

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

100th General Assembly

Second Regular Session



2020

Prepared by the

Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems

and Administration

of the

MISSOURI SENATE

CCS/HCS/SB 551 - This act modifies provisions relating to insurance.

RECIPIENTS OF DONATED ORGANS (Section 194.320)

Under this act, no hospital, physician, procurement organization, or other person shall determine the ultimate recipient of an anatomical gift based upon a potential recipient's physical or mental disability or congenital condition, except to the extent that the disability or condition has been found by a physician, following a case-by-case evaluation of the potential recipient, to be medically significant to the provision of the anatomical gift. A person with a disability or congenital condition shall not be required to demonstrate post-operative independent living abilities in order to have access to a transplant if there is evidence that the person will have sufficient, compensatory support and assistance.

A court shall accord priority on its calendar and handle expeditiously any action brought to seek a remedy for purposes of enforcing compliance with this act.

This act shall not be deemed to require referrals or recommendations for or the performance of medically inappropriate organ transplants.

These provisions are similar to SB 712 (2020), and to provisions in SB 466 (2015).

MISSOURI AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PLAN (Section 303.200)

This act modifies existing law regarding apportionment of substandard insurance risks to create the Missouri Automobile Insurance Plan ("MOAIP"). Under the act, MOAIP is authorized to issue motor vehicle insurance policies to applicants who are unable to procure motor vehicle liability policies through ordinary methods, rather than funding issuance of the policies through other insurers. The act further specifies that the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance (the "Director") shall consult with insurance companies "having a certificate of authority to do business in the state and actively writing motor vehicle liability policies" regarding the plan, rather than insurance companies "authorized to issue automobile liability policies". (Section 303.200.1).

MOAIP shall perform its functions under a plan of operation, approved by the Director, and through a board of governors as prescribed in the plan of operation. (Section 303.200.2). The plan of operation shall prescribe the issuance of motor vehicle insurance policies, which may include the administration of the policies by a third party, as specified in the act. (Section 303.200.3).

The act requires MOAIP to obtain approval from the Director before using forms, rates, or manuals. (Section 303.200.4). MOAIP is subject to the applicable insurance laws of this state unless specifically exempted (Section 303.200.5), is required to file annual financial reports and to be subject to examination by the Director, and shall have the authority to make assessments on member insurance companies in proportion to their market share. (Section 303.200.6). Member insurers and members of the governing committee shall be immune from liability for omissions and actions taken in the performance of their powers and duties under the act. (Section 303.200.7)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1648 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 779 (2020).

INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR BREAST CANCER (Section 376.782)

This act modifies an insurance mandate relating to breast cancer screening and evaluation.

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Shull

In addition to existing coverage requirements, the act adds "detectors" to the X-ray equipment specifically listed as being covered under the mandate.

The act also specifies that coverage for certain breast cancer screening and evaluation services shall be provided to any woman deemed by her physician to have an above-average risk for breast cancer in accordance with American College of Radiology (ACR) guidelines, rather than specifically to women with a personal or family history of breast cancer.

The act also requires coverage of any additional or supplemental imaging, such as breast MRI or ultrasound, deemed medically necessary by a treating physician for proper screening or evaluation in accordance with applicable ACR guidelines. Furthermore, the act requires coverage of ultrasound or MRI services when determined by a treating physician to be medically necessary for the screening or evaluation of breast cancer for any woman deemed by the treating physician to have an above-average risk of breast cancer in accordance with ACR guidelines for breast cancer screening.

Lastly, language relating to out-of-pocket expenditures is modified to apply to the additional modalities required to be covered under the act.

These provisions are identical to SB 841 (2020) and HB 2468 (2020).

INSURANCE FOR LIVING ORGAN DONORS (Section 376.1590)

This act specifies that a person's status as a living organ donor shall not be the sole factor in the offering, issuance, cancellation, price, or conditions of an insurance policy, nor in the amount of coverage provided.

The Department of Commerce and Insurance shall provide information to the public on the access of a living organ donor to insurance as specified in the act.

