary registry of persons with health-related ailments to assist individuals in case of a disaster or emergency. It also specifies that names, addresses, and other personal identifying information used in such a registry are not public records. Under this act, if a disaster or emergency occurs that involves any person listed on the registry, an incident report shall be made public.

This act is identical to HB 1426 (2014).

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Diehl

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Dempsey

HANDLER: Spencer

SB 773 - This act modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers.

**GROUND AMBULANCES (SECTION 190.105)**

This act allows first responders, firefighters, and law enforcement personnel with a valid drivers' license and prior experience with driving emergency vehicles to drive ground ambulances in certain emergency situations.

This provision is identical to HB 1457 (2014) and to a provision in HB 1573 (2014).

**EMERGENCY SERVICES BOARD (SECTION 190.336)**

Under this act, each member of an emergency services board of directors shall be subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the election district from which he or she was elected. Proceedings for the recall are commenced by the filing of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition.

The notice must be served personally, or by certified mail, on the board member and filed with the election authority. A separate notice is needed for each member sought to be recalled and must contain information explaining the reason for the recall. It must list at least one but not more than five proponents of the recall.

Within seven days, the board member may file a statement answering the statement of the proponents. The answer must be served on at least one proponent. The statement and answer are for the voters' informational purposes only.

A member cannot be recalled if he or she: 1) has not held office during the current term for more than 180 days; 2) has 180 days or less remaining on his or her current term; or 3) has had a recall election determined in his or her favor within the current term.

The person circulating the petition must sign an affidavit verifying certain information. A recall petition must be filed with the election authority not more than 180 days after the filing of the notice of intention. The number of signatures needed shall equal at least 25% of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the election district.

The election authority has twenty days from the date of filing the petition to determine if enough voters signed the petition. It must file a certificate showing whether there are enough signatures. If the election authority certifies the petition does not have enough signatures, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certificate. The election authority must then certify the supplemented petition. If it is insufficient, no further action shall be taken.

If the petition is sufficient, the election authority shall submit its certificate to the board of directors and order an election within a certain amount of time. Nominations for board membership openings shall be made by filing a statement of candidacy with the election authority.

Any time prior to forty-two days before the election, the member sought to be recalled may offer his or her resignation and the recall question shall be removed from the ballot and the office declared vacant.

SPONSOR: Dempsey

HANDLER: Spencer

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 630 (2014) and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 593 (2014) and HCS/SCS/SB 630 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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\*\*\* SB 782 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Funderburk

SS/SB 782 - This act would allow an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE) to obtain teacher certification in the area of elementary education. An applicant for teacher certification through ABCTE in the area of elementary education must complete ninety contact hours, of which at least thirty must be in an elementary classroom.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 1639 (2014).

MICHAEL RUFF

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\*\*\* SB 785 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Kehoe

SCS/SB 785 - Currently, nonresidents are permitted to obtain a seven day temporary boating safety identification card one time. This act expands the one time opportunity to include Missouri residents.

This act is similar to HB 1828 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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\*\*\* SB 794 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Gosen

HCS/SB 794 - Currently, Missouri banks and trust companies with trust powers, and national banks with trust powers under United States laws with their principal place of business in Missouri, are authorized to transfer fiduciary obligations consisting only of irrevocable life insurance trusts to the Missouri trust office of an out of state bank with trust powers or to an out of state trust company. This act allows all banks, trust companies, and national banks with trust powers, regardless of location, to transfer those obligations to any such banks and trust companies.

Currently certain life insurance producers are exempt from continuing education requirements when dealing exclusively in life insurance policies and annuities designated by the purchaser for the payment of funeral or burial expenses if the initial face amount is less than five thousand and ten thousand dollars respectively. This act increases the maximum amount to fifteen thousand dollars for such policies and annuities.

The act also increases the allowable percentage of assets that an insurance holding company may invest in subsidiaries from 5% to 10%.

This act is similar to HB 1349 (2012), SCS/SB 623 (2012), CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 635 (2012), SB 905 (2014), and SB 537 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* SB 796 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Rhoads

SB 796 - Current law requires the parties to the marriage to present an application to the recorder of deeds in person. This act establishes a procedure for a recorder of deeds to issue a marriage license if one of the applicants is incarcerated or in the military and has been called or ordered to active duty out of the state or country and is unable to appear in the presence of the recorder.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/HB 1514(2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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**\*\*\* SB 808 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

HCS/SCS/SB 808 - This act modifies various provisions regarding professional licensure and scope of practice for certain professions.

**EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN HAIR BRAIDING AT PUBLIC AMUSEMENT VENUES**

The act provides that an employee or employer who primarily engages in the practice of combing, braiding, or curling hair without the use of harmful chemicals shall not be subject to the licensing requirements of cosmetologists or barbers under chapter 329 while working with a licensee for a public amusement or entertainment venue (316.265).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 672 (2014), and HCS/SB 717 (2014).

**SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS IN PROFESSIONAL LICENSING APPLICATIONS**

Under current law, every application for a renewal of a professional license, certificate, registration, or permit must contain the applicant's Social Security number. This act states that an application for a professional license renewal only has to include a Social Security number in situations where the original application did not contain a Social Security number. After the initial application for license renewal which includes a Social Security number, an applicant is no longer required to provide a Social Security number in subsequent renewal applications (324.024).

This provision is substantially similar to SB 289 and SB 314 (2013), and identical to provisions in HCS/SB 528 (2014) and HCS/HB 2131 (2014).

**PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS**

The act specifies that physician assistants may enroll with the Department of Social Services as a Medicaid provider while acting under a supervision agreement with a physician (334.735).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 716 (2014) and SB 754 (2014).

**CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER**

Currently, an applicant for clinical social worker or advanced macro social worker licensure must complete three thousand hours of supervised experience within forty-eight months. This act states that an applicant who completes at least four thousand hours of supervised experience within forty-eight calendar months shall be eligible for application of licensure at three thousand hours and shall be furnished a certificate by the State Committee for Social Workers acknowledging the completion of additional hours (337.615, 337.645).

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

The act also specifies that a licensed master social worker shall not practice independently the scope of practice reserved for clinical social workers or advanced macro social workers (337.643).

These provisions are identical to HB 1875 (2014) and to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014).

## PHARMACY

The act adds to the description of the "practice of pharmacy" the administration of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines by written protocol authorized by a physician. Also, a pharmacist shall administer vaccines in accordance with the treatment guidelines established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and rules jointly promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. A pharmacist shall receive additional training for the administration of vaccines as required by the Board of Pharmacy. Within fourteen days of administering a vaccine a pharmacist shall provide specified information to the patient's primary health care provider (338.010).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014), HCS/SB 717 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 754 (2014) and SB 716 (2014).

The act provides that a federally employed pharmacist who does not hold him or herself out as a Missouri licensed pharmacist and who is engaged in the practice of pharmacy while in the performance of official duties shall not require a Missouri pharmacist license (338.020).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014), HCS/SB 717 (2014), HB 1636 (2014), and HCS/SB 2131 (2014).

The act provides that pharmacists may label prescription drugs using either a sequential number or a unique identifier (338.059).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 2131 (2014), HB 2285 (2014), HCS/SB 528 (2014), HCS/HB 717 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 754 (2014), and SB 942 (2014).

## INSPECTION OF CLASS B HOSPITAL PHARMACIES

The act states that the Board of Pharmacy may inspect Class B hospital pharmacies that are not under the inspection authority of the Department of Health and Senior Services. The Board and the Department of Health and Senior Services may jointly promulgate rules governing medication services by a pharmacist at or within a hospital. All pharmacists providing medication therapy services must obtain a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority as provided by rule and may provide medication therapy services for patients of a hospital pursuant to a protocol with a physician or pursuant to a protocol approved by the medical staff committee. A medical staff protocol must include a process where patient's physician may request a patient's exemption from the protocol and also include an appeals process to request a change in a protocol.

A drug distributor license is not required to transfer medication from a Class B hospital pharmacy to a hospital clinic for patient care.

Medication dispensed by a class A hospital to a hospital patient for use outside of the hospital under

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

a medical staff-approved protocol shall be dispensed only by a prescription order for medication therapy from a physician.

Medication dispensed by a hospital to a hospital patient for use outside of the hospital shall be labeled as provided by rules.

There shall be an advisory committee, with members appointed by the Board, which will make recommendations to the Board and review all rules jointly promulgated by the Board and the Department (338.165).

The act defines a "Class B Hospital Pharmacy," and provides that any hospital that holds a pharmacy license on the effective date of the act shall be eligible to obtain a Class B pharmacy license without the payment of a fee (338.220).

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014), SCS/SB 942 (2014), HB 2285 (2014), HCS/HB 717 (2014), and HCS/SB 2131 (2014), and identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 754 (2014).

#### HEARING INSTRUMENT SPECIALISTS

The act modifies the definition of "hearing instrument" or "hearing aid" by adding language to provided that a wearable instrument is one which provides more than fifteen decibel full-on gain via a two cc coupler at any single frequency from two hundred through six thousand cycles per second (346.010).

In order to obtain a license as a hearing instrument specialist the applicant must successfully pass a qualifying examination (346.055).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 528 (2014) and similar to HB 1988 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Elmer

HCS/SCS/SB 809 - This act modifies various provisions of law regarding the licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects.

The act adds definitions of the terms "design coordination," "design survey," "incidental practice," "professional landscape architect," and "responsible charge." The term "landscape architect" is now changed to "professional landscape architect" throughout the chapter (327.011).

Any person appointed to the Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects must have been engaged in the practice of the specified field as a Missouri licensee for at least ten years immediately preceding the appointment. When a vacancy occurs on the board and the vacancy to be filled requires the appointment of an architect then the president of the American Institute of Architects/Missouri shall submit to the Director of the Division of Professional Registration a list of five names to fill the vacancy. The act removes the provisions abolishing the Landscape Architectural Council (327.031).

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Elmer

Currently, each Board member shall not receive compensation exceeding fifty dollars for each day devoted to the affairs of the Board. The act changes this limit to seventy-five dollars per day (327.051).

The act removes language requiring the Board to inform in writing each applicant for licensure of the time and place for examination (327.151, 327.241, 327.331, 327.617).

Architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, and landscape architects shall be in responsible charge of certain work product which can affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public within their scope of practice (327.081, 327.181, 327.272, 327.603).

The act specifies that architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, and landscape architects shall affix a personal seal to all final technical submissions. Technical submissions include drawings, surveys, specifications, and reports prepared by the licensee (327.411).

The Board may license any architect, professional engineer, professional land surveyor, or professional landscape architect licensed in another state or province of Canada, or in another country, when such applicant has met certain qualifications and requirements for licensure (327.381).

#### ARCHITECT LICENSURE:

The act states that licensing requirements shall not apply to the practice of architecture when a person is constructing a privately owned structure containing less than two thousand square feet, and which is not a part of a project which contains more than one structure. Additionally, licensing requirements will not apply to a person who remodels or repairs a privately owned multiple family dwelling containing three or four families provided that the alterations do not affect the safety features of the building (327.101).

In order to apply to the board for licensure as an architect, a person must hold a certified Intern Development Program record with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and have passed all divisions of the Architect Registration Examination (327.131).

If an applicant fails to score a passing grade then the applicant may apply for reexamination by division, in accordance with guidelines established by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (327.161).

Currently, an architect, engineering, land surveyor, or landscape architecture license which is not renewed within three months of the renewal date is suspended automatically, and expires within nine months if the licensee fails to pay the reinstatement fee. This act states that the license shall expire on the renewal date, but that the licensee may, within the expiration date or at the discretion of the Board, pay a fee and have the license reinstated. (327.171, 327.261, 327.351, 327.621).

#### PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LICENSURE:

The act provides that practicing as an engineer in Missouri includes construction observation and the inspection of construction for compliance with specifications(327.181).

When an applicant for licensure as an engineer or professional land surveyor fails to make the necessary examination grade, such applicant may apply for reexamination in accordance with the guidelines established by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (327.251, 327.341).

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Elmer

**PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR LICENSURE:**

The act adds that the practice of professional land surveying shall include the preparation of property descriptions, the surveying of rights-of-ways and easements, and work involving design surveys (327.272).

Currently, a professional land surveyor may request inactive license status. This act specifies that a licensee may return to active license status by notifying the board, paying the appropriate fees, and meeting all other requirements set by the board. If an inactive licensee does not maintain a current license in Missouri for five years immediately prior to reactivation the licensee may be required to take an additional exam (327.351).

The act repeals provisions which provide that the board shall issue a professional land surveying license to an individual with twenty years of experience and who passes certain exams (327.391).

**PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LICENSURE:**

The term "professional landscape architecture" is defined as the performance of professional services in connection with feasibility studies, design surveys, formulation of graphic and written criteria to govern the planning and design of land construction programs, and other similar duties detailed in the act (327.461).

An applicant for a professional landscape architecture license must make a passing grade on each examination, and a passing grade shall be fixed by the board, but shall not exceed the passing grade determined by the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (327.612).

The act repeals provisions of law which provide that the board may license without examination any landscape architect certified in another state or territory of the United States when qualifications are met (327.623). Provisions regarding the refusal to issue or renew a license have also been repealed (327.631).

This act is substantially similar to HB 1771 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

SB 812 - This act requires the Department of Economic Development to open an office in Israel if an appropriation is made for such purpose. The purpose of the office is to promote strategic partnerships between Missouri based companies and Israel based companies.

This act is similar to HB 1729 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Davis

SB 818 - This act expands permissible airport planning projects that may be paid for with aviation trust fund moneys to include airport business plans and strategic plans. This act also lowers the threshold of deposits necessary to spend money for the study or promotion of expanded domestic, international, or

**\*\*\* SB 818 \*\*\***

(Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Davis

intrastate commercial service, the promotion of aviation in the state, or assisting airport sponsors participating in a federally funded air service program supporting intrastate scheduled commercial service from \$6 million dollars to \$4.5 million. This lowered threshold is restricted by permitting no more than \$2 million to be spent for the above purposes and at least \$4 million must be used for other purposes allowable under the law.

This act is identical to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 2141 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* SB 829 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Hoskins

SCS/SB 829 - Currently, the Director of Revenue has the burden of proof in tax liability disputes if the taxpayer meets certain requirements. One such requirement is that if the taxpayer is a partnership, corporation, or trust, the taxpayer's net worth doesn't exceed \$7 million and the taxpayer has no more than 500 employees. This act removes this requirement to put the burden of proof on the Director of Revenue. The act also allows the burden of proof to be placed on the Director of Revenue in tax exemption cases.

This act is similar to HB 1455 (2014). This act is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 1179 & 1765 (2014) and CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* SB 841 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Rowden

SS/SCS/SB 841 - Currently, persons or entities selling or distributing tobacco products are required to take certain actions in regard to selling such products. This act extends these requirements to persons or entities selling or distributing alternative nicotine products or vapor products. Further, any such person or entity selling tobacco products are required to deny the sale of tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age. This act extends this requirement to persons or entities selling or distributing alternative nicotine products or vapor products, and such products shall not be taxed or otherwise regulated as tobacco products.

Currently, no person shall sell cigarettes or tobacco products unless they have a retail sales tax license. This act requires that sellers of alternative nicotine products or vapor products also have a license. The Department of Revenue is then required to provide a list of every establishment that sells such products to the Division of Liquor Control. The Division of Liquor Control shall have authority to inspect all stores for compliance. This act also modifies provisions relating to Division of Liquor Control inspections.

This act is similar to HB 1690 (2014) and HB 1345 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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**\*\*\* SB 842 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Kelley

SB 842 - Currently, the Director of the Department of Revenue or his agents may conduct inspections and remove samples of diesel fuel to determine the coloration of the fuel. This act limits these types of

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Kelley

inspections by banning inspections from any individual who is not holding the fuel for wholesale or retail sale and who is not located at certain places, unless the agent has reasonable suspicion to believe that a violation is being committed.

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Hough

SB 844 - This act modifies the shared work unemployment compensation program.

Under current law, "fringe benefit" is defined as a retirement benefit received under a pension plan. The act specifies that it must be a defined benefit pension plan as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Under current law, the Division may approve a plan if it describes the manner in which the employer treats fringe benefits. Under the act, the employer is required to certify that fringe benefits shall continue to be provided as if weekly hours of work had not been reduced.

The plans must also contain the following provisions:

- An estimate of the number of employees who would be laid off if the employer would not participate.
- A description of the manner in which employees will be notified of the employer's participation including a reason why advance notice is not feasible.
- An employer certification that participation in the plan and implementation complies with federal and state law.
- Any other provision that the United States Secretary of Labor determines to be appropriate.

Under current law, plans that subsidize employers who have 50% of its employees who have normal working hours of 32 hours a week or less are not allowed. This provision is repealed.

Under current law, participating employees are required to be able to work, available for work and work all available hours. Under the act such a person is required to be able and available for his or her normal hours of work.

Employees shall not be denied shared work benefits for reasons relating to job retraining approved by the director, employer-sponsored training, or training funded under federal law.

Under current law, individuals are ineligible for shared work benefits for any week in which they perform paid work in excess of the reduced hours established under the plan. This act repeals this provision.

Under current law, benefits paid under the plan which are chargeable to the participating employer or any other base period employer of a participating employee shall be charged to the account of the participating employer. This act provides that such benefits that are chargeable to the participating employer or any other base period employer shall be charged to employers in the same manner as regular unemployment benefits are chargeable.

This act is identical to SCS/HB 1713 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Rhoads

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 852 - This act modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers, corporate security advisors, reimbursement for child abuse exams, crimes against Department of Mental Health employees and property, and funeral processions.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID - 44.095

This act allows law enforcement officers in nine counties on the Kansas-Missouri border to respond, when there is an incident that could result in serious physical injury or death or an incident that requires specialized equipment, training, or resources, to lawful requests for aid in any of the nine specified counties. This act specifies the procedure for such requests.

Under this act, an officer who makes an arrest outside his or her home state must deliver the arrested person to the first officer who is commissioned in the jurisdiction in which the arrest was made.

This act provides that, for purposes of liability, members of a political subdivision or public safety agency responding to an incident are deemed to be employees of the responding political subdivision or agency and are subject to the liability and workers' compensation provisions provided to them as employees of their respective political subdivision or agency. This act provides qualified immunity to responding members acting in good faith in an objectively reasonable manner.

This provision is similar to SB 991 (2014).

#### CORPORATE SECURITY ADVISORS - 84.340, 571.030, & 590.750

Under current law, the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners has the authority to regulate corporate security advisors.

This act provides that the Department of Public Safety shall have the sole authority to regulate and license corporate security advisors. In addition, this act provides that the authority and jurisdiction of a corporate security advisor is only limited by the geographical limits of the state unless the advisor's license is recognized by another state or the federal government. Any corporate security advisor licensed as of February 1, 2014, is not required to apply for a new license until his or her license expires or is otherwise revoked.

This act makes acting as a corporate security advisor without a license a Class A misdemeanor.

The Department of Public Safety is granted rulemaking authority to implement the licensing and regulation of corporate security advisors.

This act is identical to HCS/SB 773 (2014), SCS/HB 1539 (2014), and HCS/SB 656 (2014) and is similar to HB 1596 (2014).

#### COMPENSATORY TIME FOR CORRECTIONS OFFICERS - 105.935

This act allows overtime for Corrections Officer I and Corrections Officer II employees to accrue upon completion of time worked in excess of such employee's normal shift. The time may be used as compensatory leave or the employee shall receive payment for the hours worked. Employees may retain up to 80 hours of compensatory leave time at any time during the year.

This act is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/HB 1090 (2014) and is similar to SB 779 (2014).

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - 191.630, 191.631, & 192.800 to 192.808

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Rhoads

Current law requires persons who receive care from an emergency service provider and who have exposed the provider to blood or other potentially infectious materials to consent to a test for infectious diseases. This act amends such provisions to include Good Samaritans. This act also replaces the term "contagious or infectious disease" with a new definition for "communicable disease".

Under current law, hospitals are required to have procedures for notifying emergency care providers about the risk for exposure. This act requires a coroner and medical examiner to also have written policies and procedures for notification of an emergency care provider and Good Samaritan. The coroner or medical examiner shall include local representation of a designated infection control officer during the process to develop or review such policies.

All emergency care providers shall respond to and treat any patient regardless of the status of the patient's HIV or other communicable disease infection. Hospitals, nursing homes, and other medical facilities and practitioners who transfer patients known to have a communicable disease or to be subject to an order of quarantine or an order of isolation shall notify the emergency care providers who are providing the transportation services of the potential risk of exposure to a communicable disease, including communicable diseases of a public health threat.

This act repeals sections 192.800 to 192.808.

This act is identical to SB 918 (2014).

#### LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL - 287.243

Under current law, emergency personnel killed in the line of duty are eligible for certain workers' compensation benefits when such person's life is lost as a result of an injury received in the active performance of his or her duties, within the scope of his or her profession, while on duty and but for the performance, death would not have occurred.

This act modifies the standard for eligibility. Under the act, individuals are eligible for compensation when:

-Death is caused by an accident or violence of another;

-The individual is in the active performance of his or her duties and there is a relationship between the accident or commission of the act and the performance of duty, even when off duty; the individual is traveling to or from employment; or the individual is taking a break while on duty;

-The injury is the cause of the death; and

-Death occurs within 300 weeks of the injury.

In addition, this act extends the expiration date on the line of duty compensation program to 2025 from 2015.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2116 (2014) and is similar to SB 979 (2014) and a provision contained in HCS/SB 773 (2014).

#### SAFE CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT - 334.950

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Rhoads

The Department of Public safety must establish rules and make payments to SAFE CARE providers, out of appropriations made for that purpose, who provide forensic examinations of persons under eighteen years of age who are alleged victims of physical abuse.

This act requires the department to establish maximum reimbursement rates that reflect the reasonable cost of providing the forensic exams.

Only forensic evaluations and case reviews may be reimbursed by the department. To provide reimbursement, the child must be the subject of a child abuse investigation or reported to the Children's Division.

This act provides that a minor may consent to the forensic exam, the consent is not subject to disaffirmance, and parental consent is not required.

One of these provisions is identical to a provision in SS/HB 1184 (2014), SCS/SB 802 (2014), and the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 1092 (2014).

#### CRIME AGAINST A MENTAL HEALTH EMPLOYEE OR PROPERTY - 632.520

A person ordered to the Department of Mental Health after being determined by a court to be a sexually violent predator who knowingly commits violence against an employee of the Department or another offender housed in a secure facility shall be guilty of a Class B felony. Damage to any building or other property owned by the Department by such person is a Class C felony.

This provision is identical to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014) and HB 1243 (2014).

#### FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

This act repeals provisions of law mandating that a funeral procession be identified by the display of an identifying insignia on each vehicle.

This provision is identical to SB 891 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Crawford

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

#### INFORMATION REQUESTED BY THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY ASSESSOR (137.133)

This act requires the St. Louis County Assessor to place on correspondence with taxpayers a statement that disclosure of information is voluntary and will become public record if disclosed. This provision does not apply to requests for information regarding the required listing of property or listing of lessees.

This provision is similar to a provision in CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014) CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), and CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014).

#### EMPLOYER INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING (143.221)

Currently, an employer is allowed to file an annual withholding tax return instead of four quarterly returns when the aggregate amount withheld is less than \$20 in each of the four preceding quarters. The

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Crawford

act changes the amount to less than \$100 in each of the four preceding quarters if the employer is not otherwise required to file a withholding return on a quarterly or monthly basis.

This provision is identical to HB 1224 (2014) and HB 105 (2013). This provision is similar to a provision in the perfected version of HB 1174 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), the perfected version of HCS/HBs 1253 & 1297 (2014), the perfected version of HCS/HB 1295 (2014), HB 2073 (2014), and the perfected version of HB 253 (2013).

**SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR USED MANUFACTURE HOMES (144.044)**

This act creates a state and local sales and use tax exemption for used manufactured homes.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1765 (2014). This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 777 (2014), and CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014).

**SCHOOL SUPPLIES SALES TAX HOLIDAY (144.049)**

This act expands the sales tax holiday for school supplies to include graphing calculators with a value of \$150 or less.

This provision is identical to HB 1165 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1296 (2014) and CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014).

**ADVERTISING ASSUMPTION OF SALES TAX (Section 144.080)**

Currently, sellers are prohibited from advertising or holding out to customers that sales tax will be assumed or absorbed by the seller. This act removes this prohibition, provided that the seller states the amount of tax assumed or absorbed on the invoice or receipt for the sale.

This provision is similar to HB 1296 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1477 (2014), HCS/SB 607 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014).

**SALES AND USE TAX REFUND (144.190)**

This act provides that for a sales tax refund to be offset by the Department of Revenue, the assessment of an offset must no longer be subject to an appeal.

This provision is identical to HB 2218 (2014) and to a provision in HCS/SB 584 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Dugger

SS/SB 866 - This act defines the term "traditional installment loan" as fixed rate, fully amortized, closed-end extensions of direct consumer loans.

With the exception of Kansas City, the act preempts certain local government actions that would affect lenders who only make such loans who operate under a consumer installment loan license or a consumer credit loan license such as charging interests and fees allowable under current state law, creating disincentives for doing so, and operating in any location where any lender who makes loans payable in equal installments over 90 days is permitted.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Torpey

HCS/SS/SB 869 - This act modifies procedures relating to children.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (21.771)

This act adds new duties to the Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect regarding the role of judges, the Children's Division, the juvenile officer, the guardian ad litem and the foster parents.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1092 (2014).

#### OFFICE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE (37.710)

This act allows the Office of the Child Advocate within the Office of Administration to file any pleadings necessary in order to intervene on behalf of a child at the appropriate judicial level using the resources of the Office of the Attorney General.

This provision is identical to SB 973 (2014).

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1092 (2014).

#### LEAVE TIME FOR FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE PARENTS (105.271)

Under current law, adoptive parents who are employed by the state or political subdivisions may take leave for purposes of arranging for the adopted child's placement or care. This act establishes the same treatment for foster parents.

The act also allows the state and political subdivisions to provide a leave sharing program for employees arranging for a foster or adopted child's placement or care. Donated annual leave, overtime, or compensatory leave time may be transferrable between employees across departments, agencies and political subdivisions with the agreement of the chief administrative officers of such departments, agencies or political subdivisions.

The Commissioner of Administration may promulgate rules that implement the new provisions.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 520 (2014); SS/HB 1184 (2014); and HCS/HB 1054 (2014).

