FIRST REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 386

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR O'LAUGHLIN.

Read 1st time February 13, 2019, and ordered printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

1896S.01I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 210.221 and 566.147, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to child care facilities, with existing penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 210.221 and 566.147, RSMo, are repealed and two new

2 $\,$ sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 210.221 and 566.147, to

3 read as follows:

210.221. 1. The department of health and senior services shall have the 2 following powers and duties:

3 (1) After inspection, to grant licenses to persons to operate child-care 4 facilities if satisfied as to the good character and intent of the applicant and that 5 such applicant is qualified and equipped to render care or service conducive to the 6 welfare of children, and to renew the same when expired. No license shall be 7 granted for a term exceeding two years. Each license shall specify the kind of 8 child-care services the licensee is authorized to perform, the number of children 9 that can be received or maintained, and their ages and sex;

10 (2) To inspect the conditions of the homes and other places in which the 11 applicant operates a child-care facility, inspect their books and records, premises 12 and children being served, examine their officers and agents, deny, suspend, place 13 on probation or revoke the license of such persons as fail to obey the provisions 14 of sections 210.201 to 210.245 or the rules and regulations made by the 15 department of health and senior services. The director also may revoke or 16 suspend a license when the licensee fails to renew or surrenders the license;

17 (3) To promulgate and issue rules and regulations the department deems
18 necessary or proper in order to establish standards of service and care to be
19 rendered by such licensees to children. No rule or regulation promulgated by the

20 division shall in any manner restrict or interfere with any religious instruction,

philosophies or ministries provided by the facility and shall not apply to facilitiesoperated by religious organizations which are not required to be licensed;

(4) To approve training concerning the safe sleep recommendations of the
American Academy of Pediatrics in accordance with section 210.223; and

(5) To determine what records shall be kept by such persons and the form
thereof, and the methods to be used in keeping such records, and to require
reports to be made to the department at regular intervals.

282. Any child-care facility may request a variance from a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to this section. The request for a variance shall be made 2930 in writing to the department of health and senior services and shall include the 31reasons the facility is requesting the variance. The department shall approve any 32variance request that does not endanger the health or safety of the children served by the facility. The burden of proof at any appeal of a disapproval of a 33 34variance application shall be with the department of health and senior services. Local inspectors may grant a variance, subject to approval by the 35 36 department of health and senior services.

37 3. The department shall deny, suspend, place on probation or revoke a 38 license if it receives official written notice that the local governing body has found that license is prohibited by any local law related to the health and safety of 39 40 children. The department may deny an application for a license if the department determines that a home or other place in which an 41 42 applicant would operate a child-care facility is located within one 43 thousand feet of any location where a person required to register under sections 589.400 to 589.425 either resides, as that term is defined in 44 45subsection 3 of section 566.147, or regularly receives treatment or services. The department may, after inspection, find the licensure, denial of 46 47licensure, suspension or revocation to be in the best interest of the state.

48 4. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, 49 that is created under the authority delegated in sections 210.201 to 210.245 shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of 50chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. All rulemaking authority 51delegated prior to August 28, 1999, is of no force and effect and 52repealed. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the 53validity of any rule filed or adopted prior to August 28, 1999, if it fully complied 54with all applicable provisions of law. This section and chapter 536 are 55

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56 nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant 57 to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul 58 a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking 59 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 1999, shall be 60 invalid and void.

566.147. 1. Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or hereafter has 2 been found guilty of:

3 (1) Violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the 4 5first degree; subsection 2 of section 568.080 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, 6 or section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 568.090 as it 7 existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.205, promoting a sexual 8 performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography in the first degree; section 573.035, 9 10 promoting child pornography in the second degree; section 573.037, possession of child pornography, or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to 11 12minors; or

(2) Any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if committed in this state,would be a violation listed in this section;

shall not reside within one thousand feet of any public school as defined in 1516 section 160.011, any private school giving instruction in a grade or grades not higher than the twelfth grade, or any child care facility that is licensed under 17chapter 210, or any child care facility as defined in section 210.201 that is exempt 18 from state licensure but subject to state regulation under section 210.252 and 1920holds itself out to be a child care facility, where the school or facility is in existence at the time the individual begins to reside at the location. Such person 2122shall also not reside within one thousand feet of the property line of the residence of a former victim of such person. 23

242. If such person has already established a residence and a public school, a private school, or child care facility is subsequently built or placed within one 25thousand feet of such person's residence, or a former victim subsequently resides 2627on property with a property line within one thousand feet of such person's 28residence, then such person shall, within one week of the opening of such public 29school, private school, or child care facility, or the former victim residing on the 30 property, notify the county sheriff where such public school, private school, child care facility, or residence of a former victim is located that he or she is now 31

37 3. For purposes of this section, "resides" means sleeps in a residence, 38 which may include more than one location and may be mobile or transitory, but 39 shall not include transitory or longer-term presence in facilities 40 licensed under chapters 197 and 198 for purposes of receiving care, 41 treatment, or services from such licensed facility.

42 4. For the purposes of the section, one thousand feet shall be measured
43 from the edge of the offender's property nearest the public school, private school,
44 child care facility, or former victim to the nearest edge of the public school,
45 private school, child care facility, or former victim's property.

5. Violation of the provisions of subsection 1 of this section is a class E felony except that the second or any subsequent violation is a class B felony. Violation of the provisions of subsection 2 of this section is a class A misdemeanor except that the second or subsequent violation is a class E felony.

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