If the Department of Commerce and Insurance or the Department of Health and Senior Services receives materials related to live organ donation from a recognized live organ donation organization, the materials may be made available to the public. These departments may seek or accept gifts, grants, or donations from public or private sources for purposes of this act.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1709 (2020).

INDUCEMENTS TO INSURANCE (Sections 379.402 and 379.404)

This act specifies that insurers and insurance producers may provide products or services in conjunction with a policy of property and casualty insurance for free, at a discount, or at market value, if the products or services are intended to prevent or mitigate loss, provide loss control, reduce rates or claims, educate about risk of loss, monitor or assess risk, identify sources of risk, develop strategies for the elimination or reduction of risk, or provide post-loss services. (Section 379.402.1)

Insurers or producers of insurance may offer gifts, goods, or merchandise that contain advertising or promotion of the insurer or producer to policyholders, prospective policyholders, and members of the public. (Section 379.402.2)

Products or services provided as specified in this act shall not be considered an inducement to insurance, a rebate, nor any other impermissible consideration prohibited by law. The products or services

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described in this act shall not be required to be included in the contract or policy form filings. (Section 379.402.3)

The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance may promulgate rules to exempt, but not restrict, additional categories of products or services with regard to the prohibitions against inducements to insurance. (Section 379.402.4)

The act also exempts commercial property and casualty insurers from the prohibitions against inducements to insurance, except with regard to any producer commission reduction not included in the insurer's rate filings. (Section 376.404)

These provisions are identical to SB 900 (2020) and to provisions in HCS/HB 1634 (2020).

MISSOURI BASIC PROPERTY INSURANCE INSPECTION AND PLACEMENT PROGRAM (Section 379.860)

This act also modifies the Missouri Basic Property Insurance Inspection and Placement Program. Under the act, ten of the members of the program's governing committee shall be elected as specified in the program's plan of operation, rather than prescribing entities from which the members shall be elected. (Section 379.860.2). Member insurers and members of the governing committee shall be immune from liability for omissions and actions taken in the performance of their powers and duties under the act. (Section 379.860.4)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1648 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 779 (2020).

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE JOINT UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION (Sections 383.155, 383.160, and 383.175)

The act modifies the authority to create a medical malpractice insurance joint underwriting association by specifying that the composition of the association's board of directors shall be established by its plan of operation (Section 383.155.6), and provides that member insurers and members of the governing committee shall be immune from liability for omissions and actions taken in the performance of their powers and duties under the act. (Section 383.155.9). Under the act, all policies of insurance written by the association shall be written to "provide medical malpractice insurance coverage as provided in the plan of operation", rather than to "apply to injury which results from acts or omissions occurring during the policy period. (Section 383.160.1). Lastly, the act specifies that the association's board of directors shall be established by its plan of operation, rather than prescribing entities from which the members shall be elected. (Section 383.175)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HBs 1634 & 2085 (2020), and similar to SB 843 (2020).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Kelly

SS/SCS/SB 569 - This act modifies several provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses, including: (1) the "Justice for Survivors Act"; (2) the "Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights"; (3) the "Missouri Rights of Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force"; and (4) evidentiary collection kits.

SPONSOR: Koenig

HANDLER: Kelly

THE "JUSTICE FOR SURVIVORS ACT" (Sections 192.2520 and 197.315)

This act establishes the "Justice for Survivors Act" and directs the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a statewide telehealth network for forensic examinations of victims of sexual offenses by July 1, 2022. A statewide coordinator shall be selected by the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to oversee the network. The network shall provide mentoring, training, and assistance for medical providers conducting forensic examinations, including training on obtaining informed consent by the victim to evidence collection. The network shall also provide consultation services, guidance, and technical assistance through telehealth services by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) or other similarly trained appropriate medical providers. The training may be offered in-person and online.

This act creates the "Justice for Survivors Telehealth Network Fund" for any grants, gifts, bequests, or donations accepted by the Department for the development and maintenance of the network and the training offered by the network.