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-FUNDED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS (210.027)

This act modifies provisions relating to rules and requirements by the Department of Social Services for child-care providers who receive state or federal funds for providing fee assistance.

The new provisions establish increased child care provider training requirements as well as building and physical premises requirements. The Department is required to establish a publicly available website listing provider specific information about health and licensing requirements, inspections and history of violations and compliance actions taken. The Department is also required to provide information to establish a transparent system of quality indicators to provide parents with a way to differentiate between child care providers available in their community. A hotline shall also be established for parents to submit provider complaints. This act does not authorize the operation, establishment, maintenance, or mandating or offering of incentives to participate in a quality rating system. No state agency shall enforce the provisions of this section until October 1, 2015, or six months after the implementation of federal rules mandating such new requirements, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 1831 (2014); and substantially

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Torpey

similar to SS/SCS/SB 720(2014); HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014)and SS/HB 1184 (2014).

#### CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (Sections 208.631 to 208.646)

Currently, the State children's health insurance program (SCHIP) defines uninsured children as an individual up to 19 years of age who meets specified criteria and whose parent or guardian has not had access to affordable coverage for their children for six months prior to application for SCHIP. This act changes section references within the SCHIP to remove any reference relating to the uninsured women's health program. This act also removes the requirement that parents annually prove their total net worth is below \$250,000 and changes the ineligibility period for children whose parents have failed to meet copayment or premium obligations from six months to ninety days.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 508 (2014); and HB 2080 (2014).

#### CHILDREN'S DIVISION INVESTIGATIONS (210.145, 210.152, 210.183)

This act changes the time frames regarding a child abuse or neglect investigation by the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services. This act amends the time lines for the Division as follows:

- 45 days, rather than the current 30 days, for updating the information and to complete the investigation except for good cause;

- If an investigation cannot be completed in 45 days, it shall be completed no later than 90 days after receipt of a report, except in cases involving sexual abuse, such cases shall be completed no later than 120 days after receipt of such report, or in cases involving a child fatality or near-fatality the investigation shall remain open until the Children's Division's investigation is completed surrounding such death or near-fatal injury. This act defines good cause to mean when certain relevant evidence outside of the Children's Division's control as specified in the act, such as medical or law enforcement tests, have not been completed or there is a pending criminal case and the issuing of a decision by the Division will adversely impact the progress of the criminal investigation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1092 (2014); SCS/SB 802 (2014), and HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014).

#### GUARDIAN AD LITEM (210.160)

This act allows the judge on its own motion, or upon a motion of a party, to appoint a guardian ad litem to appear for and represent an abused or neglected child involved in proceedings arising from judicial review of a Child Abuse and Neglect Review Board.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014).

#### IN-HOME LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITIES (Section 210.211)

Under this act, any in-home licensed child care facility that is organized as a corporation, association, firm, partnership, limited liability, or any other type of business entity in this state shall qualify for the exemption for related children for children who are related within the first degree by blood, marriage or adoption to the member of such corporation or other such business entity who is responsible for the daily operation of the child care facility, and who meets the requirements of the child care provider.

All in-home child care facilities under this act shall disclose the licensure status of the facility to the parents or guardians of children for which the facility provides care. A parent or guardian shall sign a

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Torpey

written notice indicating he or she is aware of the licensure status of the facility. The facility shall keep a copy of this signed written notice on file. All child care facilities shall provide the parent or guardian enrolling a child in the facility with a written explanation of the disciplinary philosophy and policies of the child care facility.

This provision is identical to a provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 869 (2014).

**FOSTER PARENT STANDING TO PARTICIPATE IN COURT (211.171)**

This act provides that a foster parent shall have standing to participate in all court hearings pertaining to a child in their care.

**SAFE CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT (334.950)**

The act provides that the Department of Public Safety shall establish rules and make payments to SAFE CARE providers, who provide forensic examinations of persons under eighteen years of age who are alleged victims of physical abuse. The Department must establish maximum reimbursement rates which reflect the reasonable cost of providing the forensic exam.

The Department will only reimburse providers for forensic evaluations and case reviews performed on a child which is the subject of a child abuse investigation or reported to the Children's Division as a result of the examination. Providers shall not be reimbursed for procedures, facility fees, supplies, or tests. A minor may consent to an examination under this section.

This provision is identical to CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 852(2014); SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014); and substantially similar to SCS/HB 1092 (2014), SS/HB 1184 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014), SCS/SB 802 (2014).

**ADOPTION SUBSIDY PAYMENTS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES (453.073 TO 453.075)**

Beginning January 1, 2015, adoption subsidy agreements shall include a provision allowing for the suspension or redirection of subsidy payments in the event that the child has been adjudicated dependent and made a ward of the court and removed from the physical or legal custody of the parent or parents by a court of competent jurisdiction.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Gosen

HCS/SS/SB 884 - This act modifies what is required of contracting entities when selling, assigning, or otherwise granting access to the dental care services of participating providers and third parties that purchase or access those services through the contracting party. Contracting entities are required to provide information to participating providers to identify third parties that have contracted to receive access to dental services from the participating providers both in writing upon request or entering a contract with participating providers. Contracting entities must maintain a website or toll-free number through which a participating provider may obtain identifying information for insurance carriers to be used to reimburse the participating provider.

This act contains provisions similar to HB 2172 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

**\*\*\* SB 890 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Hough

SB 890 - This act creates a rule for determining proper venue in cases alleging a tort in which the plaintiff was first injured in connection with any railroad operations in a foreign country. The venue shall be in either the county where the defendant corporation's registered agent is located or the county of the plaintiff's principal place of residence on the date the plaintiff was first injured if the plaintiff's principal place of residence was in Missouri at that time.

This act is identical to HB 2070 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* SB 892 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Dugger

SCS/SB 892 - Under current law, the presidential primary is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February. This act changes that date to the second Tuesday after the first Monday in March.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 1902 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* SB 896 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Engler

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 896 - This act modifies provision relating to county governance.

**FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF COUNTY ORDINANCES (49.272)**

This act adds Buchanan County to the list of counties authorized to impose a civil fine of up to one thousand dollars for each violation of any county rule, regulation, or ordinance. This provision is identical to HB 1348 (2014), to provisions in HCS/HB 2112 (2014), and to provisions in HCS/SB 615 (2014).

**RECREATION AND COMMUNITY CENTER DISTRICT (67.585)**

This act authorizes the creation of a Recreation and Community Center District in an area encompassed by Liberty School District. Such district may impose a sales tax of up to one-half percent on sales in the district. The sales tax must be approved by a majority of the inhabitants of the district voting on the question. Revenues derived from the sales tax may only be used for construction and maintenance of a community center and for other recreation and wellness purposes. The sales tax may not be repealed until after any bonds secured by the tax have been retired. The sales tax may only be repealed if a majority of the inhabitants of the district voting on the question vote for repeal.

This provision is similar to HB 2192 (2014). This provisions is similar to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), HSC/SB 631 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014).

**NEW MADRID COUNTY TRANSPORTATION SALES TAX (67.587)**

This amendment authorizes New Madrid County to impose a sales tax of up to 1/2% to fund transportation infrastructure improvements. The tax must be approved by a vote of the county residents before it may take effect. The county must submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters at least every four years.

**\*\*\* SB 896 \*\*\*** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Engler

**PERRY COUNTY TRANSIENT GUEST TAX (67.1367)**

This act authorizes Perry County to impose a transient guest tax of up to 6% per room per night. The tax must be approved by the voters of the county before becoming effective. Proceeds from the tax may only be used for the promotion of tourism.

This provision is identical to HB 1909 (2014), a provision in HCS/HB 2112 (2014), and a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014).

**UNREVISED SESSION LAWS RELATING TO RANDOLPH COUNTY**

This act repeals various provisions relating to Randolph County in the session laws of 1885. The session laws being repealed are: Sections 1 to 21 on pages 116 to 120, Sections 1 to 11 on pages 131 to 133, and Sections 1 to 10 on pages 134 to 135.

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* SB 907 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Richard

HANDLER: Flanigan

SB 907 - This act allows the Carthage School District to transfer unrestricted funds one time in the 2014-2015 school year from the incidental to the capital projects funds to complete student safety-related projects. The transfer must leave the fund balance at no lower than twenty percent.

This act is identical to HB 1558 (2014).

MICHAEL RUFF

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**\*\*\* SJR 27 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Schaaf

HANDLER: Curtman

SCS/SJR 27 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that a person's electronic communication and data are protected from unreasonable searches and seizures performed by the government. The amendment specifies that prior to issuance, a warrant must describe the data or communication to be accessed and be supported by probable cause.

This constitutional amendment is identical to HJR 71 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* SJR 36 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Diehl

SCS/SJR 36 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by voters, modifies provisions regarding the right to keep and bear arms. This amendment provides that a citizen has the right to keep and bear arms, ammunition, and accessories typical to the normal function of such arms, in defense of their family, in addition to the current rights in defense of home, person and property. The amendment removes language stating that the right to keep and bear arms did not justify the wearing of concealed weapons.

The amendment provides that the rights guaranteed under this provision of the Constitution are unalienable. Any restriction on these rights shall be subject to strict scrutiny. The State of Missouri is obligated to uphold these rights and shall under no circumstances decline to protect against their

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Diehl

infringement. Nothing in this amendment shall be construed to prevent the passage of laws by the General Assembly that limit such rights for convicted violent felons or persons adjudged to be a danger to self or others as the result of a mental disorder or mental infirmity.

This amendment is similar to SJR 14 (2013).

JIM ERTLE

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**\*\*\* HB 1064 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Grisamore

HANDLER: Schmitt

HB 1064 - This act removes all of the instances "mentally retarded" or "mental retardation" appears in statute and replaces them with "intellectually disabled" and "intellectual disability".

This act is similar to HB 1380 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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**\*\*\* HB 1075 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Kehoe

SS/HCS/HB 1075 - This act modifies the law relating to unclaimed property.

United States savings bonds shall be deemed abandoned when they have remained unclaimed for more than 3 years after their date of maturity and shall escheat to the state 3 years after abandonment. At least 180 days after the bonds escheat to the state, the Treasurer shall bring a civil action to confirm that the bonds shall escheat to the state.

The Treasurer shall retain records of the names associated with such bonds that shall be made available for public inspection.

Under current law, certain personal property that is held or owing in the ordinary course of business that is unclaimed by the owner is considered abandoned after 7 years and is to be delivered to the state. Under the act, outstanding checks, drafts, credit balances, customers' overpayment, and any unidentified remittance are not considered abandoned if there is an ongoing business relationship.

Currently, the abandonment period for payroll checks is 5 years. This act reduces that period to 3 years beginning January 1, 2015.

The act excludes business credits from being treated as unclaimed property. The term "business credits" is defined as "any credit offered by one business entity to another business entity to be applied in exchange for goods or services but does not have a redeemable cash value".

The act creates a statute of limitations for enforcement actions of 3 years from when a report is filed or when notified of a dispute. That limit is extended to 6 years if a fraudulent report is filed.

Holders who have filed reports that are aggrieved by a decision of the treasurer shall be entitled to an administrative hearing.

Provisions relating to U.S. savings bonds carry an emergency clause.

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Kehoe

This act contains provisions identical to SCS/SB 995 (2014) and is similar to HB 1693 (2014).  
CHRIS HOGERTY

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\*\*\* HB 1079 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

HCS/HB 1079 - This act allows notices and documents issued by insurers organized under Chapter 379 or 380, RSMo, and notices and documents relating to life insurance products issued by insurers organized under Chapter 376 to be delivered, saved, stored, and managed in an electronic format in the same way as other documents are currently authorized under Sections 379.011 and 379.012. The act allows any insurer, including an insurer organized under Chapter 380, to make policy forms and endorsements available electronically on the insurer's website in lieu of mailing or delivering a paper copy to an insured if the forms and endorsements do not contain personally identifiable information.

This act is substantially similar to SB 609 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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\*\*\* HB 1081 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Romine

HB 1081 - This act creates the Paperless Documents and Forms Act. The Department of Revenue is required to develop and provide electronic forms so that documents required by the Department for certain taxes and fees may be submitted to the Department electronically. The Department may still require paper submission of form requiring notarization. The act does not authorize the creation of a state-run electronic filing of individual tax returns. The Department is authorized to notify by electronic means persons of any taxes due to the Department if that person has consented to electronic notification.

This act is similar to HB 503 (2013) and a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

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\*\*\* HB 1085 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Romine

HCS/HB 1085 - This act modifies provisions relating to the disclosure of public library records.

The definition of library materials is expanded to include E-books and digital resources or materials.

Under current law, libraries, library employees, and library agents are prohibited from releasing or disclosing library records except as provided by law. This act extends this prohibition from release or disclosure of library records to third parties contracted by a library that receive, transmit, maintain, or store library records.

Any person whose privacy is compromised as a result of an alleged violation of these prohibitions on release or disclosure of library records may file a written complaint with the Attorney General within 180 days. Any such person may also bring a private civil action in the circuit court of the county in which the library is located to recover damages. The court may award punitive damages and award attorney fees to the prevailing party. The court may also grant equitable relief if necessary and proper. The Attorney

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Romine

General must review each complaint and may initiate legal action if appropriate.

This act is identical to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1667 (2014).

MICHAEL RUFF

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SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Munzlinger

HCS/HB 1090 - This act allows overtime for Corrections Officer I and Corrections Officer II employees to accrue upon completion of time worked in excess of such employee's normal shift. The time may be used as compensatory leave or the employee shall receive payment for the hours worked. Employees may retain up to 80 hours of compensatory leave time at any time during the year.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 779 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Dixon

SCS/HB 1092 - This act modifies provisions relating to child abuse investigations.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (21.77)

This act adds new duties to the Joint Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect requiring the committee to make recommendations on how to improve abuse and neglect proceedings including regarding the role of judges, the Children's Division, the Juvenile Officer, the Guardian Ad Litem and the Foster Parents.

#### OFFICE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE (37.710)

This act allows the Office of the Child Advocate within the Office of Administration to file any pleadings necessary in order to intervene on behalf of a child at the appropriate judicial level using the resources of the Office of the Attorney General.

This provision is identical to SB 973 (2014) and to a provision in SS/HB 1184 (2014).

#### CHILDREN'S DIVISION INVESTIGATION AND PLACEMENT (210.145, 210.152, 210.183)

This act changes the time frames regarding a child abuse or neglect investigation by the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services. This act amends the time lines for the Division as follows:

-45 days, rather than the current 30 days, for updating the information and to complete the investigation except for good cause;

-If an investigation cannot be completed in 45 days, it shall be completed no later than 90 days after receipt of a report, except in cases involving sexual abuse, such cases shall be completed no later than 120 days after receipt of such report, or in cases involving a child fatality or near-fatality the investigation shall remain open until the Children's Division's investigation is completed surrounding such death or near-fatal injury. This act defines good cause to mean when certain relevant evidence outside of the Children's Division's control as specified in the act, such as medical or law enforcement tests, have not been completed or there is a pending criminal case and the issuing of a decision by the Division will adversely impact the progress of the criminal investigation.

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Dixon

Under current law, it is prohibited for a child who has been taken into the custody of the state or the jurisdiction of a juvenile court, to be reunited with a parent or be placed back in the home in which the parent or any person living in the home has been found guilty or plead guilty to certain sexual related offenses or offenses against the family when a child was the victim. This act adds pornography related offenses to the list of prohibited offenses. (Section 210.117.1 and 211.038.1)

This act provides that when the Children's Division is unable to obtain the necessary information for the purpose of child placement for children who have been taken into the custody of the state or the jurisdiction of a juvenile court, the Children's Division may obtain fingerprints for any person over the age of 17 in the household and for any child less than 17 years of age residing in the home who the Division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime. The fingerprints shall be used by the Missouri State Highway Patrol to search the criminal history repository and shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for searching the federal criminal history files. The Highway Patrol shall assist the Division and provide the criminal fingerprint background information, upon request. (Section 210.117.4 and 211.038.4)

Subject to appropriation, the total cost of fingerprinting required by this act may be paid by the state, including reimbursement of persons incurring fingerprinting costs under this act. (Section 210.117.5 and 211.038.5)

Current law sets out specifically that three sets of fingerprints during a background check for child placement shall be obtained and that one of each set shall be sent to the Highway Patrol, the FBI and one to be retained by the Division. This act removes the specific requirement to obtain three sets of fingerprints. (Section 210.482.2 and 3 and 210.487.1)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 802 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014).

#### GUARDIAN AD LITEM REPRESENTATION IN CAN REVIEW BOARD HEARINGS (210.160)

This act allows the judge, on its own motion or upon motion of the parties to appoint a guardian ad litem to appear and represent an abused or neglected child involved in proceedings arising from judicial review of a CAN review board.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HCS/SS/SB 869 (2014); HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014).

#### SAFE CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT (334.950)

The department of public safety shall establish rules and make payments to SAFE CARE providers, out of appropriations made for that purpose, who provide forensic examinations of persons under eighteen years of age who are alleged victims of physical abuse.

This provision is substantially similar to CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 852(2014); SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014); and identical to SCS/HB SS/HB 1184 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014), SCS/SB 802 (2014).

#### AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE FOR FOSTER CHILDREN (431.056)

This act allows a minor who is 16 years of age or older and who is in the legal custody of the Children's Division, under a court order, to be qualified and competent to contract for automobile insurance with the consent of the division or the juvenile court. The minor, and not the state or a foster parent, shall be

**\*\*\* HB 1092 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Dixon

responsible for paying the costs of the insurance premiums and shall be liable for damages caused by his or her negligent operation of the automobile.

This provision is identical to SS/HB 1184; SB 805 (2014).

**STANDING FOR FOSTER PARENTS IN COURT (Section 1)**

This act allows a foster parent to have standing to participate in all court hearings pertaining to a child in their care.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 869 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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**\*\*\* HB 1125 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

HB 1125 - This act authorizes a candidate's representative to draw numbers for the purpose of establishing the order of the candidate's name on the ballot for candidates who file a declaration of candidacy by mail because of a physical disability or active duty in the armed forces.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is similar to SB 580 (2014), SB 630 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* HB 1132 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HB 1132 - Currently, taxpayers may receive a tax credit for donations to maternity homes. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be issued in a fiscal year is \$2 million. This act raises the cap to \$2.5 million per fiscal year, beginning with the 2015 fiscal year. This act also prohibits issuance of the tax credit after June 30, 2020. This provision is similar to SB 953 (2014) and HB 2119 (2014) and to a provision in SCS/SB 638 (2014). (Section 135.600)

Taxpayers that make donations to a pregnancy resource center may be eligible for an income tax credit. Currently, the amount of tax credits that may be issued in a fiscal year is limited to \$2 million. This act raises the cap to \$2.5 million, beginning with the 2015 fiscal year. This provision is identical to SB 638 (2014). (Section 135.630)

Under current law, taxpayers that make donations to food pantries may be eligible for an income tax credit. The amount of food pantry tax credits that may be issued in a fiscal year is limited to \$1.25 million. This act raises the cap to \$1.75 million, beginning with the 2015 fiscal year. This provision is similar to SB 647 (2014) and a provision contained in SCS/SB 638 (2014). (Section 135.647)

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1136 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HB 1136 - This act modifies various provisions relating to elections.

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

The act defines "electronic voting machine" as any part of an electronic voting system on which a voter is able to cast a ballot.

Under current law, Missouri Youth Election Participants are not entitled to compensation. The act repeals this provision.

Current law requires election authorities to inspect voting records at least once a year. The act repeals the yearly requirement.

The act repeals provisions that establish the specific ballot form for electronic voting systems.

The use of a separate paper ballot for questions or presidential primary are authorized and separate write-in ballots may be provided.

The act repeals references to and requirements for recording counters, metal seals, marking devices, and tally books with respect to electronic voting machines.

Provisions requiring the election authority to supply, to each polling place, voter instruction cards informing the voter how to operate electronic voting machines and supply models of marking devices and portions of the face of a voting machine are repealed.

The act allows judges to mark electronic pollbooks after voters are identified.

Provisions are modified to require distinguishing marks to be made for a valid vote instead of a cross (X). References to ballot cards are repealed.

The act repeals a provision authorizing the delivery of ballots voted prior to 11:00a.m. to the counting location prior to the closing of the polls.

Electronic voting machines are required to be secured instead of locked and sealed.

The act allows election authorities to use electronic voting machines within a 30 day restricted period contained in current law, in a subsequent election when the election is required to be held under Missouri law and the data relating to the initial election is removed and secured.

Under current law, a copy of a printed return sheet is required to be posted on the outside of each polling place. The act repeals this provision.

Under current law, candidates for certain local offices are exempt from requirements barring other candidates from running for or taking office because of tax arrearage or felony convictions or filing for more than one office. This act removes the exemptions for those candidates.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Kehoe

HCS/HB 1189 - This act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop, by July 1, 2015, a high school graduation policy that allows a student to fulfill one unit of academic credit

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Kehoe

with a district-approved agriculture or career and technical education course for any communication arts, mathematics, science, or social studies unit required for high school graduation, or a combination thereof. The substitution cannot be made where the course for which the agriculture or career and technical education course is being substituted requires an end-of-course assessment. This policy must be in addition to the optional waiver of one unit of academic credit for a three-unit career and technical program of studies.

MICHAEL RUFF

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SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Kehoe

#### SCS/HB 1190 - FACILITATING BUSINESS RAPID RESPONSE TO STATE DECLARED DISASTER ACT

This act establishes the Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disaster Act to exempt an out-of-state business and its employees from Missouri withholding, income, and use tax, and employment, licensing, and registration requirements during a disaster period if the business has no registrations, tax filings, or nexus in the state before the declared disaster or emergency. However, a prior registration as an out-of-state business for a declared disaster or emergency is allowed. The out-of-state business must provide assistance in repairing, renovating, installing, or building infrastructure related to the declared disaster or emergency and register with the Secretary of State within ten days of entering the state. The Secretary of State will provide the registration information to the Department of Revenue within 30 days after receipt of notification. If the business stays in the state after 60 days, it must meet all tax, registration, licensing, and filing requirements resulting from having nexus with the state. The exemptions of the Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disaster Act shall not apply to out-of-state businesses performing work pursuant to a request for bid or request for proposal by a state agency or political subdivision.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 1801 (2014) and a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014).

#### EMERGENCY UTILITY RESPONSE PERMITS

This act also requires the Department of Transportation issue emergency utility response permits that allow motor carriers to transport equipment and materials necessary for repair work immediately following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted. Under exigent circumstances, verbal approval of the operation may be made by the motor carrier compliance supervisor or other designated motor carrier services representative. The motor carriers may operate on state highways and roads at any time on any day to assist utility companies granted a permit.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1557 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HCS/HB 1201 - Currently, proposals to operate surface mines require that operators send a notice of intent to operate a surface mine to landowners with real property that is immediately contiguous or adjacent from the proposed mine plan area. This act removes this requirement and instead requires that notice be sent to all real property landowners within one-half mile whose property is either adjacent

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

to the mine plan area, is land upon which the mine plan area is to be located, or is adjacent land having a legal relationship with either the applicant or the owner of the land upon which the mine plan area is located. This act also modifies the notice of intent. If any person notified requests a public meeting, the proposed surface mine operator shall bear the expenses.

Currently, the Land Reclamation Commission evaluates permit applications for proposed surface mining operations. This act instead gives this authority to the staff director of the Land Reclamation Commission. Upon completion of the notice of intent to operate a surface mine and any public meetings, the staff director shall make a decision within 6 weeks, rather than the current 4 weeks, to issue or deny a permit application. In certain cases, the staff director may seek additional information from the applicant before making a decision to issue or deny a permit application. The staff director's decision shall be deemed to be the decision of the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and subject to appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission. This act specifies criteria that the Administrative Hearing Commission may consider when reviewing the director's permit application decision. If the Land Reclamation Commission changes a finding of fact or conclusion of law, or modifies or vacates the decision recommended by the Administrative Hearing Commission, it shall issue its own decision subject to judicial review. For an appeal of the Commission's decision, the court of appeals district with jurisdiction in the county where the mine is to be located shall have original jurisdiction.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 642 (2014) and is similar to HCS/SCS/SB 664 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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SPONSOR: Wilson

HANDLER: Pearce

HB 1206 - Current law provides that the governing bodies of certain public higher education institutions may convey or transfer the title to certain real property, except in fee simple, without authorization from the General Assembly until August 28, 2017. This act removes the August 28, 2017, date and makes this authority to transfer such property permanent.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is identical to SB 628 (2014), SB 938 (2014), and SB 293 (2013).

MICHAEL RUFF

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SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Cunningham

SCS/HCS/HB 1217 - This act provides that a participant of any retirement system established by the state of Missouri or any political subdivision who is found guilty of certain felonies specified in the amendment and committed in direct connection to the participant's employment will forfeit retirement benefits based on service rendered on or after the enactment of this amendment. The participant may still request a refund of the contributions made to the plan including interest.

Upon a finding of guilt, the court shall notify the appropriate retirement system of its finding. The court shall also make a determination on the value of the money property, or services involved in committing the offense. All retirement plans established by the state or a political subdivision, and any instrumentality of the state providing plan benefits shall take all actions in order to implement the

SPONSOR: Dugger  
provisions of this act.

HANDLER: Cunningham

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 823 (2014) and is similar to SCS/SB 550 (2014).

The act also provides that a person's right to a public retirement plan benefit shall not be transferable or assignable. Any moneys paid under a retirement plan shall not be subject to execution, attachment, levy, garnishment, or other legal process. Furthermore, a contract which unlawfully transfers or assigns a right to a plan benefit is void, and all monies paid by a pension assignee in violation of this act shall be returned as restitution.

All legal actions brought to enforce restitution must commence within five years after an individual unlawfully assigns the plan benefit.

When an individual or entity is engaging or about to engage in actions prohibited by this act, the attorney general may bring an injunction action. The Attorney General may also seek restitution on behalf of a benefit recipient or the beneficiaries.

The act has an emergency clause for certain provisions.

JESSICA BAKER

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SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Wasson

HCS/HB 1218 - This act modifies regulations on collection of delinquent assessments on a condominium. This act modifies the priority of liens for assessments on condominiums. This act also permits condominium associations to recover any costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in connection with the collection of delinquent assessments. This act adds holders of a mortgage or deed of trust as a party to whom a statement of unpaid assessments must be issued upon written request. This act also gives condominium associations the right to demand rental payments from a tenant when a unit owner is delinquent on assessments upon written demand.