Additionally, this act requires any licensed hospital, by January 1, 2023, to perform a forensic examination using an evidentiary collection kit upon the request and consent of a victim of a sexual offense fourteen years of age or older or the victim's guardian. Victims under fourteen years of age shall be referred to a SAFE CARE provider; provided, that nothing in this act shall be interpreted to prevent a hospital from performing a forensic examination for a minor under fourteen years of age upon the minor or guardian's request in accordance with state law and regulations.

An appropriate medical provider shall perform the examination and the hospital shall ensure that any provider performing the examination has received training conducting such examinations. If the provider is not a SANE or similarly trained physician or nurse, then the hospital shall utilize telehealth services, such as those provided by the statewide telehealth network, to provide guidance and support through a SANE, or other similarly trained physician or nurse, who shall observe the live examination and communicate with and support the onsite provider. The Department may issue a waiver of the telehealth requirement if the hospital demonstrates a technological hardship in accessing telehealth services or a lack of access to adequate broadband services. Such waivers shall be granted sparingly for no more than one year at a time, subject to renewal at the Department's discretion.

The Department shall waive the requirements of this act for any licensed hospital if the statewide telehealth network ceases operation, the Director of the Department notifies the hospital that the network has ceased operation, and the hospital cannot, in good faith, comply with the requirements of this act without the assistance or resources of the network. Such waiver shall remain in effect until the network resumes operation or until the hospital can comply with the requirements of this act without the assistance or resources of the network.

Current law regarding the reimbursement of such examinations and the provision of evidentiary collection kits shall apply to the forensic examinations under this act.

Finally, each hospital shall, by October 1, 2021, report specified information concerning forensic examinations performed at the hospital to the Department each year and the Department shall in turn make such information publicly available; provided, that such information shall not include any personally identifiable information of any victim or medical provider performing the examination.

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These provisions are substantially similar to SB 951 (2020) and similar to SB 456 (2019).

THE "SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' BILL OF RIGHTS" (Section 595.201)

This act establishes the "Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights". Under this act, certain specified rights are provided for survivors of sexual assault during any forensic examination and during any interview by a law enforcement official, prosecuting attorney, or defense attorney, including the right to consult with employees or volunteers of rape crisis centers during any examination or interview, the right to receive notice of these rights prior to an examination or interview, the right to a prompt analysis of the forensic evidence, and other specified rights.

This provision is similar to SB 812 (2020).

THE "MISSOURI RIGHTS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT TASK FORCE" (Section 595.202)

This act creates the "Missouri Rights of Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force" to consist of membership as set forth in the act. The task force shall make certain recommendations as provided in the act. The task force shall collect data regarding sexual assault reporting, arrest, prosecution rates, access to sexual assault victims services, and any other important data, as well as collect feedback from stakeholders, practitioners, and leadership throughout the state and local law enforcement, victim services, forensic science practitioners, and health care communities. The task force shall submit a report on its findings to the Governor and the General Assembly no later than December 31, 2021. The task force shall expire on December 31, 2021.

This provision is similar to SB 812 (2020).

EVIDENTIARY COLLECTION KITS (Section 595.220)

This act modifies current law regarding procedures for tracking evidentiary collection kits. Currently, the Attorney General shall establish an electronic tracking system for evidentiary collection kits and their components, including individual specimen containers. Additionally, current law requires the Attorney General to permit sexual assault victims or their designees access to the system to monitor the current status of their kits. This act requires such victims to register with the system to track and obtain reports on the status and location of their kits through a secure web-based or similar system.

Appropriate medical providers, law enforcement agencies, laboratories, court personnel, persons or entities involved in the final disposition or destruction of the kits, and all other entities and persons having custody of the kits shall participate in the tracking system.

The Department of Public Safety, with the advice of the Attorney General and the assistance of the Department of Health and Senior Services, shall develop and retain within the state a central repository for unreported evidentiary collection kits that is temperature-controlled to preserve the integrity of the kits and diminish degradation. Unreported kits shall be retained for 5 years; except in the case of minor victims, the retention period shall be until 5 years after the victim reaches 18 years of age.

Finally, records entered into the electronic tracking system shall be confidential and not subject to disclosure under state law.

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: White

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SS#2/SCS/SB 591 - This act modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including unlawful merchandising practices and punitive damages. The provisions of this act shall apply to any cause of action filed on or after the effective date.

UNLAWFUL MERCHANDISING PRACTICES FOR NEW RESIDENCES (Section 407.020)

This act provides that an unlawful merchandising practice shall not include any advertisement, merchandise, or transaction in which the merchandise consists of a new residence in a transaction in which the buyer is offered and accepts an express warranty in the sale contract by the builder or by a third party warranty paid for by the builder and the sale contract includes a disclaimer. The act defines "residence" as a single-family house, duplex, triplex, quadruplex, or unit in a multiunit residential structure in which the title to each individual unit is transferred to an owner under a condominium or cooperative system and includes common areas and common elements.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/SB 727 (2020), SB 762 (2020), a provision in SB 793 (2020), HB 1872 (2020), a provision in SCS/SB 62 (2019), a provision in SCS/SB 150 (2019), a provision in SCS/SB 276 (2019), SB 374 (2019), and HB 790 (2019), a provision in HB 2089 (2018), a provision in SS #2/SCS/SB 832 (2018), and a provision in SCS/SB 1102 (2018).

PROCEDURE FOR UNLAWFUL MERCHANDISING PRACTICES CLAIMS (Section 407.025)

A person seeking to recover damages for unlawful merchandising practices shall establish that the person acted as a reasonable consumer, that the alleged unlawful act would cause a reasonable person to enter into the transaction that resulted in damages, and the individual damages with sufficiently definitive and objective evidence to allow the loss to be calculated with a reasonable degree of certainty. A court may dismiss a claim for failure to show a likelihood that the alleged unlawful act would mislead a reasonable consumer. In a class action, any class representative shall establish these requirements. All other members of the class shall establish individual damages in a manner determined by the court.

In addition to current damages available, a court may provide equitable relief as it deems necessary to protect the party from the unlawful acts. No action may be brought under these provisions to recover damages for personal injury or death in which a claim arises out of the rendering of or failure to render health care services. Furthermore, this act provides that any award of attorney's fees shall bear a reasonable relationship to the amount of the judgment. However, when the judgment grants equitable relief, the attorney's fees shall be based on the amount of time reasonably expended.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 727 (2020), HB 2243 (2020), a provision in SCS/SB 276 (2019), a provision in SCS/HB 186 (2019), and HB 714 (2019).

PUNITIVE DAMAGES - GENERAL (Sections 510.261, 510.263, and 510.265)

This act provides that punitive damages shall only be awarded if the plaintiff proves by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant intentionally harmed the plaintiff without just cause or acted with a deliberate and flagrant disregard for the safety of others, and the plaintiff is awarded more than nominal damages. Punitive damages may be awarded against an employer due to an employee's conduct in certain situations, as provided in the act. When an employer admits liability for the actions of an agent in a claim for compensatory damages, the court shall grant limited discovery consisting only of employment records and documents or information related to the agent's qualifications.

A claim for punitive damages shall not be contained in the initial pleading and may only be filed as a written motion with permission of the court no later than 120 days prior to the final pretrial conference or

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trial date. The written motion for punitive damages must be supported by evidence. The amount of punitive damages shall not be based on harm to nonparties. A pleading seeking a punitive damage award may be filed only after the court determines that the trier of fact could reasonably conclude that the standards for a punitive damage award, as provided in the act, have been met. The responsive pleading shall be limited to a response of the newly amended punitive damages claim.

Currently, if the defendant has previously paid punitive damages in another state for the same conduct, following a hearing, the court may credit the jury award of punitive damages by the amount previously paid. This act provides that the defendant may also be credited for punitive damages paid in a federal court.

These provisions shall not apply to claims for unlawful housing practices under the Missouri Human Rights Act.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SS/SB 65 (2019), SCS/HB 186 (2019), HB 489 (2019), SCS/SB 1102 (2018), and HCS/HB 2119 (2018).