This act is identical to SB 913 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HCS/HB 1225 - This act modifies terms of the "Self-Service Storage Facilities Act" found in sections 415.400-415.425 allowing for communication through electronic mail means for required written notices. The act requires that the liability of a self storage facility owner shall be deemed to be any limit on the value of the stored property in a rental agreement, if such term is present. This act also allows for an owner of a self storage facility to treat a stored vehicle, watercraft, or trailer as an abandoned vehicle and have the vehicle towed if rent and other charges remain unpaid for sixty days. This act also requires occupants of self service storage facilities provide the name and address of any third party owners of stored property and that owners so notified must notify such third party owners prior to any sale of the stored property.

MICHELA BIRK

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CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 - This act modifies various provisions regarding the administration of justice.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The act creates a permanent joint committee of the General Assembly to be known as the Joint Committee on the Justice System. The Committee shall consist of members of the General Assembly and three ex officio members. The Committee is charged with reviewing of all aspects of the state's justice system and making any recommendations for legislative change to the General Assembly. A permanent subcommittee of the Committee shall be established to periodically review the criminal code. An advisory committee may be established to aid the subcommittee, consisting of representatives of the Missouri Supreme Court, the Attorney General, and other individuals known to be interested in the improvement of the state's criminal laws (21.880).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to finally passed version of SB 575 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS AND CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Currently, each county must transfer a certain sum of money to the Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement System Fund. The act provides that each county's contribution shall be adjusted in accordance with the retirement system's funded ratio and a schedule provided in the act (56.807).

The act states that a four dollar surcharge, payable to the retirement system, shall be assessed in cases where a person pleads guilty and pays a fine through a fine collection center (56.807, 488.026).

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SB 621 (2014), HCS/SB 615 (2014), HB 1821 (2014), HCS/HB 169 (2013), HCS/HB 371 (2103), HCS/HB 215 (2013), HCS/SB 100 (2013), HCS/SCS/SB 86 (2013), and HCS/SB 12 (2013), and identical to HCS/SCS/SB 672 (2014).

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT IMMUNITY

The act states that law enforcement officers shall have immunity from criminal and civil liability while conducting service of process at the direction of the court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate clearly established rights of which a reasonable person would have known (57.095).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 621 (2014), SB 615 (2014), and SB 672 (2014).

#### STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND - FREE HEALTH CLINICS

Currently, for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund a free health clinic is defined as a nonprofit community health center, exempt from federal taxation, which provides primary care and preventative services to people without health insurance without charge. This act changes the term "free health clinic" to "community health clinic" and modifies its definition by removing the without charge qualification.

The act also excludes federally funded community health centers and rural health clinics from the description of nonprofit community health centers for the purposes of the State Legal Expense Fund (105.711).

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

This act is identical to the perfected version of SS/SB 758 (2014), and to the truly agreed to and finally version of SB 754 (2014).

#### THE PRODUCTION OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR DRIVERS' LICENSE RENEWAL

The act specifies that a person who has presented documents to obtain a driver's license, nondriver's license, or instruction permit must not be required to present the documents again to obtain a renewal or replacement except documents may be required in order to demonstrate lawful presence of an applicant who is not a citizen, if it is reasonably believed by the Department of Revenue that the prior license may have been issued as a result of a fraudulent act of the applicant, if the applicant is applying for or renewing a commercial driver's license or instruction permit, or in order to correct and error on the license or permit(302.065, 302.067).

This provision is substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1447 (2014).

#### SAFE CARE PROVIDERS

The act provides that the Department of Public Safety shall establish rules and make payments to SAFE CARE providers, who provide forensic examinations of persons under eighteen years of age who are alleged victims of physical abuse. The Department must establish maximum reimbursement rates which reflect the reasonable cost of providing the forensic exam.

The Department will only reimburse providers for forensic evaluations and case reviews performed on a child which is the subject of a child abuse investigation or reported to the Children's Division as a result of the examination. Providers shall not be reimbursed for procedures, facility fees, supplies, or tests. A minor may consent to an examination under this section (334.950).

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/HB 1092 (2014), SS/HB 1184 (2014), HCS/SS/SB 869 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014), SCS/SB 802 (2014), and identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 852 (2014).

#### INTEREST ON JUDGMENTS

The act provides a definition for the term "judgment balance" and states that post-judgment payments shall be applied first to post-judgment costs, then to interest, and then to judgment balance (408.040).

This provision is effective on January 1, 2015.

This provision is identical HCS/HB 1612 (2014), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 672 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### OSCA PARENT PLANNING HANDBOOK

Currently, each court must mail a handbook created by the Office of State Courts Administrator to individuals involved in a dissolution of marriage proceeding involving minor children. The act specifies that the court must "provide" the handbook to each party to the dissolution rather than "mail" (452.556).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 621 (2014) and SB 615 (2014).

#### MODIFICATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHILD SUPPORT ORDER

This act allows for a child to be added to an existing administrative child support order. If the Family

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

Support Division within the Department of Social Services has entered an administrative child support order and an additional child or children not the subject of the order are born to the parties, the division may, under certain circumstances, modify the underlying child support order to include a single child support obligation for all children of the parties in conformance with Missouri Supreme Court child support guidelines (454.500).

This provision is identical to SB 695 (2014).

#### MOOTNESS DOCTRINE & FULL ORDER OF PROTECTION

Currently, the public interest exception to the mootness doctrine applies to an appeal of a full order of protection which has expired and subjects the person against whom the order is issued to significant collateral consequences. This act repeals the requirement that the order of protection must subject the person against whom the order is issued to significant collateral consequences in order for the public exception to the mootness doctrine to apply (455.007).

#### TRUSTS

The act specifies that property held in some form of joint ownership with a right of survivorship by a husband and wife shall be treated as being held as tenants by the entirety upon the property's transfer to a qualified spousal trust (456.950).

This provision is identical to SB 499 (2014) and substantially similar to HB 1428 (2014).

Currently, "no-contest" or "in terrorem" clauses are enforceable. These types of provisions in a trust or will generally provide that a beneficiary forfeits interest in the trust or will property if the beneficiary contests the trust or will.

This act provides that when an irrevocable trust contains a no-contest clause, as defined in the act, then an interested person may still file a petition with a court for a ruling on whether a particular claim for relief would trigger forfeiture. The petition for such a ruling may be filed either as a separate judicial proceeding or along with other claims for relief. The act specifies that when ruling on the petition, the court shall consider the text of the clause, and the context of the terms of the trust and factual allegations in the petition. The court shall not accept evidence beyond what is provided in the pleadings and the trust instrument.

The act states that the judgment on the application of a no-contest clause is appealable. Following the ruling, if claims are subsequently filed in which differing facts are asserted from those which the no-contest clause judgment was based upon, then the party in whose favor the judgment was rendered shall have no protection from enforcement of the no-contest clause provided under this act.

The act also provides the types of circumstances in which a no-contest clause is not enforceable such as objections to venue or a claim for relief concerning an accounting error. In these situations the court may award attorneys' fees and costs (456.4-420).

Similar to a trust, the act states that if a will contains a no-contest clause an interested person may file a petition with the court for determination on whether a court action would trigger the application of the no-contest clause or trigger forfeiture (474.395).

These provisions are identical to SB 500 (2014) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

finally passed version of SB 621 (2014).

#### JUDICIAL POSITIONS

Currently, no new Supreme Court or Court of Appeals Commissioners have been appointed since 1972, as designated by statute. This act repeals sections of law referencing the commissioners of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals (476.445, 477.081, 477.082, 477.152).

The act modifies the number of judges to serve in each district of the Court of Appeals in order to reflect the current total number authorized by statute (477.160, 477.170, 477.180).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SB 614 (2014) and SCS/HCS/HB 2085 (2014).

The act repeals provisions of law which state that when a judicial weighted workload indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit with a population of one-hundred thousand or more is in need of four or more full-time judicial positions, then there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit(Section 478.320).

Currently, the twenty-first judicial circuit has nineteen circuit judges. This amendment provides that the twenty-first circuit shall have twenty circuit judges which shall sit in twenty divisions. The twenty-first circuit shall also have an additional associate circuit judge which shall be in addition to the associate circuit judges provided for under the current statutory formula (478.437).

Currently, the sixteenth judicial circuit has nine associate circuit judges with five of the judges located in Kansas City and four of the judges located in Independence. The act states that the sixteenth judicial circuit shall have ten associate circuit judges, which shall sit in divisions numbered 25 through 34. The 34th division shall sit in a location determined by the court en banc. This tenth associate circuit judge position shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.464).

The act provides the thirty-first judicial circuit with an additional associate circuit judge, and specifies that the additional associate circuit judges, including one awarded under the current statutory formula, awarded in fiscal years 2014 and 2015 shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.513).

The act states that in the eleventh judicial circuit there shall be an additional associate circuit judge position. This position shall be elected in 2016, and shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships under current law (478.600).

The thirty-eighth circuit shall have two circuit judges. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 2016, and such position shall not be considered vacant until January 1, 2017. The judge in division one shall be elected in 2018 (478.740).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 615 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT'S DRUG COURT COMMISSIONER

The act reinstates the thirteenth judicial circuit's authority to appoint a drug court commissioner

SPONSOR: Cox  
(478.610).

HANDLER: Dixon

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 621 (2014).

#### REMOVING DOCUMENTS FROM THE COURT FILE

The act prohibits the adoption of local court rule which grants a judge the discretion to remove a communication, pleading, or file from a court file without the agreement of all parties (483.140).

#### OVERPAYMENT OF COURT COSTS

The act provides that municipalities may retain the court costs that have been overpaid to the municipal court and do not exceed five dollars (488.014).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in SB 615 (2014) and similar to CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014) and CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1665 & 1335 (2014).

#### THIRTY-FIRST CIRCUIT SURCHARGE

This act provides that a surcharge of up to ten dollars may be collected in all criminal proceedings filed in the thirty-first judicial circuit if the surcharge was authorized by a county or municipal order, ordinance, or resolution.

The moneys collected from the surcharge must be use for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, construction, maintenance and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility (488.2206).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 615 (2014) and SB 621 (2014), SCS/HB 1238 (2014), and substantially similar to SB 915 (2014) and SCS/HB 1553 (2014).

#### FLORISSANT SURCHARGE FOR MUNICIPAL VIOLATIONS

The act provides that the City of Florissant may collect a surcharge of up to ten dollars for each municipal ordinance violation case. The moneys collected from the surcharge shall be used for the land assemblage and purchase, construction, maintenance, and upkeep of a municipal courthouse (488.2245).

This provision is identical to HB 2084 (2014).

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR INJURIOUS FALSEHOOD

The act provides that an action for injurious falsehood has a two year statute of limitations (516.140).

#### JUDGEMENT OF UNPAID RENT

Under the act, any judgment awarding unpaid rent may be revived upon publication as set by existing law and need not be personally served on the defendant (516.350).

This provision is identical to HB 1351 (2014) and HCS/SB 655 (2014).

#### GARNISHMENTS

Under the act, clerks of circuit courts are authorized to collect a surcharge of up to ten dollars when processing garnishments and money from the surcharge is to be used to maintain and improve case

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

processing and record preservation (488.305).

The act adds language which provides that notice of garnishment shall have the effect of attaching all personal property at the time of service or in the case of a continuous wage garnishment, until the judgment is paid in full, or until the employment relationship is terminated.

Garnishments which would otherwise have equal priority shall have priority according to the date of service, and when wages have been attached by more than one writ of garnishment then the employer must inform the inferior garnisher of the other garnishments (525.040).

When applicable, a garnishee may discharge himself by paying the money or giving the property owed to the defendant to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued, when applicable. Additionally, the court may order the delivery of the defendant's property possessed by the garnishee to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued (525.070, 525.080).

The act allows the garnishee to deduct up to twenty dollars, or a fee previously agreed upon between the garnishee and judgment debtor when the garnishee is a financial institution, for expenses in answering interrogatories and withholding the funds. The garnishee may also file a motion with the court to obtain additional costs incurred in answering the interrogatories (525.230).

The act modifies provisions relating to the issuance of a writ of sequestration. Under current law, the wages of state government employees are not subject to direct garnishment, and instead must be collected under a process called sequestration. This act provides that the government employer shall have the same duties as a private employer when served with a garnishment order. The act repeals language requiring a writ of sequestration when the judgment debtor is a government employee, and provides that all garnishments against such employees shall proceed in the same manner as any other garnishment proceedings (525.310).

These provisions regarding garnishments are effective on January 1, 2015.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1612 (2014), HB 204 (2013), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 374 & 434 (2013), and identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 672 (2014) and SB 621 (2014).

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE:

The act grants limited civil immunity to any entity which supervises community service work performed in connection with a written deferred prosecution agreement (537.602).

This provision is identical to HB 1438 (2014), and identical to provisions contained in HCS/SB 100 (2013), HB 567 (2013), and HCS/HB 371 (2013).

#### UNLAWFUL FUNERAL PROTESTS

Under current law, it is a Class B misdemeanor for a person to picket or otherwise protest within 300 feet of a funeral from one hour before it starts to one hour after it ends. The definition of funeral includes the ceremonies, processions, and memorial services held in connection with the burial or cremation of the dead.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

This act creates a new section of law for the offense, specifies the types of establishments at which funerals or burial services may be held, provides a definition for "other protest activities, and modifies the definition of funeral (574.160).

These provisions are identical to HB 1372 (2014).

#### DISARMING A PEACE OFFICER

The act modifies the crime of disarming a peace officer by adding language which provides that a person commits such crime if the person intentionally removes a less-lethal weapon from a peace officer including blunt impact, chemical or conducted energy devices used in the performance of the officer's duties or if the person intentionally deprives the peace officer of such equipment while the officer is acting within the scope of his or her duties (575.153).

This provision is identical to HB 2190 (2014), provisions contained in HCS/HB 1540 (2014), HCS/HB 2116 (2014), and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 615 (2014) and SB 656 (2014).

#### CRIME AGAINST A DMH EMPLOYEE OR PROPERTY

A person ordered to the Department of Mental Health after being determined by a court to be a sexually violent predator who knowingly commits violence against an employee of the Department or another offender housed in a secure facility shall be guilty of a Class B felony. Damage to any building or other property owned by the Department by such person is a Class C felony (632.520).

This provision is identical to HB 1243 (2014) and to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 852 (2014).

#### CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION FUND

Currently, the Cyber Crime Investigation Fund and its disbursement program expired on June 5, 2012. This act reauthorizes the existence of the fund and the program and sets the expiration date at December 31, 2024. The act repeals the provision of law requiring three million dollars to be appropriate to the fund each year (650.120).

This provision is similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 1448 (2014) and HB 1906 (2014), and identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 575 (2014) and HB 1231 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Schaaf

HCS/HB 1237 - Current allocations of tax revenues derived from the nonresident entertainer and athlete tax to the Missouri arts council trust fund, the Missouri humanities council trust fund, the Missouri state library networking fund, the Missouri public television broadcasting corporation special fund, and the Missouri historic preservation revolving fund are authorized to be made for all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1999, but ending on or before December 31, 2015. This act allows such allocations until December 31, 2020. The act also specifies that such allocations are subject to appropriations.

This act is similar to SB 612 (2014), SB 166 (2013), SB 530 (2012), SB 293 (2011) and HB 429

SPONSOR: Hoskins  
(2011).  
MIKE HAMMANN

HANDLER: Schaaf

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Dixon

SCS/HB 1238 - This act modifies provisions relating to court costs.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY SURCHARGE

Currently, Franklin County may collect an additional ten dollar surcharge in civil cases excluding cases concerning adoption and those in small claims until December 31, 2014. The act extends this date to December 31, 2019 (488.426).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 615 (2014).

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER SURCHARGE

Currently, cities or counties with domestic violence shelters can add a surcharge of two dollars for criminal cases. This act states that a surcharge of up to four dollars may be collected for each criminal case in cities or counties with domestic violence shelters (488.607).

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 636 (2014), provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 615 (2014), and substantially similar to SB 313 (2013) and provisions of HCS/HB 717 (2013).

#### THIRTY-FIRST CIRCUIT SURCHARGE

This act provides that a surcharge of up to ten dollars may be collected in all criminal proceedings filed in the Thirty-First Judicial Circuit if the surcharge was authorized by a county or municipal order, ordinance, or resolution.

The moneys collected from the surcharge must be use for the costs associated with the land assemblage and purchase, construction, maintenance and operation of any county or municipal judicial facility (488.2206).

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed versions of SB 615 (2014) and SB 621 (2014), HB 1231 (2014), and substantially similar to SB 915 (2014).

#### KANSAS CITY MUNICIPAL COURT SURCHARGE

The act specifies that Kansas city may charge five dollars in each municipal ordinance violation case. The judge may waive the surcharge for indigent defendants. The surcharge shall be used towards the restoration, maintenance, and upkeep of the municipal courthouse (488.2235).

This provision is identical to HB 1738 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), and provisions contained in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 615 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Hampton

HANDLER: Libla

HB 1245 - This act repeals duplicate versions of certain statutes, including the following: the Coordinating Council on Special Transportation (Section 208.275); special event motor vehicle auction licenses (Section 301.580); the specialty license plate for a member of the National Wild Turkey Federation (Section 301.3166); the specialty license plate for a supporter of the American Red Cross (Section 301.3168); the specialty license plate for a member of the National Rifle Association (Section 301.3170); the restrictions on a corporation or limited partnership producing swine or swine products (Section 350.016); the issuance of certificates or permits for the transportation of hazardous materials (Section 390.280); the requirement to keep a register of the purchase or trade of specified scrap metal (Section 407.300); and the Statewide Court Automation Fund and the Court Automation Committee (Section 476.055).

JIM ERTLE

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\*\*\* HB 1261 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Pfatsch

HANDLER: Kraus

HCS/HB 1261 - This act requires the State Auditor to report to the Department of Revenue any transportation development district that fails to timely submit its annual financial statement to the State Auditor and the authorized amount of the fine. The Department of Revenue is required to collect the authorized fine and annually distribute the revenues, less a collection fee, to the schools of the county where the district is located in the same manner that fines for penal code violations are distributed. This act also requires the board of directors of a district to notify the State Auditor when a district has been established at its first meeting. The actual costs of a statutorily required or petition audit of a district performed by the State Auditor must be paid by the district and cannot exceed the greater of 3% of the district's gross revenues or 3% of its expenditures.

MICHELA BIRK

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\*\*\* HB 1270 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Cunningham

SS/SCS/HB 1270 - This act requires that credit card processing services disclose, in at least 8-point font, certain information in contracts to provide processing services. This act shall not apply to certain entities as set forth in this act. This act shall only apply to new contracts.

KAYLA CRIDER

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\*\*\* HB 1296 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HCS/HB 1296 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxes based on sales.

**DETERMINATION OF MISSOURI TAXABLE INCOME FOR CORPORATIONS**  
(Section 143.451)

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This act specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Kraus

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SS/SCS/HB 1865 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

#### SCHOOL SUPPLIES SALES TAX HOLIDAY (144.049)

This act expands the sales tax holiday for school supplies to include graphing calculators with a value of \$150 or less.

This provision is identical to HB 1165 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014) and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

#### ADVERTISING ASSUMPTION OF SALES TAX (Section 144.080)

Currently, sellers are prohibited from advertising or holding out to customers that sales tax will be assumed or absorbed by the seller. This act removes this prohibition, provided that the seller states the amount of tax assumed or absorbed on the invoice or receipt for the sale.

This provision is similar to a provision in HB 1477 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), HCS/SB 607 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), and CCS/HCS/SS/SB 860 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Lager

HCS/HRB 1298 - This revision bill repeals a number of expired, ineffective and obsolete statutory references.

This act is identical to SCS/SRB 714 (2014).

JIM ERTLE

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SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Lager

SCS/HCS/HRB 1299 - This act codifies a number of previous reorganizations of executive branch agencies that were done by executive order within the Departments of Social Services, Labor and Industrial Relations, Economic Development, Health and Senior Services, Public Safety, and Transportation.

The Division of Design and Construction in the Office of Administration is renamed the Division of Facilities Management, Design and Construction and the Division of Data Processing and Telecommunications is renamed the Information Technology Services Division.

The act eliminates the Division of Family Services in the Department of Social Services and transfers its duties and authority to the Family Support Division or the Children's Division and updates statutory references accordingly.

The Division of Job Development and Training within the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is eliminated and its authority and duties are transferred to the Division of Workforce Development within the Department of Economic Development. Obsolete federal program references are removed and updates to the appropriate statutory references are made.

The act renames the Missouri Minority Business Development Commission as the Missouri Minority Business Advocacy Commission. An outdated provision requiring the Department of Economic Development and the Office of Administration to develop a plan to increase procurements from minority businesses by all state departments and submit that plan to the Governor by July 1994 is removed.

The Division of Aging within the Department of Health and Senior Services is eliminated and its authority and duties are transferred to the department and updates statutory references accordingly.

The duty to establish a procedure for the reimbursement of the costs of tuition, books, and fees to any public community college or vocational or technical school is transferred from the Commissioner of Education by rule and regulation to the Department of Higher Education. The Missouri Assistive Technology Advisory Council is moved from the Office of Administration to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

The Division of Medical Services within the Department of Social Services is renamed as the MO HealthNet Division and updates to the appropriate statutory references are made.

The act moves the Life Sciences Research Board from the Office of Administration to the Department of Economic Development and changes it from a type III division to a type III agency.

The act transfers the Division of Highway Safety and its authority, powers, duties, and functions from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Transportation.

The Division of Child Support Enforcement within the Department of Social Services is eliminated and its authority and duties are transferred to the Family Support Division in the Department.

The act authorizes any person to appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission any decision made by the Department of Public Safety regarding a claim filed on or after August 28, 2013, for compensation to victims of crime and specifies a person's rights regarding the appeal.

The authority, functions, record, and other powers of the Division of Employment Security within the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations related to job training and labor exchange funded with or

**\*\*\* HRB 1299 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Lager

based upon Wagner-Peyser funds and other federal and state workforce development programs administered by the Division of Employment Security are transferred to the Division of Workforce Development within the Department of Economic Development.

The act repeals an outdated provision requiring the Missouri Minority Advocacy Commission to submit a plan to increase procurement from minority businesses by state departments and to recommend legislation to the General Assembly. The act also repeals obsolete provisions regarding private industry councils under the Job Training Partnership Act that were repealed by Section 199 of the Workforce Reinvestment Act.

This act is similar to SRB 715 (2014) and HCS/HB 1181 (2014).

JIM ERTLE

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**\*\*\* HB 1300 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Rowden

HANDLER: Schaefer

HCS/HB 1300 - This act allows fire protection district boards to meet without public notice in certain emergency situations in order to authorize the disbursement of funds necessary for the deployment of Missouri Task Force One or any urban search and rescue task force. The board must keep minutes of the emergency meeting, which shall be available as a public record, and disclose certain information regarding the meeting at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board.

This act is substantially similar to SB 855 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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**\*\*\* HB 1301 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Neth

HANDLER: Silvey

HB 1301 - This act changes intersectional references in provisions of law regarding the Kansas City Police Retirement System.

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* HB 1302 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Remole

HANDLER: Lager

HCS/HB 1302 - This act bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating the manufacturing, performance, or use of residential wood burning heaters through a state implementation plan unless authorized by the General Assembly and approved by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Under this act, any new regulations on such wood burning heaters shall not apply to existing heaters.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 664 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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**\*\*\* HB 1303 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Silvey

HCS/HB 1303 - This act creates the "Missouri Student Religious Liberties Act."

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Silvey

This act prohibits school districts from discriminating against students or parents on the basis of a religious viewpoint or religious expression.

Students are permitted to express their beliefs about religion in homework, artwork, and other written and oral assignments free from discrimination based on the religious content of their submissions, as described in the act.

Public school students may pray or engage in religious activities or religious expression before, during and after the school day in the same manner in which students may engage in nonreligious activities. Religious groups must be given the same access to school facilities for assembling as noncurricular groups. If student groups that meet for nonreligious activities are permitted to advertise or announce meetings, school districts are prohibited from discriminating against any groups that meet for prayer or religious speech.

Public school students may wear clothing, accessories and jewelry that display religious messages or religious symbols in the same manner and extent that other types of clothing, accessories and jewelry that display messages or symbols are permitted.

School districts must adopt a policy to ensure that they do not discriminate against a student's publicly stated voluntary expression of a religious viewpoint and to eliminate any actual or perceived affirmative school sponsorship or attribution to the district of the student's expression of a religious viewpoint. The policy must include the establishment of a limited public forum for student speakers at all school events at which a student is to publicly speak. Additional requirements relating to the establishment of a limited public forum are included in the act.

This act must not be construed to authorize the state or any political subdivision to require any person to participate in prayer or in any other religious activity or violate the constitutional rights of any person. In addition, this act must not be construed to limit the authority of any public school to do any of the following: maintain order and discipline in a content and viewpoint neutral manner; protect the safety of students, employees, and visitors; adopt and enforce policies and procedures regarding student speech at school, provided such policies and procedures do not violate the rights of students as guaranteed by law.  
MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HCS/HB 1304 - This act modifies provisions relating to homebrewers and packaging requirements for malt liquor.

#### HOME BREWERS - 311.055

Current law provides that intoxicating liquor manufactured without a license for personal or family use may not be offered for sale. This act specifies that the liquor shall not be sold or offered for sale.

Under current law, beer brewed for personal or family use may be used at organized affairs. This act replaces the word "affairs" with "events".

This act specifies that the admission fee for any organized event at which home-brewed beer is available without a separate charge is not to be considered a sale of the beer so long as the home brewer

**\*\*\* HB 1304 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Schmitt

does not receive proceeds from the fee and the beer consumption occurs on certain types of licensed premises.

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 786 (2014).

**PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS FOR MALT LIQUOR - 311.200**

Current law provides for a permit to sell malt liquor in packages of three or more bottles of beer. Under this act, a person with such permit may sell malt liquor in any package containing one or more bottles, cans, or pouches of beer.

This provision contains an effective date of January 1, 2015.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SB 689 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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**\*\*\* HB 1307 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Elmer

HANDLER: Sater

SCS/HCS/HBs 1307 & 1313 - This act amends the current waiting period for having an abortion from twenty-four hours to seventy-two hours.

ADRIANE CROUSE

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**\*\*\* HB 1320 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Ellinger

HANDLER: Keaveny

HB 1320 - This act provides that the act of a mother breast-feeding a child or expressing breast milk in a public or private location where the mother and child are otherwise authorized to be shall not:

- (1) Constitute sexual conduct or sexual contact as defined under criminal law; or
- (2) Be considered an act of public indecency, indecent exposure, sexual conduct, lewd touching, or obscenity or any other similar term for purposes of state or municipal law.

A municipality shall not enact an ordinance prohibiting or restricting a mother from breast-feeding a child or expressing breast milk in a public or private location where the mother and child are otherwise authorized to be.

This act requires that the mother breast-feed or express milk "with discretion" rather than with as much discretion as possible.

This act adds a nursing mother to the list of persons entitled to be excused from jury service. Any nursing mother, upon her request, and with a completed written statement from her physician to the court certifying that she is a nursing mother shall be excused from service as a petit or grand juror.

This act is identical to SB 502 (2014) and substantially similar to SB 87 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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**\*\*\* HB 1326 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Kehoe

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Kehoe

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1326 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

LIVESTOCK (Sections 144.010, 262.900, 265.300, 267.565, 277.020) - This act adds captive cervids to the definition of livestock. This act will allow the sale of captive cervids to be exempt from sales tax, will allow captive cervids to be considered livestock for the purposes of urban agricultural zones, and will subject captive cervids to the Missouri Livestock Disease Control and Eradication law, the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law, and regulation and marketing of agricultural products.

This provision is identical to HB 2031 (2014), SB 964 (2014), HCS/SB 506 (2014), and HCS/SB 591 (2014).

MISSOURI DAIRY REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2014 (Sections 261.270-261.275) - This act creates the Missouri Dairy Revitalization Act of 2014, which requires the University of Missouri to conduct research annually on the estimated state sales tax revenue generated from dairy products. Such estimated sales tax revenue shall be provided to the Department of Agriculture. Further, this act creates the Missouri Dairy Industry Revitalization Fund. General revenue appropriated to the Fund shall be expended as set forth in this act.

This act requires the Department of Agriculture to establish a dairy producer insurance premium assistance program for producers who participate in the federal margin protection program for dairy producers. Participating producers shall be reimbursed for 70% of their federal premium payment.

Further, this act establishes the Missouri Dairy Scholars Program. This program shall make available 80 scholarships at \$5,000 each toward tuition at any college or university in Missouri for students in agriculture-related degree programs who make a commitment to work in the agriculture industry.

Additionally, under this act, the University of Missouri's commercial agriculture program shall conduct an annual study of the dairy industry and develop a plan for how to grown dairy industries in Missouri. The plan shall be delivered to certain members of the General Assembly as set forth in this act.

These provisions are identical to HB 1326 (2014), HCS/HB 1640 (2014), HCS/SB 506 (2014), and HCS/SB 591 (2014).

URBAN AGRICULTURAL ZONES (Section 262.900) - This act modifies provisions relating to the Urban Agricultural Zones (UAZ). The act modifies the definition of "processing UAZ" to include produce, and adds a definition for "mobile unit." Under this amendment, any local sales tax revenues received from the sale of agricultural products sold by a mobile unit associated with a vending UAZ shall also be deposited into the Urban Agricultural Zone Fund. Fund moneys shall be split evenly between school districts providing certain curriculum and municipalities for UAZ improvements. Municipalities allocation of fund moneys shall be based upon the municipality's percentage of local sales tax revenues deposited into the fund.

This act is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 850 (2014).

MISSOURI LIVESTOCK MARKETING LAW (Section 277.040) - This act requires that all license fees collected by the Department of Agriculture under the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law not yield revenue greater than the costs of administering the Missouri Livestock Marketing Law during the ensuing year.

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Kehoe

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 506 (2014), HCS/HB 1640 (2014), and HCS/SB 591 (2014).

**CERTIFIED COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS (Section 281.065)** - Currently, a certified commercial pesticide applicator must furnish evidence of financial responsibility with the Director of the Department of Agriculture in order to receive a license. Currently, the amount of the surety bond or liability insurance required is \$25,000 for property damage and bodily injury. Under this act, the amount is modified to \$50,000 for each occurrence. Further, the applicator is not required to furnish such evidence for license renewal, unless upon request. If the Director so requests, the applicator shall furnish such evidence within 10 days of receiving the request. The Director shall be notified of cancellation or reduction of financial responsibility for any applicator or employer of the applicator. The applicator or applicator's employer shall also maintain evidence of financial responsibility at their business location. If the financial responsibility furnished becomes unsatisfactory, new financial responsibility instruments shall be immediately executed and maintained at the business location, or the applicator's license may be affected as set forth in this act.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 888 (2014), HCS/SB 506 (2014), and HCS/SB 591 (2014). This provision is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1952 (2014).

**WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON VEHICLES HAULING MILK & LIVESTOCK (Section 340.180)** - This act adds livestock to the current milk exemption for weight limitations on highways, and applies such exemption to all highways with the exception of Interstates.

This provision is similar to HB 1214 (2014), HCS/HBs 1235 & 1214 (2014), HCS/HB 1640 (2014), SCS/HCS/HB 1937 (2014), and HCS/SB 506 (2014).

**LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARY STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM (Sections 340.381 & 340.396)** - This act renames the Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program the "Dr. Merrill Townley Large Animal Veterinary Student Loan Program." Further, this act repeals the sunset provision of the large animal veterinarian student loan program.

These provisions are identical to HCS/SB 506 (2014) and HCS/SB 591 (2014). These provisions are similar to the perfected SB 859 (2014) and HB 1998 (2014).

**FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (Section 442.571)** - Currently, no sale of agricultural land shall occur unless approved by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. Instead, this act only requires that the sale of agricultural land be submitted to the Director if there is no completed IRS Form W-9 signed by the purchaser. Further, this act states that no security interest in agricultural land acquired in violation of certain sections shall be divested or invalidated by such violation.

This provision is identical to the perfected HCS/HB 1918 (2014).

**LIVESTOCK ACTIVITY WAIVER OF LIABILITY (Section 537.325)** - Currently, equine activity sponsors and equine professionals are not liable for an injury or death of a participant resulting from the inherent risks of equine activities. This act extends this waiver of liability to livestock activity sponsors, livestock owners, livestock facilities, livestock auction markets, and any of their employees for any injury or death of a participant resulting from the inherent risks of livestock activities. This waiver of liability does not extend to all circumstances as set forth in this act.

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Kehoe

Currently, equine activity sponsors are required to post a warning signs on or near stables, corrals, or arenas where equine activities are conducted. This act extends this warning sign requirement to places where livestock activities are conducted.

This provision is identical to SB 671 (2014), SCS/HCS/HB 1937 (2014), HCS/SB 506 (2014), HCS/SB 591 (2014). This provision is similar to HB 1209 (2014).

BEEF COMMODITY MERCHANDISING PROGRAM (Section 275.352) - Currently, state fees are not allowed to be collected by the beef commodity merchandising program in excess of a commensurate amount credited against a federal assessment of beef producers. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 591 (2014), HB 1496 (2014), and HCS/HB 1640 (2014).

FUEL LABELING (Section 1) - This act requires the Department of Agriculture to promulgate rules regarding renewable fuels and the labeling of motor fuel pumps.

This act contains a severability clause.

KAYLA CRIDER

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SPONSOR: Flanigan

HANDLER: Kehoe

HB 1359 - This act provides that the Missouri State Capitol Commission shall have the sole authority to enter into contracts with vendors for the sale of items and food and beverages for events held at the state capitol. Such events shall be limited to those commemorating the anniversaries of the state capitol and the state of Missouri.

The Commissioner of Administration shall have the sole authority to enter into contracts for the sale of items and food and beverages for events held at the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP) historic site. The Commissioner may authorize the vendor in such a contract for services at MSP to subcontract all or a portion of such services.

Both provisions of this act shall expire on December 31, 2024.

This act is identical to SB 674 (2014).

JIM ERTLE

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SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

CCS/SS/HB 1361 - This act regulates nonadmitted insurers who are domiciled in Missouri and meet certain conditions to sell types of insurance not provided by admitted insurers. Domestic surplus lines insurers may write any type of policy that a nonadmitted insurer not domiciled in Missouri may write. These policies are exempt from certain statutory requirements to the same extent as a nonadmitted insurer domiciled in another state. They are subject to taxes on surplus lines policies including the surplus premium lines tax under Section 384.059 but will not be subject to other taxes levied on admitted insurers whether domestic or foreign such as taxes imposed under Section 148.320. Surplus lines insurers are

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

subject to financial solvency requirements unless specifically exempted.

MICHELA BIRK

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SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Justus

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1371 - This act modifies provisions that were truly agreed to and finally passed in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 491 (2014).

Among various technical corrections, several sections that contain references to offenses that have had their names or section numbers changed were modified to include both the previous and amended names and section numbers. In addition, intersectional references to sections that have different numbers were updated.

Under current law, offenders found guilty of certain Class C and D felonies are eligible for earned compliance credits and court-ordered detention sanctions while on probation, parole, or supervised release. HCS/SS/SCS/SB 491 limited the two programs to offenders of certain Class D and E felonies. This act provides that any offender who was sentenced prior to January 1, 2017, to an offense that was eligible for earned compliance credits or court-ordered detention sanctions remains eligible for both programs so long as the offender meets the other statutory requirements.

Current law requires lifetime supervision for sex offenders found guilty of rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the first degree, sodomy in the first degree, or statutory sodomy in the first degree. Those found guilty of first degree child molestation, sexual misconduct involving a child, sexual abuse in the first degree, enticement of a child, sexual trafficking of a child, incest, using a child in a sexual performance, or promoting a sexual performance by a child must be supervised for life if the victim was less than 14 and the offender is a repeat sex offender. This act provides that all offenders found guilty of the sex offenses listed above regardless of the age of the victim or criminal history must be supervised for life.

The HCS/SS/SCS/SB 491 (2014) excludes any prison commitment prior to release on probation in a 120-day shock incarceration or treatment program or sexual offender assessment for purposes of calculating mandatory minimum sentences for repeat offenders. This act, and current law, provide that only the first prison commitment prior to release on probation is excluded from the calculation.

This act modifies the definition of habitual offender and habitual boating offender to include offenders who, while driving while intoxicated, acted with criminal negligence to kill someone who was not a passenger in the vehicle or vessel, killed two or more people, or killed a person while having a blood alcohol content of .18 or more. Those found guilty of being a habitual offender or habitual boating offender are guilty of a Class B felony and are sentenced as "dangerous felony" offenders. In addition, this act makes it a class A felony for subsequent violations of the acts listed above.

A provision regarding the admissibility of a refusal to submit to a blood alcohol test is modified to clarify that such refusals are admissible whenever they occur when a person is under arrest.

This act adds provisions prohibiting the purchase, acquisition, or receipt of certain amounts of methamphetamine precursor drugs to the elements of the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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**\*\*\* HB 1372 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Kraus

HB 1372 - Under current law, it is a Class B misdemeanor for a person to picket or otherwise protest within 300 feet of a funeral from one hour before it starts to one hour after it ends. The definition of funeral includes the ceremonies, processions, and memorial services held in connection with the burial or cremation of the dead.

This act creates a new section of law for the offense, specifies the types of establishments at which funerals or burial services may be held, provides a definition for "other protest activities, and modifies the definition of funeral.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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**\*\*\* HB 1376 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Keaveny

HCS/HB 1376 - This act modifies portions of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to secured transactions.

This act stipulates that the term "control" within Title 9 has the same definition as in Title 8.

Secured parties have control of chattel paper if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the item reliably establishes the secured party as the person to which the item was assigned.

Terms such as "amendments" and "certificated securities" are made consistent throughout the act.

The act allows individuals to use nondriver's licenses in the same manner that driver's licenses are used for identification purposes.

This act is identical to SB 766 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**\*\*\* HB 1389 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Thomson

HANDLER: Pearce

HCS/HB 1389 - This act grants the Coordinating Board for Higher Education the responsibility to enter into agreements for interstate reciprocity regarding the delivery of postsecondary distance education. The Coordinating Board will have responsibility for approving or disapproving applications from postsecondary education institutions with their principal campus located in Missouri to participate in such agreements.

The Coordinating Board must establish standards for institutional approval, including the following: a definition of physical presence for non-Missouri institutions serving Missouri residents consistent with other states' definition of physical presence; establishment of consumer protection policies for distance education addressing recruitment, marketing activities, disclosure of tuition, fees, admission processes and procedures; and student complaints. The Coordinating Board must establish policies for the review and resolution of student complaints.

The Coordinating Board may charge fees to any institution that applies to participate in an interstate reciprocity agreement. Fees cannot exceed the Coordinating Board's cost of reviewing and evaluation the

SPONSOR: Thomson  
applications.

HANDLER: Pearce

This act is identical to SB 699 (2014) and provisions contained in SCS/HB 1390 (2014).

MICHAEL RUFF

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SPONSOR: Cross

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 1410 - This act modifies the expiration date on the requirement that builders of one and two family dwellings must offer to install fire sprinklers in the home from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2024 (67.281).

This provision is identical to provisions contained in the truly agreed and finally passed versions of HB 1553 (2014) and SB 672 (2014), HCS/SB 655 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and similar to HCS/SB 693 (2014).

Currently, the definition of "lessee" includes any person residing at the premises with the lessee's permission. This act modifies the definition of the term "lessee" by restricting it to only persons who have leased the premises and are obligated to pay rent and adds statutory definitions for the terms "landlord" and "tenant." Under the act, an "occupant" is defined as a person lawfully occupying a dwelling either as a tenant or a lessee, as previously defined (441.005, 441.500).

That act provides that if a court finds that a person residing at a property is not a tenant or lessee then the court shall order the immediate removal of such person from a property. In immediate eviction procedures, the tenant shall have twenty-four hours to vacate the premises following the court order for immediate eviction. After the twenty-four hours following the order, the landlord shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the rental property. (441.760, 441.770).

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 655 (2014).

This act removes landlord tenant, unlawful detainer, and forcible entry and detainer actions from the list of actions in which an aggrieved party must apply for a trial de novo for redress. The act provides that such actions are appealable (512.180).

Forcible entry and detainer and unlawful detainer actions must be heard on the record, and the practice and procedures for civil cases originally filed before an associate circuit judge as provided in Chapter 517 shall apply to such actions (534.060).

Current law provides that the sheriff must attempt to serve any summons within four days of the date of issuance by a Jackson County landlord-tenant court. The act removes the language which requires the sheriff to be the person to serve the summons (535.210).

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and to the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 655 (2014).

The act also removes the claim of right defense for tenants that willfully cause damage to rental property in property damage cases (569.130).

This provision is identical to SB 911 (2014), and to the truly agreed to and finally passed version of

SPONSOR: Cross  
SB 655 (2014).  
JESSICA BAKER

HANDLER: Schaefer

SPONSOR: Cross

HANDLER: Sifton

SS/SCS/HB 1411 - This act requires the parent or guardian of any person younger than 17 years of age prior to the minor using a tanning device in a tanning facility to annually appear in person at the facility and sign an acknowledgment stating that he or she has read and understands the warnings given by the facility and consents to the minor's use of a tanning device at the facility.

The Department of Health and Senior Services shall by rule develop a standard consent form to be used by all facilities operating in the state. The duties and penalties provided in this act do not take effect and may not be enforced until the rule containing the consent form has been adopted.

Any tanning facility violating the provisions of the act shall be subject to a \$100 fine for the first violation, a \$250 fine for the second violation, and a \$500 fine for each subsequent violation. Every use of a tanning device in a tanning facility in violation of this act is a separate offense.

This act is similar to HB 47 (2013) and HCS/HB 1475 (2012).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Phillips

HANDLER: Parson

HCS/HB 1412 - This act modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds.

The act creates a Class D felony crime of knowingly or intentionally filing, attempting to file, or recording a financing statement with the Secretary of State or a real property document with a recorder of deeds that is to be used to harass or defraud another or that is materially false or fraudulent.

Under current law, a person subject to a lien who believes the lien is invalid may file a notice of invalid lien or petition the court to have the lien declared void and recover costs and attorney's fees after a hearing. In the alternative, under the provisions of this act, a person named as a debtor in a fraudulent financing statement with the Secretary of State may file an action for equitable relief, damages and attorneys fees.

A document is presumed to be false or fraudulent if it is filed by an inmate in the custody of the Department of Corrections or on behalf of such a person. This presumption may be rebutted by providing the Secretary of State with a sworn and notarized document signed by the obligor, debtor or owner of the collateral stating that the person entered into a security agreement with the inmate.

Filings shall not occur when the Secretary of State has reasonable cause to believe the record is materially false or fraudulent or when the record reveals on its face that it is being filed for a purpose other than to perfect a security interest to secure a debt under the chapter.

Under current law, the Secretary of State may reject a lien filing. In the alternative, under the

SPONSOR: Phillips

HANDLER: Parson

provisions of this act, if an information statement is filed alleging that a record was wrongfully filed, the Secretary of State shall determine the veracity of the statement and may require the person filing the statement or the secured party to provide additional information. If the statement is proven true, the record shall be void and ineffective and the secured party named in the record shall be notified of the termination.

This act is similar to SB 724 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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SPONSOR: Diehl

HANDLER: Schmitt

HCS/HB 1426 - This act allows any county, which includes the City of St. Louis, to create a voluntary registry of persons with health-related ailments to assist individuals in case of a disaster or emergency. It also specifies that names, addresses, and other personal identifying information used in such a registry are not public records. Under this act, if a disaster or emergency occurs that involves any person listed on the registry, an incident report shall be made public.

This act is identical to SS/SCS/SB 767 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Lager

HB 1454 - Currently, authorities are required to respond to an application for substantial modification of a wireless support structure within 90 days. Further, if an application is deficient, the applicant may cure the deficiencies at which point the authority has 90 days to review and process the application. Currently, if the authority fails to act on an application within 90 days, the application is approved. This act modifies these application timelines from 90 to 120 days.

Currently, any party aggrieved by a final action of an authority may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction. This act specifies that the court shall be within this state.

This act is substantially similar to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 650 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Kraus

HB 1455 - Currently, the Director of Revenue has the burden of proof in tax liability disputes if the taxpayer meets certain requirements. One such requirement is that if the taxpayer is a partnership, corporation, or trust, the taxpayer's net worth doesn't exceed \$7 million and the taxpayer has no more than 500 employees. This act removes this requirement to put the burden of proof on the Director of Revenue. The act also allows the burden of proof to be placed on the Director of Revenue in tax exemption cases.

This act is similar to SB 829 (2014). This act is similar to a provision in HCS/HBs 1179 & 1765 and CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1459 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Romine

HCS/HB 1459 - This act creates a new tax credit for donations to innovation campuses. An innovation campus is a partnership between a Missouri high school, a four-year higher education institution, a business, and a two-year higher education institution. For a donation to be eligible for a tax credit, it must be used to advance learning in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

A taxpayer may receive a tax credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of the taxpayer's donation to an innovation campus. The tax credit is not refundable but may transferred or carried forward for four years. After application for a tax credit has been made, the Department of Economic Development must receive from an innovation campus an amount equal to the value of the tax credit before the tax credit will be issued.

This act sunsets on August 28, 2020.

This act is similar to SB 729 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1490 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Bahr

HANDLER: Emery

CCS#2/SS/SCS/HB 1490 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education standards.

SECTION 160.514: This act requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups composed of education professionals whenever it develops, evaluates, modifies, or revises either academic performance standards or learning standards. This act creates a new selection process for teachers who serve on work groups to develop and recommend academic performance standards. This act removes the requirement that the majority of work group members be active classroom teachers. For each subject area, the State Board must convene two separate work groups, one for grades kindergarten through five and another for grades six through twelve.

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives will each select two parents of school age children to serve as members. In addition, the President Pro Tempore and the Speaker will each select two education professionals. The following organizations and persons will each select one education professional for each work group: a statewide association of Missouri school boards, the Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor. The State Board of Education must select an education professional from names submitted to it from the following entities: the professional teacher organizations of the state; a statewide coalition of school administrators; nationally-recognized career and technical education student organizations operating in Missouri; and the heads of state-approved baccalaureate-level teacher preparation programs located in Missouri. For the work groups for grades six through twelve, the State Board of Education must also appoint a current or retired career and technical education professional who serves or has served as an advisor to a nationally-recognized career and technical education student organization, from names submitted by such statewide career and technical education organizations.

Teachers do not need to be members of a professional teacher organization to serve on a work group. Each work group member must be a Missouri resident for three years and have either taught in the work group's subject area for ten years or have ten years of experience in that subject area, with the exception

SPONSOR: Bahr

HANDLER: Emery

of the parents. A person may serve on more than one work group.

The State Board must hold at least three public hearings whenever it develops, evaluates, modifies, or revises either academic performance standards or learning standards, as described in the act. The State Board must also solicit feedback and comments from the Joint Committee on Education and academic researchers. All comments must be made publicly available.

Local school districts and charter schools may adopt their own education standards, in addition to those already adopted by the state, provided any additional standards are in the public domain and do not conflict with the standards adopted by the State Board of Education.

SECTION 160.516: This act prohibits the State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education from mandating the curriculum, textbooks, or other instructional materials used in the public schools. Each local school board is responsible for the approval and adoption of curriculum. However, this prohibition will not apply to any schools or programs administered by the State Board, the Department, or any district classified as unaccredited.

The State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education are prohibited from requiring local districts to use any of the appendices to the Common Core State Standards.

This section is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 815 (2014).

SECTION 160.518: This act adds a requirement that the State Board of Education modify and revise, as necessary, the statewide assessment system based on the standards adopted by it.

After the State Board of Education adopts and implements academic performance standards, it must develop and adopt a standardized assessment instrument based on those standards.

The special education teachers serving on the advisory panel to develop developmentally appropriate alternate assessments must be residents of Missouri.

This act repeals two provisions that terminated in 2006.

SECTION 160.526: When the State Board establishes, evaluates, modifies, or revises academic performance standards, learning standards, and the statewide assessment system, it must consider the work product of the Department of Higher Education's Curriculum Alignment Initiative or any other work in the public domain. This act repeals the requirement that the State Board of Education adopt the work done by consortia of other states when establishing academic standards and the statewide assessment system.

The Commissioner of Education must notify the General Assembly within six months of modifying or revising the statewide assessment system, as described in the act. The General Assembly may veto any modification or revision by concurrent resolution, as described in the act.

By December 31, 2014, the Commissioner of Education must revise a procedure to allow the State Board to regularly receive advice and counsel from certain groups whenever it develops, evaluates, modifies or revises academic performance standards, learning standards, or the statewide assessment

SPONSOR: Bahr

HANDLER: Emery

system.

This act repeals obsolete references to the Commission on Performance that was previously repealed.

SECTION 160.820: This act repeals authorization for the Department of Economic Development, Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, and Department of Higher Education to directly enter into agreements with the P-20 Council. Instead, the departments will be bound by statutory requirements for state purchasing and contracting.

SECTION 161.092: The State Board of Education's rules on school accreditation must allow fully accredited districts that are not accredited with distinction to propose alternative criteria to the State Board of Education to become accredited with distinction.

SECTION 161.096: This act requires the State Board of Education to adopt a rule relating to student data accessibility, transparency, and accountability. The rule must include several requirements for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Department must create and make publicly available a data inventory and index of data elements with definitions of individual student data fields in the student data system, as described in the act. The Department must develop policies to comply with all relevant state and federal laws, including the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). The policies must address access to personally identifiable student data in the statewide longitudinal data system. The Department must develop criteria for the approval of research and data requests from state and local agencies, researchers working on behalf of the Department, and the public.

The Department must not, unless otherwise authorized, transfer personally identifiable student data. The Department must develop a detailed data security plan, as described in the act, and ensure compliance with FERPA. The Department must ensure that any contracts that govern databases, assessments, or instructional supports that include student or redacted data and are outsourced to private vendors include provisions that safeguard privacy and security and include penalties for non-compliance, except to local service providers, as defined and described in the act.

The Department must report to the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Joint Committee on Education of any new student data proposed for inclusion in the state student data system and any changes to existing data collections required for any reason.

The Department is prohibited from collecting, and school districts are prohibited from reporting the following individual student data: juvenile court delinquency records, criminal records, student biometric information, student political affiliation, and student religion.

Quantifiable student performance data must only include performance on locally developed or locally approved assessments, including but not limited to formative assessments developed by classroom teachers.

This act creates penalties for any violation promulgated by the State Board of Education regarding the use of education data. The Attorney General has authority to enforce compliance.

This section is similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 815 (2014).

SPONSOR: Bahr

HANDLER: Emery

SECTION 161.855: By October 1, 2014, the State Board of Education must convene work groups of education professionals to develop and recommend academic performance standards. The State Board of Education must convene separate work groups for the following subject areas: English language arts; mathematics; science; and history and governments. For each subject area, the State Board must convene two work groups, one for grades kindergarten through five and one for grades six through twelve.

The work groups must develop and recommend academic performance standards by October 1, 2015. The work groups must report on their progress to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on a monthly basis.

The State Board of Education must adopt and implement academic performance standards beginning in the 2016-2017 school year. The State Board must align the statewide assessment system to the new standards as needed.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must pilot assessments from the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium during the 2014-2015 school year. For the 2014-2015 school year, and any time when there is a new statewide assessment system, or any time when the State Board develops new academic performance standards or makes changes to the Missouri School Improvement Program, the first year of such statewide assessment system and performance indicators will be used as a pilot year for calculating school districts' annual performance report. The results of the statewide pilot must not be used to lower a school district's accreditation or for a teacher's evaluation.

Any person performing work for a district or charter school who is required to be certified under the teacher or administrator certification laws must be an employee of the district or charter school. Evaluations of certified teachers must be maintained in the teacher's personnel file and must not be shared with any state or federal agency.

This section is substantially similar to provisions contained in HB 1490 (2014) and SCS/SB 815 (2014).

This act contains an emergency clause.

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Zerr

HANDLER: Dempsey

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1504 - Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generated by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement. This act adds sales taxes imposed to pay for capital improvements as part of emergency communications systems to the list of exemptions, but only for projects adopted after August 28, 2013.

This act also exempts from deposit into the Special Allocation Fund revenues derived from any increase in a property tax levy or a sales tax rate taking effect after the adoption of the redevelopment area.

This act is similar to a provision contained in CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014) and HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1506 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Franklin

HANDLER: Brown

HB 1506 - This act mandates that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse rural regional development grants to qualified rural regional development groups, subject to an appropriation not to exceed five million dollars each year. A group must meet certain criteria in order to qualify for a grant, and applications for a grant shall only be submitted by a legally created regional planning commission. A single grant shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and each region shall not receive more than two grants.