PUNITIVE DAMAGES - MEDICAL MALPRACTICE (Sections 538.205 and 538.210)

This act modifies the definition of "punitive damages" as it relates to actions for damages against a health care provider for personal injury or death caused by the rendering of health care services.

In order to be awarded punitive damages, the jury must find by clear and convincing evidence that the health care provider intentionally caused damage or demonstrated malicious misconduct. Evidence of negligence, including indifference or conscious disregard for the safety of others, does not constitute intentional conduct or malicious misconduct.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SS/SB 65 (2019), SCS/HB 186 (2019), HB 489 (2019), SCS/SB 1102 (2018), HCS/HB 2119 (2018), and HCS/HB 2434 (2018).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Bondon

HCS/SCS/SB 599 - This act modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments.

LINKED DEPOSITS

(Sections 30.260, 30.753, and 30.758)

Under current law, no more than 10% of all time deposits of state moneys can be placed with any one single banking institution. This act raises that limitation to 15% of all time deposits of state moneys authorized under the asset authorization plan.

Current law additionally outlines the manner in which the State Treasurer can determine the market rate, for purposes of the Linked Deposit Program. In addition to those provisions, this act permits the Treasurer to calculate the market rate based on current market investment indicators.

The act increases the total amount that the State Treasurer may invest in linked deposits from \$720 million to \$800 million. The act also increases the amount of that \$800 million that may be invested in small businesses from \$110 million to \$190 million.

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Furthermore, the act requires the State Treasurer to give priority to the funding of renewed linked deposit applications over the funding of new linked deposit applications.

These provisions identical to certain provisions in HCS/SB 587 (2020), the perfected HB 1736 (2020), HCS/HB 2092 (2020), HCS/HB 2206 (2020), HCS/HB 2461 (2020), SB 439 (2019), and HB 1029 (2019).

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

(Section 70.705)

Currently, member contributions for the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System are 0% or 4% of compensation. This act allows each political subdivision to elect an alternative member contribution amount of 2% or 6% of compensation. If a political subdivision elected a benefit program for certain members covered concurrently by Social Security and another for those members not covered concurrently by Social Security, the political subdivision may also elect one member contribution for those members who are covered and another contribution amount for those members who are not covered.

This provision is identical provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 1467 & HB 1934 (2020), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 594 (2020), and HCS/SCS/SB 725 (2020) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 768 (2020).

MISSOURI DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BOARD

(Section 100.255)

The act modifies the definition of "project" for purposes of the Missouri Development Finance Board Act to include any transfer, expenditure or working capital of the state, any agency or department of the state or any development agency.

MISSOURI FAMILY TRUST COMPANY ACT

(Sections 362.1015 to 362.1070)

Family Members

The act expands the types of entities that can be served by a family trust company to include an irrevocable trust of which one or more family members are the only permissible distributees.

Registration of Family Trust Companies

Under current law, any family trust company that is not a foreign family trust company is required to file an organizational statement. This act repeals that requirement and instead requires a family trust company to pay a one-time \$5,000 filing fee, file an initial registration with the Secretary of State, and file an application for a certificate of authority if the company is an LLC.

The act additionally requires foreign family trust companies to pay a one-time \$5,000 filing fee to the Secretary of State.

Authority to Manage a Family Trust Company

Current law provides that exclusive authority to manage a family trust company may be vested in a limited liability company if the board of directors or managers consists of three directors or managers. This act modifies that provision by allowing exclusive authority to manage a family trust company to be vested in a limited liability company if the board of directors or managers consists of at least three directors or managers.

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Organizational Instrument

The act modifies various provisions affecting organizational instruments filed by family trust companies. An organizational instrument of a family trust company must state that the purpose for which the company is formed is to engage in any and all activities permitted under the Missouri Family Trust Company Act. Additionally, the requirement that certain relatives be designated in the organizational instrument is repealed. Such relatives are instead required to be designated in the initial and annual registration reports filed by the family trust company. Furthermore, a provision is repealed prohibiting a family trust company from having more than one designated relative.