This act is similar to SB 446 (2013) and HB 526 (2013). This act is similar to a provision contained in CCS/SCS/SB 729 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1523 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Pearce

HCS/HB 1523 - Current law provides that when a gift instrument uses the terms income, interest, dividends, or "words of that import" then an endowment fund of permanent duration is created. This act states that an endowment fund of permanent duration is created by using such terms or "words of similar import."

This act contains an emergency clause.

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* HB 1553 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Pearce

CCS/SCS/HB 1553 - This act modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions.

**COUNTY BIDDING REQUIREMENTS - 50.660 & 50.783**

Under current law, Boone and Greene counties are not required to obtain bids on purchases of \$6,000 or less. This act provides that Christian County is also not required to obtain bids on such purchases.

Current law also provides that Boone and Greene counties are only required to advertise and post notice on proposed purchases that exceed \$6,000 when the county commission determines that there is only one feasible source for the supply. Other counties must post notice for such proposed purchases of at least \$3,000 and also advertise in the newspaper for such purchases of at least \$5,000.

This act provides that Christian County is also only required to advertise and post notice of such proposed purchases that exceed \$6,000.

These provisions are identical to HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), and are similar to provisions of SB 729 (2012), SB 871 (2010), SB 1254 (2008), SS/SCS/HB 376 (2009), HCS/SB 386 (2009), and SB 256 (2009).

**INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLERS - 67.281**

Currently, builders of one and two family dwellings must offer to install fire sprinklers in the home. This provision has an expiration of December 31, 2019. This act makes the expiration date December 31, 2024.

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Pearce

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HCS/HB 1410 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 672 (2014), the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 655 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2014), HCS/SCS/SB 824 (2014), and is similar to a provision of HCS/SB 24 (2013).

#### ANNEXATIONS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY - 72.401

This act exempts annexations by municipalities that provide water and sanitary sewer service from review requirements of the St. Louis Boundary Commission. This act also specifies that such annexations are not prohibited by the existence of an established unincorporated area.

Under current law, Kansas City may enact ordinances for various specified purposes that carry penalties of up to \$1,000 fines and imprisonment for up to a year. Kansas City may also enact an ordinance requiring industrial users of publicly owned treatment works to comply with pretreatment standards that carries a fine of \$1,000 to \$5,000.

#### ORDINANCES IN CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER CITIES - 82.300

This act provides the same authority to enact ordinances to all cities with a population of 100,000 or more, which includes the cities of Columbia, Springfield, Independence, and St. Louis.

This provision is identical to SB 780 (2014).

#### NUISANCE ABATEMENT - 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, 82.1030 & Section 1

Under current law, property in certain counties and cities is considered a nuisance if it adversely affects the property values of a neighborhood due to neglect or violation of a code or standard in addition to other reasons. This act provides that the property is also a nuisance if it affects the value of any property in the neighborhood and adds the actions of failure to reasonably maintain the property and violations of ordinances to the list of actions that lead to liability for the nuisance.

Current law allows any person who owns property within a reasonable distance to nuisance property in such counties and cities to bring a nuisance action for damages. This act only allows those who live within 1,200 feet to bring a nuisance action.

Current law allows a neighborhood organization in such cities and counties representing any person who could maintain a nuisance action to bring a nuisance action for injunctive relief. This act provides that anyone who owns property within 1,200 feet of the nuisance may also bring an action for injunctive relief. In addition, this act redefines neighborhood organization and provides that such organizations may bring nuisance actions on behalf of any person who owns property within the neighborhood described in the organization's articles of incorporation or bylaws. This act requires a neighborhood organization to certify certain facts when filing a nuisance action.

Under this act, provisions regarding a neighborhood association's ability to bring nuisance actions that currently apply to Kansas City are made to also apply to the City of St. Louis. This act modifies the definitions governing these provisions and the notice requirements for such actions.

Current law allows a neighborhood organization representing persons aggrieved by an ordinance violation in Kansas City to seek injunctive relief. This act allows a neighborhood organization in St. Louis or Kansas City to seek injunctive relief, on behalf of an owner or resident of property that is within

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Pearce

1,200 feet of a property on which there is a code violation that is in the neighborhood described in the articles or bylaws of the organization, or on its own behalf with respect to a violation on property anywhere in the neighborhood.

Current law prohibits nuisance actions against residential rental properties by neighborhood organizations under these provisions unless the municipal code enforcement agency has issued a nuisance violation notice at least 45 days before the action is brought. This act repeals the limitation and provides that the action may not be brought if there is a citation pending against the property by the city based on a violation of the same code or ordinance provision unless it has been pending for at least 45 days and the violation has not been abated.

This act prohibits neighborhood organizations from bringing nuisance actions if the organization has certain interests in real estate in the city or county in which the nuisance property is located.

This act repeals a provision of current law, which specifies that standing is not granted under the statutes for a nuisance action in Kansas City involving a physical interior defect or a violation of municipal alcoholic beverages laws.

Actions are prohibited from being brought against a property owner who is in good faith compliance with an order issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, or the Attorney General's Office.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/SB 731 (2014).

#### PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAX - 94.579

Currently, every five years the city of Springfield must submit to the voter the question of whether to repeal its public safety sales tax. This act modifies the ballot language so that the question will be whether to continue the tax. Failure by the voters to approve continuation will result in a repeal of the tax.

This provision is identical to SB 607 (2014).

#### TAX INCREMENT FINANCING - 99.805 & 99.825

For TIF projects approved over a recommendation in opposition by the TIF commission in Boone County, the economic activity taxes and payments in lieu of taxes cannot exceed the redevelopment project costs for demolition of buildings and the clearing and grading of land.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in SB 774 (2014).

#### COUNTY ASSESSOR CORRESPONDENCE - 137.133

This act requires the county assessor in St. Louis County to place on correspondence with taxpayers a statement that disclosure of information is voluntary and may become public record if disclosed. This provision does not apply to request for information regarding the required listing of property or listing of lessees.

#### SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL BOARD TERMS - 162.481

Under current law, school district directors in the City of Springfield serve three-year terms.

This act updates the description of the City of Springfield.

SPONSOR: Dohrman

HANDLER: Pearce

PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT - 182.802

This act authorizes any public library district located in Saline County to impose a sales tax not to exceed one-half of one cent upon voter approval.

This act is identical to SB 768 (2014).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION DIRECTORS - 349.045

Under current law, directors of industrial development corporations in first class counties must be duly qualified electors of and taxpayers in the county or municipality. This act provides that directors of any industrial development corporation formed by a municipality in St. Francois County may be taxpayers and registered voters in the county.

REMOVING DOCUMENTS FROM THE COURT FILE - 483.140

The act prohibits the adoption of local court rule which grants a judge the discretion to remove a communication, pleading, or file from a court file without the agreement of all parties.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Richard

SCS/HB 1594 - This act stipulates that the prevailing wage shall not apply to laborers on public works projects who agree to volunteer their labor, without pay. Employers are barred from compelling employees to volunteer.

This act is identical to the perfected SB 718 (2014).

CHRIS HOGERTY

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SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

HB 1602 - This act allows the Governor to convey state property in St. Francois County to the City of Farmington.

This act is identical to SB 800 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Conway

HANDLER: Schaaf

HB 1603 - This act provides that "jumping jacks" is selected for and shall be known as the official exercise of the state of Missouri.

This act is identical to SB 669 (2014); SB 206 (2013) and HB 1063 (2012).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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SPONSOR: Burlison

HANDLER: Schaefer

**\*\*\* HB 1614 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Burlison

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 1614 - This act modifies "Bryce's Law," which, in part, requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to actively seek financial resources in the form of grants and donations that may be devoted to scholarship funds to eligible children to attend a qualified school or to clinical trials for behavioral interventions that may be undertaken.

This act adds dyslexia to the list of conditions that are considered "qualifying needs" for purposes of "Bryce's Law." Dyslexia therapy is defined in the act.

Beginning in school year 2016-2017, the Commissioner of Education may adjust the allocation of the proportion of scholarships using information based on unmet needs and use patterns from the previous school years. The Commissioner must notify the State Board of Education of any changes for its approval. A student with dyslexia may become eligible for the program based on a medical or clinical diagnosis based on the C-TOPP assessment as an initial indicator of dyslexia and confirmed by further medical or clinical diagnosis.

MICHAEL RUFF

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**\*\*\* HB 1631 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Richardson

HANDLER: Lager

SCS/HCS/HB 1631 - This act requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants. In developing such standards, the Commission shall consider the remaining useful life of the existing plant and the overall economic impact of implementing new emission standards. The Commission may develop emission standards less stringent, but not more stringent, than federal emission guidelines, or longer compliance schedules than those required by federal regulations based upon certain factors as set forth in this act.

This act is identical to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 664 (2014) and is similar to SB 965 (2014).

KAYLA CRIDER

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**\*\*\* HB 1651 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Fraker

HANDLER: Cunningham

HB 1651 - This act allows electric cooperative members to participate in business meetings for quorum and voting purposes electronically or by mail if allowed by the bylaws governing the meeting.

This act is substantially similar to SB 734 (2014), and is identical to SB 431 (2013) and HB 1006 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

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**\*\*\* HB 1656 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Romine

HB 1656 - This act substitutes the word "transplantation" for the word "transportation" in a provision regarding anatomical gift documents.

This act is identical to SB 784 (2014).

SPONSOR: Neely  
ADRIANE CROUSE

HANDLER: Romine

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1665 & 1335 (5563S.08S) - This act modifies provisions relating to the administration of justice.

DEPUTY SHERIFF (Sections 57.015, 57.201, 57.220, & 57.250) - This act specifies that a limited definition of deputy sheriff only applies to a section dealing with dismissal proceedings for deputy sheriffs. Certain provisions dealing with the ability of a sheriff to discharge a deputy sheriff are amended to refer to the limited definition of deputy sheriff.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SB 745 (2014) and is identical to one section contained in HCS/SB 773 (2014).

PUBLISHING CRIMINAL RECORD INFORMATION (Section 407.1150) - This act makes it unlawful to publish criminal record information in order to solicit from an individual a fee to remove or correct such information. A knowing and willful violation of this act is a Class A misdemeanor. In addition, the affected individual may be awarded \$10,000 or actual and punitive damages, whichever is greater.

LOCAL COURT RULE RESTRICTION (Section 483.140) - This act prohibits the adoption of a local court rule that would allow a judge the discretion to remove or direct the removal of a communication, pleading, or file from a court file without the agreement of all parties.

This provision is identical to CCS/SCS/HB 1553 (2014) and is similar to a provision contained in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1231 (2014).

POWER TO ARREST (Section 544.216) - Under current law, a law enforcement officer may arrest on view and without a warrant any person the officer sees violating, or who the officer has reasonable grounds to believe has violated, any law of this state, or any ordinance over which the officer has jurisdiction.

The Missouri Eastern District Court of Appeals in *City of Fredericktown v. Bell*, 761 S.W.2d 715, 717 (Mo. Ct. App. 1988) held that section 544.216 does not provide law enforcement officers with the power of arrest for offenses committed outside the officer's jurisdiction. This act modifies the statutory provision to clarify that a law enforcement officer may only make an arrest without a warrant for an offense over which the officer has jurisdiction.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in CCS2/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1439 (2014) and SS/SB 745 (2014).

EXPUNGEMENT OF ARREST RECORDS (Sections 610.120 & 610.122) - Under current law, a record of arrest may be expunged if the arrest was based on false information and there is no probable cause to believe the individual committed the offense, no charges will be pursued as a result of the arrest, the subject of the arrest has no prior or subsequent misdemeanor or felony convictions and did not receive a suspended imposition of sentence for any offense related to the arrest, and no civil action is pending relating to the arrest or the records sought to be expunged.

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Schaefer

This act also allows for the expungement of arrest records if the person was arrested for a misdemeanor offense of chapter 303 or any moving violation, except for any intoxication-related traffic offense, and the offense was subsequently nolle prossed or dismissed, or the accused was found not guilty.

This expungement provision is not available to commercial driver's license holders or anyone who was operating a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the arrest.

In addition, the subject of the arrest must have no prior or subsequent misdemeanor or felony convictions and the record is not eligible for expungement if a civil action is pending relating to the arrest or the records sought to be expunged.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in CCS/SS/HB 1707 (2014).

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE FILING (Section 1) - This act provides that courts that require mandatory electronic filing must accept a notice of entry of appearance sent by fax or regular mail if the notice does not exceed one page in length.

The provisions of this section expire on December 31, 2016.

KAYLA CRIDER

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SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Schaaf

CCS#2/SS/HCS/HB 1685 - This act allows, but does not require, a manufacturer of an investigational drug, biological product, or device to make available such investigational drug, product or device to eligible patients with a terminal illness who have considered all other treatment options currently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. The act specifies who shall be considered an eligible patient and what constitutes an investigational drug, product or device.

The manufacturer may make such drug, product or device available to an eligible patient without receiving compensation or require an eligible patient to pay the costs of or the costs associated with the manufacture of such investigational drug, product, or device. The act also does not require a health care insurer to provide coverage for the cost of any investigational drug, product or device.

This act does not require the Department of Corrections to provide coverage for the cost of any investigational drug, product or device.

No state agency or regulatory board shall revoke, fail to renew, or take any other action against a physician's license based solely on the physician's recommendation to an eligible patient regarding prescription for or treatment with an investigational drug, product, or device.

Except in the case of gross negligence or willful misconduct, any person who manufactures, imports, distributes, prescribes, dispenses, or administers an investigational drug or device to an eligible patient with a terminal illness in accordance with this act shall not be liable in any action under state law for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of, relating to, or resulting from:

- (1) The design, development, clinical testing and investigation, manufacturing, labeling, distribution, sale, purchase, donation, dispensing, prescription, administration, or use of the drug or device; or
- (2) The safety or effectiveness of the drug or device.

SPONSOR: Neely

HANDLER: Schaaf

This act is substantially similar to SB 811 (2014).  
ADRIANE CROUSE

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SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Pearce

SCS/HCS/HB 1689 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

**AGE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATED PRE-KINDERGARTEN**

**PROGRAMS:** If a school district operates a pre-kindergarten program a child will be eligible for admission if the child reaches the age of three before the first day of August of the school year beginning in that calendar year.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in HB 1294 (2014) and HB 2194 (2014). (Sections 160.053, 160.054 & 160.055)

**FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH PUPIL COUNT:** If school districts are eligible to participate in the USDA Community Eligibility Option and choose to participate, the calculation used to determine free and reduced lunch pupil count will change. For those districts, free and reduced lunch pupil count will be the percentage of free and reduced lunch students calculated as eligible on the last Wednesday in January of the most recent school year, as described in the act, multiplied by the district's average daily attendance figure.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SB 538 (2014) and similar to a provision contained in SB 825 (2014). (163.011)

**LOCAL EFFORT CALCULATION:** Currently, the calculation of local effort uses a school district's assessed valuation figure from 2004. This act provides that when a change in a school district's boundary lines occurs, as described in the act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must adjust the affected district's local effort calculation based on the land area adjustments from the boundary line change using 2004 assessed valuation data.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SB 538 (2014), SB 825 (2014), and substantially similar to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SBs 493, 485, 495, 516, 534, 545, 595, 616 & 624 (2014). (163.011)

**PERFORMANCE DISTRICTS:** Currently, any district that has met all of the performance standards and indicators in the Missouri School Improvement Program is considered a performance district for purposes of calculating state aid. This act changes how school districts become performance districts beginning in fiscal year 2019. Beginning at that time, performance districts must not exceed twenty-five percent of all school districts.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SB 538 (2014). (163.011)

**STATE ADEQUACY TARGET:** Current law allows the state adequacy target to be adjusted to accommodate available appropriations beginning on July 1, 2012, which was the completion date of the phase-in of the formula. This adjustment method is modified so that it is used to adjust state aid payments to formula districts when the formula appropriation is insufficient to fully fund all districts. In

SPONSOR: Swan

HANDLER: Pearce

addition, obsolete language that governed the adjustment of the state adequacy target during the phase-in of the formula is repealed.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SS/SB 538 (2014). (163.011 & 163.031)

**EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION:** This act would allow a school district or a charter school that has declared itself as a local educational agency that operates an early childhood education program to receive state funding through the foundation formula for students between the ages of three and five who are eligible for free and reduced lunch. The district or charter school must provide full-day kindergarten and meet standards established by the State Board of Education. However, the total number of three and four year olds for which the district may receive funding must not exceed four percent of the total number of pupils eligible for free and reduced lunch between ages three and eighteen who are included in the district's or charter school's average daily attendance.

This provision will become applicable in the 2015-2016 school year for districts that have been declared unaccredited and are unaccredited as of July 1, 2015. For any district that becomes unaccredited after July 1, 2015, this provision will be applicable immediately upon the loss of accreditation. For any district that becomes provisionally accredited after July 1, 2016, this provision will become applicable beginning in the 2016-2017 school year or immediately upon the declaration of provisionally accredited, whichever occurs later. For all other districts, this provision would become effective in the school year after the school year in which the foundation formula is fully funded and would remain in effect in any succeeding year. This section does not require school attendance beyond what is required under the state's compulsory attendance law and does not change or modify the state's kindergarten attendance age statutes.

This section is similar to SB 132 (2013), HB 1714 (2014), HB 1957 (2014), HB 1958 (2014), a provision in HB 1294 (2014), a provision contained in HB 2194 (2014), and a provision in SS/SB 538 (2014). (Section 163.018)

**MODIFICATION OF PAYMENTS TO DISTRICTS PAID ON THE FORMULA:** This act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to adjust the state adequacy target to accommodate the appropriation level if the amount of funding appropriated for the foundation formula is not sufficient to fully fund all school districts. Payments to hold-harmless districts must not be modified.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SB 538 (2014). (163.031)

This act contains a delayed effective date of July 1, 2015. (Section B)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Korman

HANDLER: Justus

SCS/HB 1692 - This act modifies provisions relating to public water supply districts and sewer districts.

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS - 247.060 & 247.080**

Currently, public water supply districts each have a board of directors made up of 5 members, who are required to be voters of the district and reside in the district one year prior to their election, or if not a voter, shall have received service from the district for one year. Under this act, members of the board are

SPONSOR: Korman

HANDLER: Justus

required to be a voter of the district. Further, all contracts executed by the board shall conform to statutory provisions for such contracts.

SEWER DISTRICTS - 249.424

This act allows a sewer district created and organized under Chapter 249 to impose a fee of up to \$36 per year for a lateral sewer service line repair program upon approval by a majority of voters in the district and the adoption of a resolution by the sewer district's board of trustees. Under the act, the fee cannot be imposed in any city, town, village, or the unincorporated area of a county that has already approved a fee for a sewer line repair program. Voters in such municipalities that already have the program are not eligible to vote on the question of whether the sewer district can impose the fee.

This act allows the county collector to add the lateral sewer service fee to property tax bills.

If a city, town, village, or the county had imposed a fee for a sewer line repair program, but later rescinded its fee after voters have authorized the sewer district to impose a fee, the sewer district can request approval from voters in the municipality or unincorporated area to impose its fee.

This provision was in the perfected version of SCS/SB 297 (2013) and is identical to SB 581 (2014).  
MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Barnes

HANDLER: Schaefer

HB 1693 - This act modifies the law relating to unclaimed property.

United States savings bonds shall be deemed abandoned when they have remained unclaimed for more than 3 years after their date of maturity and shall escheat to the state 3 years after abandonment. At least 180 days after the bonds escheat to the state, the Treasurer shall bring a civil action to confirm that the bonds shall escheat to the state.

The Treasurer shall retain records of the names associated with such bonds that shall be made available for public inspection.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act contains provisions identical to those in SS/HCS/HB 1075 (2014).  
CHRIS HOGERTY

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SPONSOR: Conway

HANDLER: Kehoe

CCS/SS/HB 1707 - This act modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

This act allows the board of trustees of any community college district to establish regulations to control vehicular traffic on any thoroughfare owned or maintained by the community college district and located within any of its campuses. Any regulations established by the board of trustees of any community college district must be codified, printed, and distributed for public use. In addition, all motor vehicles

SPONSOR: Conway

HANDLER: Kehoe

operated upon any thoroughfare owned or maintained by a community college district are subject to the provisions of the general motor vehicle laws of the state.

Before being appointed as a college police officer, an individual must complete a peace officer training course as required under Chapter 590 or, by virtue of previous experience or other training, have met the requirements of Chapter 590.

This act grants college police officers the authority to establish and enforce regulations to control vehicular traffic and enforce general motor vehicle laws on any thoroughfare owned or maintained by the college district.

#### TOWING REGULATIONS

This act also creates new requirements for towing companies operating tow trucks. The new requirements include displaying the business address in a location visible from the street, minimum two thousand square feet of vehicle storage space, minimum seven foot fencing around the vehicle storage space, and maintaining a published and operational telephone and telephone number. This act also restricts where a motor vehicle can be towed without the owner's consent. The act prohibits tows from being dispatched by a third party dispatch system, unless hired by the towing company, except for towing operations in Kansas City. This act also adds Franklin county to the exempted county list.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 707 (2014) and SB 851 (2014).

#### RAILROAD CREW DRIVER'S LICENSE EXEMPTION

This act provides that an engineer, conductor, brakeman, or any other member of the crew of a locomotive or train being operated upon rails, including operation on a railroad crossing over a public street, road or highway, shall not be required to display a driver's license to any law enforcement officer in connection with the operation of a locomotive or train within this state.

These provisions are similar to provisions contained in SCS/HB 1305 (2014) and SB 810 (2014).

#### EXPUNGEMENT OF CERTAIN ARREST RECORDS

This act also allows for the expungement of arrest records relating to motor vehicle financial responsibility or moving violations when the person arrested was not charged with a felony and each offense related to the offense was nolle prossed or dismissed or the person was found not guilty of each offense, and such person is not a commercial driver's license holder and not operating a covered vehicle at the time of arrest. In addition, the subject of the offense must not have a prior or subsequent criminal conviction and the expungement cannot occur if a civil action related to the arrest or arrest records is pending.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1665 & 1335 (2014).

#### FUNERAL PROCESSION INSIGNIA

This act also repeals provisions of law mandating that a funeral procession be identified by the display of an identifying insignia on each vehicle.

This provision is identical to SB 891 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

**\*\*\* HB 1710 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Kraus

HCS/HB 1710 - For all tax years beginning January 1, 2014, this act authorizes a check-off box on the Missouri individual and corporate income tax forms for contributions to the newly created Missouri National Guard Foundation Fund. A taxpayer may donate to the fund by designating a portion of their income tax refund to go to the fund. The amount of the donation must be at least one dollar on an individual return, or at least two dollars on a combined return. The state treasurer is required to distribute all money in this fund to the Missouri National Guard Foundation. The provisions of this new program expire December 31, 2020.

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HB 1724 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Brown

HB 1724 - Currently, subject to appropriations and upon the recommendation of a panel, the Adjutant General has the power to disburse grants from the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund to the families of certain members of the National Guard or the reserves of the Armed Forces.

This act states that the Adjutant General also has the authority to provide financial assistance or services with money from the fund. A member of the reserves of the Armed Forces no longer must have been called to active duty as a result of September 11th attacks in order for such member's family to qualify to receive the grant money or financial assistance.

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* HB 1735 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Kraus

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 1735 & 1618 - This act exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers, including motortricycles, motorized bicycles, all-terrain vehicles, recreational off-highway vehicles, utility vehicles, and personal watercraft, from the prohibition of motor vehicle sales on Sundays. Dealers of motorcycles and powersports motor vehicle dealers would not be subject to criminal penalties for selling motorcycles and powersports motor vehicles on a Sunday.

This act also modifies the definitions of "all-terrain vehicle", "recreational off-highway vehicle", and "utility vehicle". For all-terrain vehicles, the requirements that the vehicle have handlebars for steering and the seat requirement have been removed. For recreational off-highway vehicles the allowable width has been changed from less than 64 inches to between 50 inches and 67 inches. For utility vehicles the allowable width has been changed from less than 63 inches to between 50 inches and 67 inches and allowable weight of the utility vehicle has been increased from 1850 pounds to 2000 pounds or less to match the recreational off-highway vehicle. This act also provides that purchasers of all-terrain vehicles classified as utility vehicles or recreational off-highway vehicles prior to August 28, 2014, can present a notarized bill of sale as evidence of lawful ownership for purposes of applying for title when a certificate of title has not previously been issued.

This act contains provisions substantially similar to SB 791 (2014) and SS/SCS/SB 707 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* HB 1779 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Schaaf

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Schaaf

SCS/HCS/HB 1779 - Under current law, physical or chemical restraints, isolation, or seclusion cannot be used on patients, residents or clients of a mental health facility or mental health program unless it is determined by the head of the facility or the attending licensed physician that it is necessary to protect the health and safety of the individual or others and that it provides the least restrictive environment. This act allows such orders to also be made by an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) in a collaborative practice arrangement with the attending licensed physician for certain patients in facilities or programs that only provide psychiatric care and in dedicated psychiatric units.

If the APRN orders the use of restraints, isolation or seclusion, it shall be reviewed in person by the attending licensed physician if the episode of restraint extends beyond 4 hours duration for a person under 18 years of age, or beyond 8 hours duration for a person 18 years of age or older, or for any total length of restraint lasting more than four hours duration in a 24 hour period in the case of a person under 18 years of age, or beyond eight hours duration in the case of a person over 18 years of age in a 24 hour period.

Depending on the circumstances under which an individual has been committed to the facility, security escort devices may be used when such individuals are transported outside a mental health facility based on the determination of the head of the facility or the attending licensed physician. This act allows such determinations to also be made by the attending advanced practice registered nurse in a collaborative practice arrangement with the attending licensed physician.

All orders made by the APRN under this act shall be reviewed in person by the attending licensed physician of the facility within 24 hours or the next regular working day of the order being issued, and such review shall be documented in the clinical record of the patient, resident, or client. The APRN shall also document the use of the restraint, isolation or seclusion.

Restraint or seclusion shall not be used in habilitation centers or community programs that serve persons with developmental disabilities that are operated or funded by the Division of Developmental Disabilities unless such procedure is part of an emergency intervention system approved by the Division and is identified in such person's individual support plan.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HB 1791 - This act allows the Governor to convey the Nevada Rehabilitation Center in Vernon County, the Bancroft Avenue Group Home in St. Louis, Creve Coeur Avenue Group Home in St. Louis County, Greenbough Drive Group Home in St. Louis County, the Western Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center in Buchanan County, a portion of Pullan Road in St. Francois County, Missouri State Highway Patrol Troop H in Buchanan County, the Sikeston Career Center in Scott County, the Hannibal Career Center in Marion County, the Sedalia Career Center in Pettis County, the St. Louis Central Career Center in St. Louis County, the Penney State Office Building in Greene County, property on Forest Avenue in Kansas City, the DMH Albany Regional Office in Gentry County, the St. Louis State Psychiatric Hospital in St. Louis, the National Guard Readiness Center in Springfield, and property in the City of St. Joseph.

In addition, this act allows the Governor to convey a road and utility easement over, on, and under the New Dawn State School in Scott County to the Sikeston R-6 School District.

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Romine

One of the conveyances of property in Greene County has an emergency clause.

This act is similar to SB 836 (2014).

MEGHAN LUECKE

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SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Schmitt

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 1831 - This act modifies provisions relating to child care.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-FUNDED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS (210.027)

This act modifies provisions relating to rules and requirements by the Department of Social Services for child-care providers who receive state or federal funds for providing fee assistance.

The new provisions establish increased child care provider training requirements as well as building and physical premises requirements. The Department is required to establish a publicly available website listing provider specific information about health and licensing requirements, inspections and history of violations and compliance actions taken. The Department is also required to provide information to establish a transparent system of quality indicators to provide parents with a way to differentiate between child care providers available in their community. A hotline shall also be established for parents to submit provider complaints. This act does not authorize the operation, establishment, maintenance, or mandating or offering of incentives to participate in a quality rating system. No state agency shall enforce the provisions of this section until October 1, 2015, or six months after the implementation of federal rules mandating such new requirements, whichever is later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 869 (2014); and substantially similar to SS/SCS/SB 720(2014); HCS/SCS/SB 873 (2014)and SS/HB 1184 (2014).

#### IN-HOME LICENSED CHILD CARE FACILITIES (Section 210.211)

Under this act, any in-home licensed child care facility that is organized as a corporation, association, firm, partnership, limited liability, or any other type of business entity in this state shall qualify for the exemption for related children for children who are related within the first degree by blood, marriage or adoption to the member of such corporation or other such business entity who is responsible for the daily operation of the child care facility, and who meets the requirements of the child care provider.

All in-home child care facilities under this act shall disclose the licensure status of the facility to the parents or guardians of children for which the facility provides care. A parent or guardian shall sign a written notice indicating he or she is aware of the licensure status of the facility. The facility shall keep a copy of this signed written notice on file. All child care facilities shall provide the parent or guardian enrolling a child in the facility with a written explanation of the disciplinary philosophy and policies of the child care facility.

This provision is identical to a provisions contained in HCS/SCS/SB 869 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Dixon

SPONSOR: Haahr

HANDLER: Dixon

HB 1835 - This act provides that Blind Pension recipients who have been deemed by an ophthalmologist, optometrist, or a physician skilled in the disease of the eye to have no usable vision shall be exempt from the five-year reexamination requirement.

This act is identical to SB 900 (2014).

ADRIANE CROUSE

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SPONSOR: Redmon

HANDLER: Libla

SS/SCS/HB 1865 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

#### ALLOCATION OF INTERSTATE INCOME FOR CORPORATE INCOME TAXES (Section 143.451)

Currently, in determining what portion of a corporation's income is taxable in Missouri, the business may use a method whereby the ratio of instate sales to total sales is multiplied by the net income. A method for determining whether sales of tangible property are to be considered instate is already established in current law. This amendment specifies a process for all other sales.

For sales of real property or rentals of tangible personal property, the portion of the property sold or rented that is located in this state will be considered an instate sale. For sales of service, the portion of the benefits delivered to purchasers in this state will be considered an instate sale.

For rentals or licenses of intangible property, the portion used in this state by the rentee or licensee will be considered an instate sale. Intangible property used for marketing will be considered used in this state if the good or service being marketed is purchased by a consumer in this state. Franchise fees or royalties for intangible property are considered used in this state if the franchise is located in this state.

For sales of intangible property, the portion of the sale used in this state will be considered an instate sale. If the sale is for the right to conduct business activity in a certain geographic area, the sale will be instate if the geographic area is in this state. If receipts for sales of intangible property are dependent on use or productivity, such sale shall be considered a lease or rental of intangible property. All sales of intangible property other than the right to conduct business in a specific area or sales with receipts contingent on productivity or use will be excluded from the sales factor when determining corporate income tax.

If it can not be determined or reasonably approximated that a sale occurs in this state, such sale shall be excluded from the sales factor for corporate income taxation.

This provision is similar to HB 2215 (2014). This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1296 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 584 (2014), CCS/SCS/SB 612 (2014), CCS/HCS/SB 662 (2014), CCS#2/HCS/SB 693 (2014), and HCS#2/SCS/SB 777 (2014).

#### SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION FOR FOOD PREPARATION (Section 144.055)

This act creates a state sales and use tax exemption for utilities used to process food or to research food preparation processes.

MIKE HAMMANN

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SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Kehoe

SCS/HB 1866 - This act designates the portion of U.S. Highway 54 from the intersection of Hammann Drive to a location one mile south of such intersection in Cole county as the "Billy Dean Robinett Memorial Highway".

This act designates the bridge on East Stadium Drive over Interstate 435 in Jackson County as the "Len Dawson Bridge".

This act designates the bridge on Missouri Route N over the Meramec River in Franklin county as the "Marc Perez Memorial Bridge".

This act designates the bridge on Missouri Highway 5 over Interstate 44 in Laclede county as the "James R. Ledbetter Memorial Bridge".

This act designates the bridge on U.S. Highway 160 over Lick Creek in Ozark county as the "Barney Douglas (The Citizen) Memorial Bridge".

This act designates U.S. Highway 54 from the Kansas/Missouri state line east to the Missouri/Illinois state line as the "Discover More on Route 54" Highway.

This act designates the portion of U.S. Highway 60 from the intersection of State Route O to the intersection of State Highway 5 in Wright county as the "Sp. Justin Blake Carter Memorial Highway for Life".

This act designates the portion of State Highway U from the intersection of Province Road to the intersection of State Highway 8 in Washington county as the "Thomas Wesley Benoist Memorial Highway".

This act designates the portion of State Highway U from the intersection of State Highway M to the intersection of Province Road in Washington county as the "SGM Patrick R. Hurley Memorial Highway".

This act designates the bridge on State Highway 185 crossing over Interstate 44 in Franklin County as the "James K. Schatz Memorial Bridge".

This act designates the portion of Interstate Highway 49 from the intersection of Highway 60 to the Newton-McDonald county line in Newton county as the "James B. Tatum Highway".

This act designates the portion of U.S. Highway 54 from the intersection of County Road 557 to the intersection of County Road 577 in Audrain county as the "Officer Orville Rosenstengel Memorial Highway".

This act designates the portion of Interstate Highway 55 from the intersection of Meramec Bottom Road to the intersection of Highway 141 in St. Louis county and Jefferson county as the "Police Officer Steven Jarvis Memorial Highway".

This act has provisions identical to SB 876 (2014), SB 725 (2014), SB 822 (2014), HB 1087 (2014), HB 1110(2014), HB 1141 (2014), HB 1222 (2014), HB 1337 (2014), HB 1338 (2014), HB 1543 (2014), HCS/HB 1644 (2014), HB 1673 (2014), HB 1802 (2014), and HB 1866 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1867 - This act modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety.

This act modifies the definitions of "emergency", "excavation", "notification center", "pipeline facility", "underground facility", and "underground facility owner". This act defines "locate status" and removes the definition of "preengineered project".

Currently, the State Highways and Transportation Commission is not required to be a notification center participant after December 31, 2014. This act repeals this provision and provides that all underground facility owners shall maintain participation in a notification center for the duration of owning such facility. The notification center shall be governed by a board of directors elected by the membership of the group. Further, owners of underground facilities were required to perform certain actions by a certain expired dates. This act repeals these provisions.

Currently, owners of underground facilities who have a written policy determining the location of its underground facilities to make available such policy to any notification center participant upon request. Further, if owners of underground safety facilities notify an excavator that the area of excavation cannot be determined from the description provided by the excavator through the notice required, the excavator shall provide clarification of the area of excavation by markings or by providing project plans. This act repeals these provisions.

If in the course of excavation of, the excavator discovers that the owner of the underground facility has incorrectly located such facility, this act requires that the excavator notify the underground facility owner rather than the notification center participant. The owner shall then respond to the incorrect locate notification within 2 hours by contacting the excavator or by correctly locating their underground facility.

When markings have been provided in response to a notice of intent to excavate, the excavator may commence or continue work. This act allows an excavator who is unable to begin excavation within 10 days to make a relocate request. Before commencing excavation, this act provides that the excavator shall determine best practices for confirming the location of facilities at the excavation site. In the event of any damage or disturbance of any underground facility in connection with excavation, the excavator shall notify the notification center, or in some cases contact 911. The excavator shall not conceal or attempt to conceal such damage or disturbance. No later than April 1, 2015, and each year thereafter, this act requires that each underground facility owner shall submit to a central repository a report of damages experienced by its facilities for the prior year.

For every owner of an underground facility to has received notice of intent to excavate shall inform the excavator within 2 days, unless the excavator agrees to extend the start date and time provided in the locate request provided that no excavation shall begin earlier than the scheduled excavation date. Each underground facility owner receiving internet notifications from the notification center shall, after December 31, 2014, use the locate status system provided by the center. Those that do not received internet notifications shall, no later than January 1, 2016, provide locate status to the notification center by an alternate method.

Currently, if the information is available to the owner of a pipeline facility or an underground electric or communications cable discloses that certain appurtenances are located near the area of excavation, the owner shall inform the excavator by meeting at the site. This act repeals this provision.

The owner of an underground facility shall make notice to the excavator that no facilities are located

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Kehoe

in the area of excavation by contacting the excavator. This act adds the they may make notice by the use of a locate status system. A record of the date and means of informing the excavator shall be kept for 5 years. If the owner notifies the excavator that the area of excavation cannot be determined by notice, the excavator shall provide clarification of the area of excavation by making the area or by meeting at the site with the representatives of the owner.

In response to a notice of intent to excavate received by a sewer system owner, the notice shall include a determination of whether sewer service connections exist in the area of excavation. If sewer system connections do exist in the area of excavation, this act provides that sewer system owners shall provide their best available information regarding the location of such connection by methods set forth in this act.

If new lateral sewer pipes or water service lines are installed and connected to an underground facility within the public right-of-way, the owner shall be required to place tracer wire or other utility location technology and an access point within a protective enclosure over such lines and cleanouts for gravity sewer laterals. For sewer laterals operating under pressure of vacuum, the facility owner shall not be required to place a cleanout. All protective enclosures and cleanouts shall be installed so that it is easily accessible. For sewer laterals operating under pressure or vacuum, tracer wire shall be placed in the enclosure. An underground facility owner shall not be liable to any party for damages or injuring resulting from an excavation if they comply with enclosure requirements.

The failure to give notice of proposed excavation or an owner's failure to mark facilities shall be a rebuttable presumption of negligence in the even that such failure causes injury, loss, or damage. This act requires the Attorney General to make public the aggregate number of certain enforcement actions.

This act repeals several sections relating to underground facilities.

This act repeals several sections relating to utility access to railroad right-of-way. These provisions are similar to SB 652 (2014).

This act will be effective January 1, 2015.

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Keaveny

HCS/HB 1882 - This act modifies various provisions of law relating to the Joint Committee on Public Retirement and the administrative requirements of public employee retirement plans.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RETIREMENT (21.557, 21.561, 21.562, 21.563, 105.702)

The act provides that if any state or local public employee retirement system does not cooperate or assist the Joint Committee on Public Retirement in the performance of its duties then the Committee may request staff of such retirement system to testify before the Committee regarding the failure to comply.

The act repeals provisions of law requiring a public employee retirement system to notify the Committee of periodic cost-of-living increases within seven days of the increase. The act states that public plans must notify the Committee when providing to participants any new payments of benefits and cost-of-living increases beyond the plan provisions of the prior plan year.

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Keaveny

Currently, the Committee submits a report of its activities to the General Assembly no later than January 15th of each year. The act states that the report shall be submitted to the General Assembly no later than the first annual quarterly meeting of the Committee.

All retirement plans are required to develop a procurement plan for the utilization of minority and women money managers, brokers, and investment counselors, and shall report their progress annually to the Committee and the Governor's Minority Advocacy Commission.

#### PUBLIC RETIREMENT BENEFIT CHANGES (105.660, 105.664, 105.665, 105.666, 105.684)

The act modifies the definition of "substantially purposed changed" by stating that closing or freezing a defined benefit plan is considered a substantial proposed change only for the purposes of certain sections of law.

An actuarial valuation performed in compliance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements must be forwarded to the Committee no later than sixty calendar days after the completion of such valuation.

Currently, before implementing a substantial proposed change in plan benefits a public plan must prepare a cost statement regarding such change which includes certain valuations. This act provides that the level normal cost of plan benefits, the contribution for unfunded accrued liabilities, and the total post change contribution rate, which are all currently included in the cost statement, shall be expressed in estimated annual dollars and as a percent of active employee payroll.

The cost statement shall include the plan's actuarial value of assets, market value of assets, actuarial accrued liability, and funded ratio, and a projection of at least ten years comparing the current plan provisions and the proposed change. The Missouri Local Government Employee's Retirement System is not required to include such projection and instead must include in the cost statement a prospective schedule of at least ten years containing current employer contributions, proposed employer contributions, and the resulting difference.

The act repeals the provision of law requiring the cost statement to include the increase in the total contribution amount required to adequately fund the proposed change in benefits.

Currently, boards members of public plans are required to complete at least two hours of continuing education programs a year. This act states that members must complete a total of six hours of continuing education programs a year. Routine presentations by outside plan service providers do not qualify as continuing education program for the purposes of fulfilling the requirement, and the governing body of the plan must maintain a record of each board member's education. A board member who knowingly does not meet the continuing education requirements may be removed from the board by a majority vote of the board members.

Current law provides that a public plan cannot adopt a benefit increase unless the plan's funded ratio is at least eighty percent and will not be less than seventy-five percent after the implementation of the benefit increase. This act specifies that a plan only has to be eighty percent funded for the purposes of a benefit increase if the increase would, in the aggregate with any other proposed plan provisions, increase the plan's accrued liability. Methods and assumptions used in valuing such proposed change may be modified if the nature is such that alternative assumptions are clearly warranted.

**\*\*\* HB 1882 \*\*\* (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Keaveny

This act is substantially similar to provisions contained in SCS/HCS/HB 1044 (2014).

JESSICA BAKER

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**\*\*\* HB 1968 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Wasson

SCS/HB 1968 - This act modifies the examination period for health maintenance organizations from at a minimum every three years to at a minimum of every five years under Section 354.465. This act also adds definitions for a health organization, a domestic health organization, and a foreign health organization under Section 375.1250. This act adds health organizations to the entities subject to risk-based capital ("RBC") examination, analysis, and regulation found in Sections 375.1250 to 375.1275. This act creates an RBC analysis formula for health organizations to include: 1) asset risk; 2) credit risk; 3) underwriting risk; and 4) other business and RBC instruction risks. This act also requires foreign health organizations to comply with the same regulatory requirements foreign insurers are currently subject to under Section 375.1270.

This act adds a confidentiality provision for the director of the Department of Insurance ("director") relating to confidential and privileged documents filed as part of an RBC analysis. The director may share these documents with other listed regulatory bodies, and the documents would maintain their confidential and privileged status. This act also gives the director discretion to exempt certain health organizations from RBC examination requirements if they meet certain conditions. This act provides for special regulatory response from the director with respect to RBC reports filed by health organizations for 2014.

This act is substantially similar to SB 874 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* HB 1999 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Cunningham

HCS/HB 1999 - Currently lienholders must mail or deliver a certificate or other document to the owner of a motor vehicle or trailer when the lien has been satisfied. This act allows the director of revenue to establish rules and regulations to allow lienholders who have filed a lien electronically to release the lien by electronic means.

This act is similar to SB 954 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* HB 2001 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

HCS/HB 2001 - Public Debt

	Governor	House
.		
GR	\$ 64,790,980	\$ 64,790,980
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	3,040,998	3,040,998
.	<hr/>	<hr/>

\*\*\* HB 2001 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

TOTAL \$ 67,831,978 \$ 67,731,978

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 64,790,980	\$ 64,790,980
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	3,040,998	3,040,998
.		
TOTAL	\$ 67,831,978	67,831,978

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2002 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$3,349,374,229	\$3,138,925,338
FEDERAL	1,086,959,862	1,086,621,024
OTHER	1,452,368,585	1,630,413,235
.		
TOTAL	\$5,888,702,676	\$5,855,959,597

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$3,133,032,243	\$3,147,405,409
FEDERAL	1,086,371,024	1,086,371,024
OTHER	1,630,605,938	1,630,605,938
.		
TOTAL	\$5,850,009,205	\$5,864,382,371

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2003 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2003 - Higher Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 979,480,039	\$ 930,316,046
FEDERAL	6,069,584	5,783,795
OTHER	337,165,395	344,649,064
.		
TOTAL	\$1,322,715,018	\$1,280,748,905

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 966,829,319	\$ 948,104,319

\*\*\* HB 2003 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

FEDERAL	5,783,795	5,783,795
OTHER	337,425,964	337,425,964
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,310,089,078</u>	<u>\$1,291,314,078</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2004 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2004 - Revenue & Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 89,991,180	\$ 89,705,727
FEDERAL	4,136,395	4,104,865
OTHER	415,775,726	417,593,431
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 509,903,301</u>	<u>\$ 511,404,023</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 86,430,448	\$ 88,741,937
FEDERAL	4,104,865	4,104,865
OTHER	417,570,940	417,570,940
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 508,106,253</u>	<u>\$ 510,417,742</u>

.	TRANSPORTATION	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 15,544,129	\$ 15,944,129
FEDERAL	138,480,550	138,471,517
OTHER	2,021,614,102	2,018,154,733
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,175,638,731</u>	<u>\$2,173,570,379</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 17,594,129	\$ 17,594,129
FEDERAL	138,471,571	138,471,517
OTHER	2,018,154,733	2,018,154,733
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,174,220,379</u>	<u>\$2,174,220,379</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

\*\*\* HB 2005 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 187,377,661	\$ 157,855,093
FEDERAL	82,093,713	81,955,790
OTHER	46,268,211	46,135,398
.		
TOTAL	\$ 315,739,585	\$ 285,946,281

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 184,642,442	\$ 176,279,939
FEDERAL	82,168,124	82,168,124
OTHER	244,135,398	244,085,398
.		
TOTAL	\$ 510,945,964	\$ 502,533,461

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 586,913,702	\$552,813,207
FEDERAL	214,381,146	209,211,999
OTHER	188,865,416	181,640,711
.		
TOTAL	\$ 990,160,264	\$943,665,917

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 560,754,294	\$558,775,107
FEDERAL	202,176,516	202,176,516
OTHER	177,834,099	177,834,099
.		
TOTAL	\$ 940,764,909	\$938,785,722

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

AGRICULTURE

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 17,737,497	\$ 18,202,867

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

FEDERAL	4,132,615	4,119,200
OTHER	22,914,640	22,808,719
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 44,784,752</u>	<u>\$ 45,130,786</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 19,698,802	\$ 19,702,867
FEDERAL	4,119,200	4,119,200
OTHER	22,808,719	22,808,719
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 46,626,721</u>	<u>\$ 46,630,786</u>

NATURAL RESOURCES

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 10,480,341	\$ 10,167,376
FEDERAL	50,479,592	50,321,492
OTHER	288,976,408	505,134,929
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$349,936,341</u>	<u>\$565,623,797</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 10,133,265	\$ 10,166,999
FEDERAL	50,321,492	50,321,492
OTHER	498,239,949	\$498,170,316
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$558,694,706</u>	<u>\$558,658,807</u>

CONSERVATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	148,773,118	148,119,522
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$148,773,118</u>	<u>\$148,119,522</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	148,119,552	148,119,522
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$148,119,522</u>	<u>\$148,119,522</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2007 - Economic Development, Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 82,288,261	\$109,804,839
FEDERAL	219,015,652	215,981,003
OTHER	66,577,094	66,347,844
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$367,881,007</u>	<u>\$392,133,686</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 91,587,521	\$ 92,293,983
FEDERAL	216,039,568	215,981,003
OTHER	66,908,344	66,479,076
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$374,535,433</u>	<u>\$374,754,062</u>

. INSURANCE		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	1,784,980	1,780,723
OTHER	39,354,421	39,083,643
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 41,139,401</u>	<u>\$ 40,864,366</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	1,780,723	1,780,723
OTHER	39,025,593	39,025,593
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 40,806,316</u>	<u>\$ 40,806,316</u>

. LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,375,922	\$ 2,363,738
FEDERAL	56,503,466	56,269,319
OTHER	123,980,482	123,875,214
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$182,859,870</u>	<u>\$182,508,271</u>



\*\*\* HB 2009 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

TOTAL	\$718,802,419	\$725,156,473
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

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\*\*\* HB 2010 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2010 - Mental Health & Health

.	MENTAL HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 709,079,224	\$ 732,519,016
FEDERAL	1,099,920,139	1,028,548,600
OTHER	59,617,096	59,438,122
.		
TOTAL	\$1,868,616,459	\$1,820,505,738

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 726,986,777	\$ 733,027,436
FEDERAL	1,021,868,316	1,028,548,600
OTHER	59,438,122	59,438,122
.		
TOTAL	\$1,808,293,215	\$1,821,014,158

.	HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 294,919,872	\$ 294,262,805
FEDERAL	897,835,498	886,143,488
OTHER	19,088,235	19,041,552
.		
TOTAL	\$1,211,843,605	\$1,199,447,845

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 293,059,689	\$ 293,511,799
FEDERAL	885,535,107	886,133,488
OTHER	19,541,552	19,541,552
.		
TOTAL	\$1,198,136,348	\$1,199,186,839
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

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\*\*\* HB 2011 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2011 - Social Services



SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

TOTAL \$ 207,421,542 \$ 199,824,701

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 182,366,406	\$ 182,366,406
FEDERAL	10,624,985	10,624,985
OTHER	14,368,791	14,368,791
.		
TOTAL	\$ 207,360,182	\$ 207,360,182

PUBLIC DEFENDER

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 36,528,862	\$ 36,267,671
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,983,787	2,982,583
.		
TOTAL	\$ 39,637,649	\$ 39,375,254

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 39,739,909	\$ 39,739,739
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,982,583	2,982,583
.		
TOTAL	\$ 42,847,492	\$ 42,847,492

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 33,511,957	\$ 35,225,985
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	294,327	293,540
.		
TOTAL	\$ 33,806,284	\$ 32,519,525

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 35,225,985	\$ 35,225,985
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	\$ 293,540	293,540
.		
TOTAL	\$ 35,519,525	\$ 35,519,525

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

\*\*\* HB 2013 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2013 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 70,881,807	\$ 70,661,090
FEDERAL	18,625,440	18,606,615
OTHER	13,513,098	13,502,006
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$103,020,345</u>	<u>\$102,769,711</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 76,683,090	\$ 76,683,090
FEDERAL	18,606,615	18,606,615
OTHER	13,502,006	13,502,006
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$108,791,711</u>	<u>\$108,791,711</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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\*\*\* HB 2014 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HB 2014 - Supplemental Appropriations - Various Departments

.	Governor	House
GR	\$201,680,990	\$168,573,896
FEDERAL	78,402,240	80,858,320
OTHER	74,094,667	94,406,859
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$354,177,877</u>	<u>\$343,839,075</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$165,446,625	\$165,944,195
FEDERAL	80,858,320	80,858,320
OTHER	80,675,145	80,675,145
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$326,980,090</u>	<u>\$327,477,660</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

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\*\*\* HB 2021 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 2021 - Capital improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$	\$ 25,725,000

\*\*\* HB 2021 \*\*\* (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

FEDERAL		0
OTHER		190,844,046
.		
TOTAL	\$	0
		\$216,569,046

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 47,100,000	\$ 47,100,000
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	173,422,046	173,422,046
.		
TOTAL	\$220,552,046	\$220,522,046
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

\*\*\* HB 2029 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Nieves

HB 2029 - Currently, there is a sales and use tax exemption for replacement parts and equipment used on aircraft. This exemption is set to expire January 1, 2015. This act extends the exemption indefinitely.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 777 (2014).

MIKE HAMMANN

\*\*\* HB 2040 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Lynch

HANDLER: Brown

HCS/HB 2040 - This act allows a qualified first responder to obtain and administer naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. Any licensed drug distributor or pharmacy in Missouri may sell naloxone to qualified first responder agencies to allow the agency to stock naloxone for the administration of the drug to persons suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate overdose in order to revive the person. The act defines "qualified first responder" and "qualified first responder agencies".

ADRIANE CROUSE

\*\*\* HB 2077 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

HB 2077 - This act requires general revenues collected in excess of \$16.834 billion for the period of July 1, 2013, to June 30, 2015, be deposit into the newly created Surplus Revenue Fund. The maximum amount to be deposited into the fund is \$215 million. Once such amount is deposited into the fund, the excess revenues will once again be deposited into the general revenue fund.

MIKE HAMMANN

\*\*\* HB 2141 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Diehl

HANDLER: Kehoe

SCS/HCS/HB 2141 - This act defines measurement standards and tax rates for compressed and liquefied natural gas as a motor fuel. This act also removes compressed and liquefied natural gas from

SPONSOR: Diehl

HANDLER: Kehoe

the alternative fuel decal and tax system unless an owner or operator of the natural gas fueled motor vehicles operates a natural gas fueling station as of December 31, 2015, exclusively for the use of fueling those vehicles and the owner or operator opts to continue apply for and use the alternative fuel decals. Any owner or operator that sells at retail natural gas motor fuel from their natural gas fueling station or declines to renew alternative fuel decals for their vehicles shall no longer be eligible to participate in the alternative fuel decal system. Any fuel that an owner or operator of a natural gas fueled motor vehicle purchases at any location other than their own shall be subject to the per gallon tax rates for compressed and liquefied natural gas for that purchase. This act also adds compressed natural gas meters, liquefied natural gas meters, electrical charging stations, and hydrogen fuel meters to the list of meters requiring registration, inspection and calibration.

This act modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Propane Safety Act. This act changes the name of the Missouri Propane Gas Commission to the Missouri Propane Safety Commission, removes the definition of "director," and defines "autogas". Further, this act modifies the composition of the Commission by removing the member representing the Department of Natural Resources and replacing them with the Missouri State Fire Marshal or his or her designee.