Purchases Made by Family Trust Companies While Acting as a Fiduciary

The act provides that, among other criteria, a family trust company cannot, while acting as a fiduciary, make certain purchases directly from underwriters, broker-dealers, or in the secondary market unless the company discloses its intent to do so in writing to all family members for whom the investment is to be made.

Furthermore, the act modifies provisions governing conflicts of interest in the course of purchasing bonds or securities when the family member served by the family trust company is a trust.

A family trust company is prohibited, while acting as a fiduciary, from purchasing a bond or security issued by the family trust company, its parent, or a subsidiary company of either unless the purchase is for a fair price in compliance with the Missouri Prudent Investor Act and the family trust company is expressly authorized to do so by:

- A court order;
- The terms of the instrument, judgment, decree, or order establishing the fiduciary relationship;

or

- If the fiduciary relationship was established by a trust instrument, written consent of the settlor, or of every adult qualified beneficiary, of the trust created under that instrument for which such purchase is made.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2461 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 984 (2020).

CREDIT UNIONS

(Sections 370.010 to 370.359)

Triplicate and Duplicate Filings

Current law requires credit unions to make certain filings with the Director of the Division of Credit Unions (DCU) within the Department of Commerce and Insurance in triplicate or duplicate. This act modifies this provision to require a single filing, rather than three or two.

Other Forms of Delivery

Current law requires the DCU Director to mail copies of certain filings made with the Division as well as notice to all interested parties for certain meetings pertaining to credit union business. This act permits any other form of delivery as an alternative to mail delivery.

Board of Directors Membership

The act modifies provisions relating to the board membership of credit unions by repealing a provision requiring the election of a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer and requiring instead the

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election of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. Moreover, the positions of secretary and treasurer may be held by the same person if the bylaws of the credit union so provide.

Expulsion of Members

The act permits the board of directors, the president, or a designated executive officer to expel a member of the credit union pursuant to a written policy adopted by the board. A person expelled may appeal such decision pursuant to such policy.

Powers of Credit Unions and Boards of Directors

In addition to powers currently granted, credit unions are permitted to collect fees and other charges for extensions of credit in connection with making, closing, disbursing, extending, collecting, renewing, or enforcing a debt in the event of delinquency by a member. (Section 370.300)

The act repeals a provision allowing credit unions to charge entrance fees not to exceed one dollar. (Section 370.270)

In addition to powers currently granted, the board of directors of a credit union is permitted to:

- Authorize the employment and compensation of the chief executive officer;
- Approve annual operating budgets for the credit union;
- Declare dividends on regular shares;
- Accept resignations and fill vacancies of the board, credit committee, and supervisory committee;
- Amend the bylaws relating to membership action; and
- Hear appeals of people denied membership by the credit union. (Section 370.200)

The act repeals a provision allowing the board of directors to delegate to the treasurer, or manager, the power to make loans to members. (Section 370.220)

Current law allows credit unions to make a charge to a member's share account if the member fails to keep the credit union informed about his or her current address. This act modifies that to allow a quarterly charge. (Section 370.260)

Electronic Ballots

Current law allows a credit union to charge initial or recurring membership fees, provided such fees have been approved by a majority of the membership in attendance at any regular or special meeting or by a mail ballot. This act allows such fees to be charged if approved by an electronic ballot as well.

Current law also allows the bylaws of a credit union, when approved by the membership, to provide for mail ballots for the election of officers. This act allows for the use of electronic ballots for the election of officers as well.

Reports and Examinations of Credit Unions

Under current law, a credit union is required to make a report of its condition on or before January 31 of each year. This act modifies this provision to require reports to follow the reporting requirements of federal credit union insurers. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the president or the president's designee to verify that the credit union has made this report.

The act creates a provision allowing the DCU Director to accept an examination of a credit union made by the federal credit union insurer instead of the Director conducting an annual examination of a

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credit union.

The act increases the length of time a credit union has to make a report before the DCU Director revokes its certificate of approval from 15 days to 30 days.