Currently, no city, town, village, fire district, or other political subdivision shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or regulation in conflict with the Missouri Propane Safety Act. This act adds counties to the list of entities that shall not adopt or enforce any conflicting ordinance or regulation.

This act also expands permissible airport planning projects that may be paid for with aviation trust fund moneys to include airport business plans and strategic plans. This act also lowers the threshold of deposits necessary to spend money for the study or promotion of expanded domestic, international, or intrastate commercial service, the promotion of aviation in the state, or assisting airport sponsors participating in a federally funded air service program supporting intrastate scheduled commercial service from \$6 million dollars to \$4.5 million. This lowered threshold is restricted by permitting no more than \$2 million to be spent for the above purposes and at least \$4 million must be used for other purposes allowable under the law.

The provisions of this act become effective on January 1, 2016.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 970 (2014), contains provisions substantially similar to SB 920 (2014), and contains provisions identical to HB 1897 (2014) and SB 818 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Kehoe

HB 2163 - This act changes the laws regarding motor vehicle height and weight limits for the commercial zones in the city of Columbia. The act creates a 15-foot height limitation and a 22,400 pound weight limitation for any motor vehicle within the commercial zone of Columbia. The commercial zone extends from the city limits along U.S. Highway 63 for 8 miles, and extends east from the city limits along State Route WW to the intersection of State Route J and continues south on State Route J for four miles.

MICHELA BIRK

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HCS/HB 2238 - This act allows the Department of Health and Senior Services to issue a hemp extract registration card to a Missouri resident who is 18 years of age or older, or a parent or legal guardian of a minor, who has intractable epilepsy as determined by a neurologist.

This act gives the department rulemaking authority to implement the provisions of the act, regulate the distribution of hemp extract, and allow clinical trials involving hemp extract.

The department must establish fees that are no greater than the amount necessary to cover the costs the department incurs.

The registration cards issued under this section are valid for one year.

This act requires the registrant's neurologist keep certain records and transmit the records to the department. The department must maintain a database of the records, and may share the records with a higher education institution for the purpose of studying hemp extract.

This act defines the term "hemp extract" as an extract from a cannabis plant or a mixture or preparation containing cannabis plant material that is composed of no more than three tenths percent THC by weight and five percent cannabidiol by weight that contains no other psychoactive substance.

This act provides that a registrant who possesses or uses hemp extract is not subject to the state's controlled substances laws for possession or use of the hemp extract if the possession or use is only for the purpose of treating intractable epilepsy, was originally obtained from a sealed container with a label indicating the hemp extract's place of origin and a number that corresponds with a certificate of analysis, and a certificate of analysis that contains certain information.

A registrant may possess up to 20 ounces of hemp extract, and may apply for a waiver to possess more than 20 ounces.

This act requires the Department of Agriculture to license up to two nonprofit entities to produce and distribute hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy. The act provides auditing and inspection provisions for the licensees. Each licensee can have up to three cannabidiol oil care centers in which the licensee is authorized to distribute processed hemp extract to registrants.

The Department of Agriculture must promulgate regulations regarding the manufacture, storage, and transportation of hemp extract and for application requirements for licensing, security requirements, hemp monitoring systems, and other procedures for internal control.

The department must also adopt rules requiring any hemp extract received from a legal source be submitted to a testing facility to ensure the extract complies with the requirements of this act and to ensure it does not contain any pesticides. Any hemp extract not submitted for testing or which is found not to comply with the requirements must not be distributed or used and must be submitted to the department for destruction.

Under this act, all hemp waste from the production of hemp extract must either be destroyed, recycled by the licensee at the hemp cultivation and production facility, or donated to the Department of Agriculture, or an institution of higher education for research purposes, and may not be used for commercial purposes.

In addition to any other penalty, the director may revoke or refuse to issue or renew a cultivation and

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Schmitt

production facility license and may impose a civil penalty for a violation of the provisions of this act.

This act contains an emergency clause.

MEGHAN LUECKE

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\*\*\* HJR 48 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Wallingford

HJR 48 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, requires the State Lottery Commission to develop and sell a Veterans Lottery Ticket by July 1, 2015. The net proceeds from the sale of this new lottery ticket are to be deposited into the Veterans' Commission Capital Improvements Trust Fund.

This act is identical to SJR 49 (2014) and HJR 8 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

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\*\*\* HJR 68 \*\*\*

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Kehoe

SS/HJR 68 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the Missouri voters, would raise the state sales and use tax by three-quarters of one percent for a period of ten years, at which point the tax will expire unless renewed by the voters. The temporary sales and use tax measure must be resubmitted to the voters every 10 years until such measure is defeated, in which case the tax will expire at the end of the year following the election. The proceeds from the additional sales and use tax are to be used for transportation purposes.

The proceeds of the tax will be distributed between three different funds established by the act. Five percent shall be deposited into the County Aid Transportation Fund, five percent shall be deposited into the Municipal Aid Transportation Fund, and ninety percent shall be deposited into the Transportation Safety and Job Creation Fund. Funds deposited in the County Aid Transportation Fund shall be distributed to the various Missouri counties to be used for local highways and bridges, state highway system purposes, or for county transportation system purposes. Funds deposited in the Municipal Aid Transportation Fund shall be distributed to the various Missouri cities, towns and villages to be used for local roads and streets, state highway system purposes and uses, or for city transportation system purposes. Funds deposited in the Transportation Safety and Job Creation Fund to be used for state highway system purposes or for state transportation system purposes and uses. Any moneys deposited in these three funds or interest earned on those deposits are prohibited from being counted as general revenue or being transferred to any other funds.

While the temporary tax is in force, the General Assembly, counties, and municipalities are prohibited from changing the motor fuel tax rate from the rate authorized by law on January 1, 2014, and the Highways and Transportation Commission, counties, and municipalities shall not authorize, own, or operate a toll highway or toll bridge on a highway or bridge while the sales and use tax is in effect.

The act also requires that the Highways and Transportation Commission prepare and approve a list of projects, programs, and facilities to be funded with proceeds from the Transportation Safety and Job Creation Fund prior to the effective date of this act and submit a status report as to the list items annually thereafter to the Governor, General Assembly, and Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight.

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Kehoe

This act is substantially similar to SJR 48 (2014).

MICHELA BIRK

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**\*\*\* HJR 72 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Richardson

HANDLER: Silvey

HJR 72 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, modifies the Governor's budgetary authority. The Governor is prohibited from including in his estimate of available revenues moneys from proposed legislation or moneys from provisions of law set to expire during the ensuing appropriation period. Estimates of unspent fund balances may be included in estimated revenue available for subsequent fiscal years.

The Governor is prohibited from withholding expenditures for payments on public debt. The Governor must notify the General Assembly if the rate of expenditure for an appropriation, or any portion of an appropriation, is not in equal quarterly allotments. The General Assembly may reconsider any non-equal allotment in the same manner as an override of vetoed legislation. Such reconsideration may occur during regular session, special session, or veto session. If the General Assembly successfully reconsiders the rate of expenditure, the rate shall be in equal quarterly allotments.

MIKE HAMMANN

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**\*\*\* HJR 90 \*\*\***

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Kraus

SS/SCS/HCS/HJR 90 - This act authorizes early voting in general elections for voters who have registered to vote on or before the 4th Wednesday prior to the election during a period of the 6 business days prior to and including the last Wednesday prior to the election excluding Saturdays and Sundays. Mail-in no-excuse absentee voting shall be allowed during the same period and ballots for such a purpose may be requested. In-person early voting shall take place at the local election authority during regular business hours and requires at least one election judge from each political party to serve at the site.

The act bars election authorities from disclosing information about voters with respect to early voting unless authorized.

Local election authorities are not required to incur expenses relating to early voting unless a state appropriation is made.

CHRIS HOGERTY

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**Abortion**

- HB 1132 - Modifies provisions relating to certain benevolent tax credits  
HB 1307 - Amends the current waiting period for having an abortion from 24 hours to 72 hours
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**Administration, Office of**

- SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program  
HB 1359 - Authorizes the Missouri State Capitol Commission and the Office of Administration to enter into contracts for events held at the State Capitol and the Missouri State Penitentiary historic site
- 

**Administrative Law**

- SB 504 - Requires state agencies to post proposed rules, summaries, and fiscal notes on their websites  
HB 1201 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations  
HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- 

**Administrative Rules**

- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- 

**Agriculture and Animals**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 727 - Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits  
HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups
- 

**Agriculture Dept.**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program  
HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
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**Aircraft and Airports**

- SB 818 - Expands allowable uses for aviation trust fund moneys and modifies requirements for specified limited uses  
HB 2029 - Extends a sales tax exemption for replacement parts to aircraft
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**Alcohol**

- HB 1304 - Modifies provisions relating to homebrewers and packaging requirements for malt liquor
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**Appropriations**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups

**Appropriations (cont'd)**

- HB 2001 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
- HB 2001 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
- HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education
- HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
- HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Public Safety
- HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Conservation
- HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses and distributions of the departments of Economic Development; Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration; and Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety
- HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections
- HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, Board of Public Buildings, and Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
- HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, Office of the State Public Defender, and General Assembly
- HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services
- HB 2014 - Appropriates money for supplemental purposes
- HB 2021 - Appropriates money for purposes for the several departments and offices of state government for planning and capital improvements
- HJR 72 - Proposes a constitutional amendment prohibiting the Governor from reducing any payment of public debt and requiring notification to the General Assembly when he or she makes specified payment changes of appropriations

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**Architects**

- SB 809 - Modifies provisions of law regarding licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects

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**Arts and Humanities**

- SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1237 - Extends allocation of tax revenues from the nonresident entertainers and athletes until December 31, 2020

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**Attorney General, State**

- SB 706 - Prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement
- HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records

**Attorney General, State (cont'd)**

- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Attorneys**

- SB 606 - Repeals a statute that requires certain persons to be licensed as an insurance agent
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Auditor, State**

- HB 1261 - Changes the laws regarding audits for transportation development districts
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**Banks and Financial Institutions**

- SB 794 - Allows certain financial institutions to transfer fiduciary obligations and modifies the law relating to insurance producers and holding companies
- SB 866 - Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans
- HB 1270 - Modifies provisions relating to credit card processing services
- HB 1376 - Modifies portions of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to secured transactions
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**Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils**

- SB 492 - Modifies provisions relating to the authorization for funding and administrative processes in higher education
- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 575 - Modifies and repeals a number of existing, expired or obsolete committees as well as creating the new Joint Committee on Judiciary and Justice
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources
- SB 690 - Specifies that a Greene County emergency telephone service board is not a political subdivision unless the county commissioners adopt an order reclassifying the board as such
- SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program
- SB 719 - Modifies the laws relating to school purchases
- SB 734 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- SB 782 - Allows an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence to obtain teacher certification in elementary education
- SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- SB 809 - Modifies provisions of law regarding licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects

**Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils (cont'd)**

- SB 907 - Allows the Carthage School District to transfer unrestricted funds from the incidental to the capital projects funds in the 2014-2015 school year to complete student safety-related projects
- SB 907 - Allows the Carthage School District to transfer unrestricted funds from the incidental to the capital projects funds in the 2014-2015 school year to complete student safety-related projects
- HB 1206 - Removes the expiration date on the authority of certain public higher education institutions to transfer real property, except in fee simple, without General Assembly authorization
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces
- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- HB 1359 - Authorizes the Missouri State Capitol Commission and the Office of Administration to enter into contracts for events held at the State Capitol and the Missouri State Penitentiary historic site
- HB 1389 - Grants the Coordinating Board for Higher Education responsibility to enter into agreements for interstate reciprocity regarding the delivery of postsecondary distance education
- HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
- HB 1631 - Requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants
- HB 1651 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- HB 1692 - Modifies provisions relating to public water supply districts and allows certain districts to establish a lateral sewer service line repair program
- HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles
- HB 1882 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the Joint Committee on Public Retirement and the administrative requirements of public employee retirement plans
- HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel

**Boats and Watercraft**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 785 - Expands one time temporary boating safety identification card opportunity to include Missouri residents
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law

**Bonds - General Obligation and Revenue**

- SB 673 - Modifies the duration of unemployment compensation the method to pay federal advances, and raises the fund trigger causing contribution rate reductions
- SB 723 - Raises the cap on the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the Board of Public Buildings

**Bonds - Surety**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

**Business and Commerce**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
  - SB 509 - Modifies provisions relating to income taxes
  - SB 635 - Prohibits issuance of certain incentives to business relocating from certain counties in Kansas if Kansas enacts a similar prohibition
  - SB 662 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 694 - Modifies the law relating to payday loans
  - SB 719 - Modifies the laws relating to school purchases
  - SB 812 - Requires the Department of Economic Development to open an office in Israel
  - SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products
  - HB 1270 - Modifies provisions relating to credit card processing services
  - HB 1296 - Modifies provision relating to corporate income tax and sales tax
  - HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
  - HB 1411 - Requires an annual in-person parental consent for a minor younger than 17 to use a tanning device in a tanning facility
  - HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups
  - HB 1665 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of justice, including the publishing of criminal record information
  - HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles
  - HB 1831 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
- 

**Capital Improvements**

- SB 723 - Raises the cap on the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the Board of Public Buildings
  - HB 1504 - Exempts certain taxes from deposit into the special allocation fund under tax increment financing
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**Cemeteries**

- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Charities**

- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - HB 1132 - Modifies provisions relating to certain benevolent tax credits
  - HB 1523 - Specifies that certain terms used in a gift instrument create an endowment fund of permanent duration
  - HB 1710 - Creates an income tax return check-off program to provide funds for the Missouri National Guard Foundation
- 

**Children and Minors**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 530 - Allows for alcohol or drug use or related convictions to be considered in determining parental fitness in termination of parental rights proceedings
- SB 532 - Modifies provisions relating to educational and medical consent provided by relative caregivers
- SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products
- SB 869 - Modifies provisions relating to children
- HB 1092 - Modifies provisions relating to foster children and child abuse and neglect investigations
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice

**Children and Minors (cont'd)**

- HB 1411 - Requires an annual in-person parental consent for a minor younger than 17 to use a tanning device in a tanning facility
- HB 1411 - Requires an annual in-person parental consent for a minor younger than 17 to use a tanning device in a tanning facility
- HB 1831 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
- HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
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**Circuit Clerk**

- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
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**Cities, Towns and Villages**

- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles
- SB 731 - Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions
- HB 1238 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding court costs
- HB 1454 - Modifies the application timeline for substantial modification of a wireless support structure from 90 to 120 days
- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- HB 1602 - Authorizes the conveyance of property owned by the State of Missouri to the City of Farmington
- HB 1791 - Allows the Governor to convey certain state properties
- HB 2163 - Changes the laws regarding motor vehicle height and weight limits in certain city commercial zones
- 

**Civil Procedure**

- SB 500 - Modifies provisions of law relating to qualified spousal trusts, and no-contest clauses and mediation provisions in wills and trusts
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to property
- SB 890 - Creates a rule for determining proper venue in cases alleging a tort in which the plaintiff was first injured in connection with any railroad operations outside the state of Missouri
- HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1238 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding court costs
- HB 1410 - Modifies provisions relating to landlord tenant actions and changes the expiration date on the requirement that builders must offer to install fire sprinklers
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**Commercial Code**

- HB 1376 - Modifies portions of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to secured transactions

**Commercial Code (cont'd)**

- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
- 

**Constitutional Amendments**

- SJR 27 - Provides that the people shall be secure in their electronic communications and data
- SJR 36 - Modifies constitutional provisions regarding the right to keep and bear arms
- HJR 48 - Requires the development of a Veterans Lottery Ticket with proceeds going to the Veterans' Commission Capital Improvements Trust Fund
- HJR 68 - Imposes a temporary three-quarters of one cent sales and use tax for transportation purposes
- 

**Consumer Protection**

- SB 610 - Extends consumer protections against predatory business practices by contractors to owners of commercial properties
- SB 694 - Modifies the law relating to payday loans
- SB 706 - Prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement
- HB 1270 - Modifies provisions relating to credit card processing services
- HB 1665 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of justice, including the publishing of criminal record information
- 

**Contracts and Contractors**

- SB 529 - Modifies the Missouri Public Prompt Payment Act and the law relating to public works projects
- SB 610 - Extends consumer protections against predatory business practices by contractors to owners of commercial properties
- SB 884 - Establishes contractual provisions for entities engaged in the provision of dental services
- HB 1225 - Modifies provisions relating to self-service storage facilities
- HB 1270 - Modifies provisions relating to credit card processing services
- HB 1594 - Allows for volunteer labor on public works projects
- 

**Corporations**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 662 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1296 - Modifies provision relating to corporate income tax and sales tax
- HB 1831 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
- HB 1865 - Creates a state sales and use tax exemption for food preparation and specifies a method of allocating interstate income for corporate income taxes
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**Corrections Dept.**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors
- HB 1090 - Allows any Department of Corrections employee who has accrued overtime hours to use those hours as compensatory leave time

**Corrections Dept. (cont'd)**

- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice  
HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice  
HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- 

**Cosmetology**

- SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- 

**Counties**

- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales  
SB 690 - Specifies that a Greene County emergency telephone service board is not a political subdivision unless the county commissioners adopt an order reclassifying the board as such  
SB 731 - Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions  
SB 767 - Allows the creation of a voluntary registry of persons with health-related ailments to assist individuals in case of a disaster or emergency  
SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance  
HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice  
HB 1320 - Modifies provisions relating to breast-feeding  
HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions  
HB 1791 - Allows the Governor to convey certain state properties
- 

**County Government**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales  
SB 690 - Specifies that a Greene County emergency telephone service board is not a political subdivision unless the county commissioners adopt an order reclassifying the board as such  
SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance  
HB 1238 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding court costs
- 

**County Officials**

- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales  
SB 745 - Modifies the provisions regarding sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, weapons, and concealed carry permits  
HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice  
HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- 

**Courts**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law  
SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure  
SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention  
SB 649 - Modifies provisions relating to right-of-way of political subdivisions  
SB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to wireless communications infrastructure deployment

**Courts (cont'd)**

- SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles
- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to property
- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- SB 706 - Prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement
- SB 731 - Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions
- SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance
- HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records
- HB 1201 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1238 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding court costs
- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- HB 1320 - Modifies provisions relating to breast-feeding
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

**Courts, Juvenile**

- SB 530 - Allows for alcohol or drug use or related convictions to be considered in determining parental fitness in termination of parental rights proceedings

**Credit and Bankruptcy**

- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- SB 694 - Modifies the law relating to payday loans

**Credit Unions**

- SB 866 - Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans

**Crimes and Punishment**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 680 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance
- SB 735 - Establishes Duty to inform campground guests of campground policies and establishes causes for which a campground owner can remove a person from a campground and a penalty for failure to leave
- SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law

**Crimes and Punishment (cont'd)**

- HB 1372 - Modifies the offense of unlawful funeral protests
- HB 1372 - Modifies the offense of unlawful funeral protests
- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
- HB 1665 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of justice, including the publishing of criminal record information
- HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles
- HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles
- HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Criminal Procedure**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to property
- SJR 27 - Provides that the people shall be secure in their electronic communications and data
- HB 1238 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding court costs
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- 

**Dentists**

- SB 884 - Establishes contractual provisions for entities engaged in the provision of dental services
- 

**Disabilities**

- HB 1064 - Removes references to the phrases "mentally retarded" and "mental retardation" from statute and replaces them with "intellectually disabled" and "intellectual disability"
- HB 1125 - Allows representatives of military candidates and candidates with disabilities to draw numbers to establish ballot order
- HB 1614 - Modifies procedures used in the administration of "Bryce's Law" and adds dyslexia as a qualifying need
- HB 1835 - Changes the vision examination requirements for Blind Pension recipients
- 

**Domestic Relations**

- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Drugs and Controlled Substances**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 727 - Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law

**Drugs and Controlled Substances (cont'd)**

- HB 2040 - Allows first responders to administer naloxone to patients suspected of a narcotic or opiate overdose
- HB 2040 - Allows first responders to administer naloxone to patients suspected of a narcotic or opiate overdose
- HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Easements and Conveyances**

- HB 1206 - Removes the expiration date on the authority of certain public higher education institutions to transfer real property, except in fee simple, without General Assembly authorization
- HB 1791 - Allows the Governor to convey certain state properties
- 

**Economic Development**

- SB 635 - Prohibits issuance of certain incentives to business relocating from certain counties in Kansas if Kansas enacts a similar prohibition
- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
- SB 812 - Requires the Department of Economic Development to open an office in Israel
- HB 1459 - Authorizes the Innovation Campus Tax Credit
- HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups
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**Economic Development Dept.**

- SB 635 - Prohibits issuance of certain incentives to business relocating from certain counties in Kansas if Kansas enacts a similar prohibition
- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
- SB 812 - Requires the Department of Economic Development to open an office in Israel
- HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups
- 

**Education, Elementary and Secondary**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 523 - Prohibits school districts from requiring a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology to transmit certain information
- SB 532 - Modifies provisions relating to educational and medical consent provided by relative caregivers
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program
- SB 719 - Modifies the laws relating to school purchases
- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
- SB 782 - Allows an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence to obtain teacher certification in elementary education
- SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products
- SB 907 - Allows the Carthage School District to transfer unrestricted funds from the incidental to the capital projects funds in the 2014-2015 school year to complete student safety-related projects

**Education, Elementary and Secondary (cont'd)**

- HB 1189 - Requires DESE to develop a high school graduation policy that allows agriculture or career and technical education courses to satisfy certain subject-specific graduation requirements
- HB 1189 - Requires DESE to develop a high school graduation policy that allows agriculture or career and technical education courses to satisfy certain subject-specific graduation requirements
- HB 1303 - Creates the Missouri Student Religious Liberties Act
- HB 1459 - Authorizes the Innovation Campus Tax Credit
- HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
- HB 1614 - Modifies procedures used in the administration of "Bryce's Law" and adds dyslexia as a qualifying need
- HB 1689 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

**Education, Higher**

- SB 492 - Modifies provisions relating to the authorization for funding and administrative processes in higher education
- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program
- SB 723 - Raises the cap on the amount of revenue bonds that may be issued by the Board of Public Buildings
- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
- HB 1206 - Removes the expiration date on the authority of certain public higher education institutions to transfer real property, except in fee simple, without General Assembly authorization
- HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1389 - Grants the Coordinating Board for Higher Education responsibility to enter into agreements for interstate reciprocity regarding the delivery of postsecondary distance education
- HB 1459 - Authorizes the Innovation Campus Tax Credit
- HB 1523 - Specifies that certain terms used in a gift instrument create an endowment fund of permanent duration
- HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles

**Elderly**

- SB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- SB 716 - Modifies provisions relating to public health
- SB 754 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Elections**

- SB 593 - Modifies provisions relating to nonpartisan elections
- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- SB 892 - Changes the presidential primary election date from February to March
- HB 1125 - Allows representatives of military candidates and candidates with disabilities to draw numbers to establish ballot order
- HB 1136 - Modifies numerous provisions relating to elections
- HJR 90 - Establishes advance voting

**Elementary and Secondary Education Dept.**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 701 - Modifies provisions relating to school superintendents, school accountability report cards, career and technical education, and creates the Farm-to-School Program
- SB 782 - Allows an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence to obtain teacher certification in elementary education
- HB 1189 - Requires DESE to develop a high school graduation policy that allows agriculture or career and technical education courses to satisfy certain subject-specific graduation requirements
- HB 1303 - Creates the Missouri Student Religious Liberties Act
- HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
- HB 1614 - Modifies procedures used in the administration of "Bryce's Law" and adds dyslexia as a qualifying need
- HB 1689 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- 

**Emblems**

- HB 1603 - Designates "jumping jacks" as the official state exercise
- 

**Emergencies**

- SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles
- SB 767 - Allows the creation of a voluntary registry of persons with health-related ailments to assist individuals in case of a disaster or emergency
- SB 773 - Allows first responders to drive ground ambulances in certain emergency situations
- HB 1190 - Establishes the "Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act" and requires the Department of Transportation to issue emergency utility response following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted
- HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces
- HB 1426 - Allows counties to create a voluntary registry of individuals with health related ailments for emergency purposes
- HB 1504 - Exempts certain taxes from deposit into the special allocation fund under tax increment financing
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
- HB 2040 - Allows first responders to administer naloxone to patients suspected of a narcotic or opiate overdose
- 

**Employees - Employers**

- SB 510 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 673 - Modifies the duration of unemployment compensation the method to pay federal advances, and raises the fund trigger causing contribution rate reductions
- SB 844 - Modifies the shared work unemployment compensation program
- SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1506 - Provides that the Department of Economic Development shall disburse development grants to rural regional development groups
-

**Employment Security**

- SB 673 - Modifies the duration of unemployment compensation the method to pay federal advances, and raises the fund trigger causing contribution rate reductions
- SB 844 - Modifies the shared work unemployment compensation program
- 

**Energy**

- SB 601 - Reauthorizes a deduction for energy efficiency audits and projects for tax years 2014 to 2020
- SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources
- SB 734 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- HB 1631 - Requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants
- HB 1651 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel
- 

**Engineers**

- SB 809 - Modifies provisions of law regarding licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects
- 

**Entertainment, Sports and Amusements**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1237 - Extends allocation of tax revenues from the nonresident entertainers and athletes until December 31, 2020
- 

**Estates, Wills and Trusts**

- SB 500 - Modifies provisions of law relating to qualified spousal trusts, and no-contest clauses and mediation provisions in wills and trusts
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1523 - Specifies that certain terms used in a gift instrument create an endowment fund of permanent duration
- 

**Family Law**

- SB 869 - Modifies provisions relating to children
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- 

**Federal - State Relations**

- SB 706 - Prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement
- 

**Fees**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- 

**Fire Protection**

- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

**Fire Protection (cont'd)**

- HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces
- HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces
- 

**Firearms and Fireworks**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 745 - Modifies the provisions regarding sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, weapons, and concealed carry permits
- SJR 36 - Modifies constitutional provisions regarding the right to keep and bear arms
- 

**Funerals and Funeral Directors**

- HB 1372 - Modifies the offense of unlawful funeral protests
- HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles
- 

**Gambling**

- SB 741 - Authorizes gaming establishment to provide lines of credit
- 

**General Assembly**

- SB 492 - Modifies provisions relating to the authorization for funding and administrative processes in higher education
- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 575 - Modifies and repeals a number of existing, expired or obsolete committees as well as creating the new Joint Committee on Judiciary and Justice
- SB 643 - Modifies provisions regarding the publishing of the Missouri statutes by the Revisor of Statutes
- HB 1217 - Prohibits a person from assigning or transferring a pension benefit
- HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
- HJR 72 - Proposes a constitutional amendment prohibiting the Governor from reducing any payment of public debt and requiring notification to the General Assembly when he or she makes specified payment changes of appropriations
- 

**Governor & Lt. Governor**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- HB 1206 - Removes the expiration date on the authority of certain public higher education institutions to transfer real property, except in fee simple, without General Assembly authorization
- HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
- HB 1602 - Authorizes the conveyance of property owned by the State of Missouri to the City of Farmington
- HB 1791 - Allows the Governor to convey certain state properties
- HJR 72 - Proposes a constitutional amendment prohibiting the Governor from reducing any payment of public debt and requiring notification to the General Assembly when he or she makes specified payment changes of appropriations
-

**Guardians**

- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- 

**Health Care**

- SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance  
SB 527 - Designates each March 27th as "Medical Radiation Safety Awareness Day"  
SB 532 - Modifies provisions relating to educational and medical consent provided by relative caregivers  
SB 668 - Requires health benefit plans to establish equal out of pocket costs for covered oral and intravenously administered chemotherapy medications  
HB 1411 - Requires an annual in-person parental consent for a minor younger than 17 to use a tanning device in a tanning facility  
HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Health Care Professionals**

- SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance  
SB 639 - Requires mammography facilities to provide to patients certain information regarding breast density  
SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors  
SB 773 - Allows first responders to drive ground ambulances in certain emergency situations  
SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions  
HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Health Dept.**

- SB 525 - Modifies provisions relating to food preparation and production  
SB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
HB 1307 - Amends the current waiting period for having an abortion from 24 hours to 72 hours  
HB 1831 - Modifies provisions relating to child care  
HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Health, Public**

- SB 525 - Modifies provisions relating to food preparation and production  
SB 639 - Requires mammography facilities to provide to patients certain information regarding breast density  
SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles  
SB 716 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products  
HB 1320 - Modifies provisions relating to breast-feeding  
HB 1426 - Allows counties to create a voluntary registry of individuals with health related ailments for emergency purposes  
HB 1656 - Makes a technical change to a statute about anatomical gifts

**Health, Public (cont'd)**

- HB 1685 - Allows for the use of investigational drugs by those with terminal illnesses  
HB 1685 - Allows for the use of investigational drugs by those with terminal illnesses
- 

**Higher Education Dept.**

- SB 492 - Modifies provisions relating to the authorization for funding and administrative processes in higher education
- 

**Highway Patrol**

- HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles
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**Holidays**

- SB 527 - Designates each March 27th as "Medical Radiation Safety Awareness Day"
- 

**Hospitals**

- SB 716 - Modifies provisions relating to public health  
SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- 

**Housing**

- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to property  
SB 691 - Modifies insurance policy cancellation and reinstatement requirements and allows homeowner insurance companies to offer sinkhole coverage
- 

**Insurance - Automobile**

- HB 1079 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents
- 

**Insurance - General**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
SB 606 - Repeals a statute that requires certain persons to be licensed as an insurance agent  
SB 609 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents to other provisions of law  
SB 691 - Modifies insurance policy cancellation and reinstatement requirements and allows homeowner insurance companies to offer sinkhole coverage  
SB 794 - Allows certain financial institutions to transfer fiduciary obligations and modifies the law relating to insurance producers and holding companies  
SB 884 - Establishes contractual provisions for entities engaged in the provision of dental services  
HB 1079 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents  
HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture  
HB 1361 - Modifies the regulations relating to domestic surplus lines insurers  
HB 1968 - Modifies regulatory examination of health maintenance organizations and subjects health organizations to risk-based capital analysis
- 

**Insurance - Life**

- SB 609 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents to other provisions of law  
SB 794 - Allows certain financial institutions to transfer fiduciary obligations and modifies the law relating to insurance producers and holding companies  
HB 1079 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents
-

**Insurance - Medical**

- SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 668 - Requires health benefit plans to establish equal out of pocket costs for covered oral and intravenously administered chemotherapy medications
- SB 884 - Establishes contractual provisions for entities engaged in the provision of dental services
- HB 1968 - Modifies regulatory examination of health maintenance organizations and subjects health organizations to risk-based capital analysis
- 

**Insurance - Property**

- SB 609 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents to other provisions of law
- SB 610 - Extends consumer protections against predatory business practices by contractors to owners of commercial properties
- SB 691 - Modifies insurance policy cancellation and reinstatement requirements and allows homeowner insurance companies to offer sinkhole coverage
- HB 1079 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents
- 

**Insurance Dept.**

- SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 609 - Modifies applicability of electronic communication of insurance documents to other provisions of law
- SB 866 - Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans
- HB 1361 - Modifies the regulations relating to domestic surplus lines insurers
- HB 1968 - Modifies regulatory examination of health maintenance organizations and subjects health organizations to risk-based capital analysis
- 

**Internet, World-wide Web & E-mail**

- SB 504 - Requires state agencies to post proposed rules, summaries, and fiscal notes on their websites
- SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- 

**Interstate Cooperation**

- HB 1389 - Grants the Coordinating Board for Higher Education responsibility to enter into agreements for interstate reciprocity regarding the delivery of postsecondary distance education
- 

**Judges**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- 

**Juries**

- HB 1320 - Modifies provisions relating to breast-feeding
- 

**Kansas City**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

**Kansas City (cont'd)**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1301 - Modifies intersectional references relating to the Kansas City Police Retirement System

**Labor and Industrial Relations Dept.**

- SB 510 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
- SB 844 - Modifies the shared work unemployment compensation program
- HB 1594 - Allows for volunteer labor on public works projects

**Labor and Management**

- HB 1594 - Allows for volunteer labor on public works projects

**Lakes, Rivers and Waterways**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

**Landlords and Tenants**

- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to property
- HB 1218 - Modifies regulations on collection of delinquent assessments on a condominium
- HB 1410 - Modifies provisions relating to landlord tenant actions and changes the expiration date on the requirement that builders must offer to install fire sprinklers

**Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 745 - Modifies the provisions regarding sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, weapons, and concealed carry permits
- SB 842 - Modifies the authority of the Director of the Department of Revenue to conduct diesel fuel inspections
- SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors
- SJR 27 - Provides that the people shall be secure in their electronic communications and data
- HB 1090 - Allows any Department of Corrections employee who has accrued overtime hours to use those hours as compensatory leave time
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1301 - Modifies intersectional references relating to the Kansas City Police Retirement System
- HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles

**Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies (cont'd)**

- HB 2040 - Allows first responders to administer naloxone to patients suspected of a narcotic or opiate overdose
- HB 2040 - Allows first responders to administer naloxone to patients suspected of a narcotic or opiate overdose
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**Liability**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- SB 829 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
- HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1261 - Changes the laws regarding audits for transportation development districts
- HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1455 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Libraries and Archives**

- SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records
- HB 1237 - Extends allocation of tax revenues from the nonresident entertainers and athletes until December 31, 2020
- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- 

**Licenses - Driver's**

- HB 1081 - Creates the Paperless Documents and Forms Act
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**Licenses - Liquor and Beer**

- HB 1304 - Modifies provisions relating to homebrewers and packaging requirements for malt liquor
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**Licenses - Misc**

- SB 689 - Expands the types of packages in which malt liquor may be sold pursuant to a permit for the sale of malt liquor in the original package
- SB 745 - Modifies the provisions regarding sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, weapons, and concealed carry permits
- SB 785 - Expands one time temporary boating safety identification card opportunity to include Missouri residents
- HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
- 

**Licenses - Motor Vehicle**

- SB 575 - Modifies and repeals a number of existing, expired or obsolete committees as well as creating the new Joint Committee on Judiciary and Justice

**Licenses - Motor Vehicle (cont'd)**

- SB 600 - Changes provisions for license plates honoring veterans; expands WWII, Korean Conflict, & Vietnam War medallion programs to Missouri National Guard members; and creates medallion programs for Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Desert Shield & Desert Storm
- SB 600 - Changes provisions for license plates honoring veterans; expands WWII, Korean Conflict, & Vietnam War medallion programs to Missouri National Guard members; and creates medallion programs for Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Desert Shield & Desert Storm
- HB 1081 - Creates the Paperless Documents and Forms Act
- HB 1190 - Establishes the "Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act" and requires the Department of Transportation to issue emergency utility response following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted
- HB 1999 - Allows the Director of Revenue to establish rules and regulations to allow lienholders who have filed a lien electronically to release the lien by electronic means
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**Licenses - Professional**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 606 - Repeals a statute that requires certain persons to be licensed as an insurance agent
- SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- SB 809 - Modifies provisions of law regarding licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects
- HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
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**Liens**

- HB 1218 - Modifies regulations on collection of delinquent assessments on a condominium
- HB 1225 - Modifies provisions relating to self-service storage facilities
- HB 1376 - Modifies portions of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to secured transactions
- HB 1999 - Allows the Director of Revenue to establish rules and regulations to allow lienholders who have filed a lien electronically to release the lien by electronic means
- 

**Lotteries**

- HJR 48 - Requires the development of a Veterans Lottery Ticket with proceeds going to the Veterans' Commission Capital Improvements Trust Fund
- 

**Manufactured Housing**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- 

**Marriage and Divorce**

- SB 500 - Modifies provisions of law relating to qualified spousal trusts, and no-contest clauses and mediation provisions in wills and trusts
- SB 796 - Establishes a procedure to obtain a marriage license for the incarcerated or military persons who are out of the state
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Medicaid**

SB 508 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance

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**Mental Health**

HB 1064 - Removes references to the phrases "mentally retarded" and "mental retardation" from statute and replaces them with "intellectually disabled" and "intellectual disability"

HB 1779 - Allows APRNs under collaboration with a physician to order certain safety measures in mental health facilities

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**Mental Health Dept.**

SB 575 - Modifies and repeals a number of existing, expired or obsolete committees as well as creating the new Joint Committee on Judiciary and Justice

SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products

HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice

HB 1779 - Allows APRNs under collaboration with a physician to order certain safety measures in mental health facilities

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**Merchandising Practices**

SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

SB 706 - Prohibits bad faith assertions of patent infringement

SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products

HB 1270 - Modifies provisions relating to credit card processing services

HB 1411 - Requires an annual in-person parental consent for a minor younger than 17 to use a tanning device in a tanning facility

HB 1665 - Modifies provisions relating to the administration of justice, including the publishing of criminal record information

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**Military Affairs**

SB 600 - Changes provisions for license plates honoring veterans; expands WWII, Korean Conflict, & Vietnam War medallion programs to Missouri National Guard members; and creates medallion programs for Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Desert Shield & Desert Storm

HB 1125 - Allows representatives of military candidates and candidates with disabilities to draw numbers to establish ballot order

HB 1724 - Allows the Adjutant General to provide financial assistance or services to certain military families with money from the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund

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**Mining and Oil and Gas Production**

SB 642 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations

SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources

HB 1201 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations

HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly

HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel

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**Mortgages and Deeds**

HB 1218 - Modifies regulations on collection of delinquent assessments on a condominium

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**Motels and Hotels**

SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance

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**Motor Fuel**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation  
SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development  
SB 842 - Modifies the authority of the Director of the Department of Revenue to conduct diesel fuel inspections  
HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel
- 

**Motor Vehicles**

- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation  
HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles  
HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles  
HB 1999 - Allows the Director of Revenue to establish rules and regulations to allow lienholders who have filed a lien electronically to release the lien by electronic means  
HB 2163 - Changes the laws regarding motor vehicle height and weight limits in certain city commercial zones
- 

**National Guard**

- HB 1710 - Creates an income tax return check-off program to provide funds for the Missouri National Guard Foundation  
HB 1724 - Allows the Adjutant General to provide financial assistance or services to certain military families with money from the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund
- 

**Natural Resources Dept.**

- SB 642 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations  
SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources  
HB 1201 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations  
HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly  
HB 1631 - Requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants  
HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel
- 

**Newspapers and Publications**

- SB 642 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations  
HB 1201 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations
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**Nurses**

- HB 1779 - Allows APRNs under collaboration with a physician to order certain safety measures in mental health facilities
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**Parks and Recreation**

- SB 735 - Establishes Duty to inform campground guests of campground policies and establishes causes for which a campground owner can remove a person from a campground and a penalty for failure to leave
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**Pharmacy**

- SB 754 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

**Pharmacy (cont'd)**

- SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- SB 808 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the licensure and scope of practice for certain professions
- HB 1685 - Allows for the use of investigational drugs by those with terminal illnesses
- 

**Political Subdivisions**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 593 - Modifies provisions relating to nonpartisan elections
- SB 649 - Modifies provisions relating to right-of-way of political subdivisions
- SB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to wireless communications infrastructure deployment
- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to businesses, political subdivisions, fire sprinklers, investments, hair braiding, garnishments, asphalt shingles, and Sunday sales
- SB 675 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement system
- SB 690 - Specifies that a Greene County emergency telephone service board is not a political subdivision unless the county commissioners adopt an order reclassifying the board as such
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 866 - Preempts local laws that would modify current law governing the manner in which traditional installment loan lenders are allowed to make loans
- HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces
- HB 1426 - Allows counties to create a voluntary registry of individuals with health related ailments for emergency purposes
- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- HB 1651 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- HB 1692 - Modifies provisions relating to public water supply districts and allows certain districts to establish a lateral sewer service line repair program
- 

**Property, Real and Personal**

- SB 500 - Modifies provisions of law relating to qualified spousal trusts, and no-contest clauses and mediation provisions in wills and trusts
- SB 610 - Extends consumer protections against predatory business practices by contractors to owners of commercial properties
- SB 642 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations
- SB 731 - Modifies provisions relating to nuisance ordinances and actions
- HB 1075 - Modifies the law relating to unclaimed property
- HB 1206 - Removes the expiration date on the authority of certain public higher education institutions to transfer real property, except in fee simple, without General Assembly authorization
- HB 1602 - Authorizes the conveyance of property owned by the State of Missouri to the City of Farmington
- HB 1791 - Allows the Governor to convey certain state properties
- 

**Public Assistance**

- SB 680 - Modifies provisions relating to public assistance

**Public Assistance (cont'd)**

- SB 727 - Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits  
SB 727 - Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits  
SB 754 - Modifies provisions relating to health care  
HB 1835 - Changes the vision examination requirements for Blind Pension recipients
- 

**Public Buildings**

- SB 529 - Modifies the Missouri Public Prompt Payment Act and the law relating to public works projects
- 

**Public Officers**

- SB 719 - Modifies the laws relating to school purchases
- 

**Public Records, Public Meetings**

- SB 642 - Modifies provisions relating to proposed surface mining operations  
SB 767 - Allows the creation of a voluntary registry of persons with health-related ailments to assist individuals in case of a disaster or emergency  
HB 1300 - Allows fire protection district board of directors to meet without public notice in order to disburse funds necessary for the deployment of certain task forces  
HB 1426 - Allows counties to create a voluntary registry of individuals with health related ailments for emergency purposes
- 

**Public Safety Dept.**

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors  
SB 689 - Expands the types of packages in which malt liquor may be sold pursuant to a permit for the sale of malt liquor in the original package  
SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors  
HB 1304 - Modifies provisions relating to homebrewers and packaging requirements for malt liquor  
HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles  
HB 2238 - Allows the use of hemp extract for the treatment of intractable epilepsy and creates licensing and registration procedures for the use, manufacture, and distribution of hemp.
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**Public Service Commission**

- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles  
HB 1631 - Requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants
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**Railroads**

- SB 890 - Creates a rule for determining proper venue in cases alleging a tort in which the plaintiff was first injured in connection with any railroad operations outside the state of Missouri  
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Religion**

- HB 1303 - Creates the Missouri Student Religious Liberties Act

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**Retirement - Local Government**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 675 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement system
- HB 1217 - Prohibits a person from assigning or transferring a pension benefit
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
- HB 1301 - Modifies intersectional references relating to the Kansas City Police Retirement System
- HB 1882 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the Joint Committee on Public Retirement and the administrative requirements of public employee retirement plans

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**Retirement - State**

- HB 1217 - Prohibits a person from assigning or transferring a pension benefit
- HB 1882 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the Joint Committee on Public Retirement and the administrative requirements of public employee retirement plans

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**Retirement Systems and Benefits - General**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- SB 675 - Allows political subdivisions to assign operation of a retirement plan to the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement system
- HB 1217 - Prohibits a person from assigning or transferring a pension benefit
- HB 1882 - Modifies provisions of law relating to the Joint Committee on Public Retirement and the administrative requirements of public employee retirement plans

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**Revenue Dept.**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 600 - Changes provisions for license plates honoring veterans; expands WWII, Korean Conflict, & Vietnam War medallion programs to Missouri National Guard members; and creates medallion programs for Operations Iraqi Freedom, New Dawn, Desert Shield & Desert Storm
- SB 662 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 829 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
- SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products
- SB 842 - Modifies the authority of the Director of the Department of Revenue to conduct diesel fuel inspections
- SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 1081 - Creates the Paperless Documents and Forms Act
- HB 1190 - Establishes the "Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act" and requires the Department of Transportation to issue emergency utility response following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted
- HB 1261 - Changes the laws regarding audits for transportation development districts

**Revenue Dept. (cont'd)**

- HB 1455 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases  
 HB 1455 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases  
 HB 1999 - Allows the Director of Revenue to establish rules and regulations to allow lienholders who have filed a lien electronically to release the lien by electronic means  
 HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel
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**Revision Bills**

- SB 643 - Modifies provisions regarding the publishing of the Missouri statutes by the Revisor of Statutes  
 HB 1245 - Repeals duplicative versions of statutes  
 HRB 1298 Repeals a number of expired, obsolete, and ineffective statutes  
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 HRB 1299 Codifies a number of executive branch agency reorganizations that were done by executive order  
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**Roads and Highways**

- HB 1190 - Establishes the "Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act" and requires the Department of Transportation to issue emergency utility response following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted  
 HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles  
 HB 1866 - Designates memorial highways and bridges around the state  
 HJR 68 - Imposes a temporary three-quarters of one cent sales and use tax for transportation purposes
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**Saint Louis**

- SB 493 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education  
 SB 852 - Allows police on the Kansas border to provide mutual aid, provides compensatory time for corrections officers, and provides for the regulation of corporate security advisors
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**Saint Louis County**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation  
 SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation  
 HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Salaries**

- HB 1090 - Allows any Department of Corrections employee who has accrued overtime hours to use those hours as compensatory leave time
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**Science and Technology**

- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development  
 HB 1459 - Authorizes the Innovation Campus Tax Credit
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**Secretary of State**

- SB 593 - Modifies provisions relating to nonpartisan elections  
 SB 892 - Changes the presidential primary election date from February to March  
 HB 1125 - Allows representatives of military candidates and candidates with disabilities to draw numbers to establish ballot order

**Secretary of State (cont'd)**

- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
- HJR 90 - Establishes advance voting
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**Sewers and Sewer Districts**

- SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources
- HB 1692 - Modifies provisions relating to public water supply districts and allows certain districts to establish a lateral sewer service line repair program
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Sexual Offenses**

- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- HB 1231 - Modifies various provisions of law relating to the administration of justice
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**Social Services Dept.**

- SB 754 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- SB 869 - Modifies provisions relating to children
- HB 1092 - Modifies provisions relating to foster children and child abuse and neglect investigations
- HB 1835 - Changes the vision examination requirements for Blind Pension recipients
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**State Departments**

- SB 504 - Requires state agencies to post proposed rules, summaries, and fiscal notes on their websites
- HRB 1299 - Codifies a number of executive branch agency reorganizations that were done by executive order
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**State Employees**

- HB 1090 - Allows any Department of Corrections employee who has accrued overtime hours to use those hours as compensatory leave time
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**Sunshine Law**

- SB 615 - Modifies provisions of law relating to court costs, civil fines, the Sunshine Law, immunity for law enforcement officers, judgeships, the crime of disarming of a peace officer, and court procedure
- HB 1426 - Allows counties to create a voluntary registry of individuals with health related ailments for emergency purposes
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**Surveyors**

- SB 809 - Modifies provisions of law regarding licensing of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects
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**Tax Credits**

- SB 635 - Prohibits issuance of certain incentives to business relocating from certain counties in Kansas if Kansas enacts a similar prohibition
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

**Tax Credits (cont'd)**

- SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
  - SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
  - HB 1132 - Modifies provisions relating to certain benevolent tax credits
  - HB 1459 - Authorizes the Innovation Campus Tax Credit
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**Taxation and Revenue - General**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 829 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
  - HB 1081 - Creates the Paperless Documents and Forms Act
  - HB 1455 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
  - HB 1504 - Exempts certain taxes from deposit into the special allocation fund under tax increment financing
  - HB 2077 - Creates the Surplus Revenue Fund for deposit of up to \$215 million of revenues in excess of \$16.834 billion for fiscal years 2014 and 2015
  - HB 2141 - Modifies various provisions relating to motor fuel
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**Taxation and Revenue - Income**

- SB 509 - Modifies provisions relating to income taxes
  - SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 601 - Reauthorizes a deduction for energy efficiency audits and projects for tax years 2014 to 2020
  - SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 662 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - HB 1237 - Extends allocation of tax revenues from the nonresident entertainers and athletes until December 31, 2020
  - HB 1296 - Modifies provision relating to corporate income tax and sales tax
  - HB 1455 - Modifies provisions relating to burden of proof in tax liability cases
  - HB 1710 - Creates an income tax return check-off program to provide funds for the Missouri National Guard Foundation
  - HB 1865 - Creates a state sales and use tax exemption for food preparation and specifies a method of allocating interstate income for corporate income taxes
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**Taxation and Revenue - Property**

- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
  - SB 729 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and economic development
  - SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
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**Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 612 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 662 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 693 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 727 - Modifies provisions relating to farmers' market and SNAP benefits
- SB 860 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance
- HB 1296 - Modifies provision relating to corporate income tax and sales tax
- HB 1504 - Exempts certain taxes from deposit into the special allocation fund under tax increment financing

**Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use (cont'd)**

- HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions  
HB 1553 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions  
HB 1865 - Creates a state sales and use tax exemption for food preparation and specifies a method of allocating interstate income for corporate income taxes  
HB 2029 - Extends a sales tax exemption for replacement parts to aircraft  
HJR 68 - Imposes a temporary three-quarters of one cent sales and use tax for transportation purposes
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**Teachers**

- SB 782 - Allows an individual with certification from the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence to obtain teacher certification in elementary education  
HB 1490 - Requires the State Board of Education to convene work groups to develop new academic performance standards
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**Telecommunications**

- SB 523 - Prohibits school districts from requiring a student to use an identification device that uses radio frequency identification technology to transmit certain information  
SB 649 - Modifies provisions relating to right-of-way of political subdivisions  
SB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to wireless communications infrastructure deployment  
SB 651 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services  
SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to municipal utility poles  
HB 1085 - Modifies provisions relating to the disclosure and release of public library records  
HB 1454 - Modifies the application timeline for substantial modification of a wireless support structure from 90 to 120 days  
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Tobacco Products**

- SB 841 - Modifies provisions relating to alternative nicotine or vapor products
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**Transportation**

- SB 649 - Modifies provisions relating to right-of-way of political subdivisions  
SB 818 - Expands allowable uses for aviation trust fund moneys and modifies requirements for specified limited uses  
SB 896 - Modifies provisions relating to county governance  
HB 1261 - Changes the laws regarding audits for transportation development districts  
HB 1707 - Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles  
HB 1735 - Exempts sales of motorcycles and motorized vehicles sold by powersports dealers from criminal penalties for Sunday sales and modifies the definitions of certain off-highway motor vehicles  
HJR 68 - Imposes a temporary three-quarters of one cent sales and use tax for transportation purposes
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**Transportation Dept.**

- HB 1866 - Designates memorial highways and bridges around the state  
HJR 68 - Imposes a temporary three-quarters of one cent sales and use tax for transportation purposes
-

**Treasurer, State**

- SB 621 - Modifies various provisions of law regarding the publication of the statutes, garnishments, criminal procedure, judicial resources, court surcharges, law enforcement liability, and crime prevention
- HB 1075 - Modifies the law relating to unclaimed property
- HB 1693 - Establishes a process for taking savings bonds as unclaimed property
- HB 2077 - Creates the Surplus Revenue Fund for deposit of up to \$215 million of revenues in excess of \$16.834 billion for fiscal years 2014 and 2015
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**Unemployment Compensation**

- SB 510 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
- SB 673 - Modifies the duration of unemployment compensation the method to pay federal advances, and raises the fund trigger causing contribution rate reductions
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**Uniform Laws**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- HB 1376 - Modifies portions of the Uniform Commercial Code relating to secured transactions
- HB 1412 - Modifies the law relating to the filing of fraudulent financing statements with the Secretary of State and real property documents with recorders of deeds
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**Utilities**

- SB 584 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources
- SB 734 - Allows members of electric cooperatives to participate in certain meetings by mail or electronic means
- HB 1454 - Modifies the application timeline for substantial modification of a wireless support structure from 90 to 120 days
- HB 1631 - Requires the Air Conservation Commission to develop carbon dioxide emission standards for existing generation plants
- HB 1865 - Creates a state sales and use tax exemption for food preparation and specifies a method of allocating interstate income for corporate income taxes
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
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**Veterans**

- HB 1724 - Allows the Adjutant General to provide financial assistance or services to certain military families with money from the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund
- HJR 48 - Requires the development of a Veterans Lottery Ticket with proceeds going to the Veterans' Commission Capital Improvements Trust Fund
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**Veterinarians**

- SB 506 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1326 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
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**Waste - Solid**

- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
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**Water Patrol**

- SB 785 - Expands one time temporary boating safety identification card opportunity to include Missouri residents
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**Water Resources and Water Districts**

- SB 664 - Modifies provisions relating to natural resources
- HB 1302 - Bans the Department of Natural Resources from regulating residential wood burning heaters or appliances unless authorized by the General Assembly
- HB 1692 - Modifies provisions relating to public water supply districts and allows certain districts to establish a lateral sewer service line repair program
- HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facility safety and utility access to railroad right-of-way
- 

**Weapons**

- SB 491 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms and corporate security advisors
- SB 745 - Modifies the provisions regarding sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, weapons, and concealed carry permits
- HB 1371 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal law
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