Authorization of Loans or Advances

The act requires any credit committee or a credit manager that is authorized to approve a loan or advance to follow the bylaws, policies, and procedures established by the board of directors.

Credit Unions May Withhold Payments

A credit union may refuse to make a payment from an account to a depositor, shareholder, any trust or payable on-death account beneficiary, or any other person claiming an interest in the account under certain circumstances detailed in the act. The credit union is not liable for damages as a result of an action taken under this provision.

Loans to Members

The act repeals a provision allowing members to receive a loan in installments instead of one sum if the loan is for purchasing necessary supplies for growing crops. The act additionally repeals a provision allowing a borrower to repay the whole or any part of a loan on any day on which the credit union is open.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 797 (2020), HCS/HB 2092 (2020), HCS/HBs 2204 & 2257 (2020), and HCS/HB 2461 (2020).

FUNDS HELD IN RESERVE FOR LIFE CARE CONTRACTS

(Section 376.945)

This act specifies that the "entire amount" of entrance fee funds held in reserve for a life care contract shall be earned by "and available for release to" the care provider as provided by law, provided that the reserve and interest thereon shall not exceed "one hundred percent", rather than "one and one-half times the percentage", of the annual long-term debt principal and interest payments of the provider applicable only to living units occupied under life care contracts.

The requirement to hold reserve funds may be met in whole or in part by other reserve funds held for the purpose of meeting loan obligations, provided that the total amount equals or exceeds the amount otherwise required.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 804 (2020), HCS/HB 2205 (2020), and a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682 (2020).

CREDIT TRANSACTION DURATION

(Section 385.015)

The act increases, from 10 years to 15 years, the maximum duration of credit transaction that is subject to regulation under the statutes governing credit insurance.

This provision is identical to SB 669 (2020), HB 1543 (2020), the perfected HB 1736 (2020), a provision in HCS/HB 2092 (2020), a provision in HCS/HB 2461 (2020), SB 246 (2019), and HB 815 (2019).

TRADITIONAL INSTALLMENT LOANS - POLITICAL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Bondon

(Section 408.512)

The act requires any fee charged to any traditional installment loan lender, which is not charged to all lenders licensed or regulated by the Division of Finance, to be a disincentive created by a political subdivision in violation of the provisions of law governing traditional installment loan lending.

The act additionally allows traditional installment loan lenders to charge, in addition to any other contractual fees, a convenience fee or surcharge for payments made by a debit or credit card. Furthermore, any traditional installment loan lender who prevails against a political subdivision in an action shall receive its actually incurred costs, including attorney fees, from such political subdivision.

These provisions are identical to HB 2730 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 1087 (2020).

SENIOR SAVINGS PROTECTION ACT

(Sections 409.605 to 409.630)

Under current law, only qualified individuals, as defined by law, are permitted to:

- Notify authorities of the financial exploitation of senior citizens or persons with certain disabilities; or
- Refuse disbursement of funds from the account of a senior citizen or person with a certain disability.

This act modifies the definition of "qualified individual" to include broker dealers and investment advisers in addition to persons associated with a broker-dealer or investment adviser.

Current law permits a qualified individual to notify certain persons connected with a senior citizen or person with a certain disability of suspected financial exploitation of such person. This act additionally permits an investment adviser representative to make such notifications. Additionally, the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Commissioner of Securities may provide information regarding the senior citizen or person with a certain disability to the qualified individual or investment adviser representative upon request.

Current law allows a qualified individual to refuse a request for disbursement from the account of a senior citizen or person with a certain disability if the qualified individual reasonably believes that the disbursement will result in financial exploitation of the person. This act additionally permits refusal of any request for a transaction from the account of such a person.

The act provides that in the event of a refusal of a disbursement or transaction from the account of a senior citizen or person with a certain disability, a qualified individual shall notify the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Commissioner of Securities within two business days. Current law requires notification within three business days. Additionally, the act requires the qualified individual to send a written notice, in the manner described in the act, to the qualified adult within two business days.

The act allows the Commissioner of Securities and the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to enter an order extending any refusal of a disbursement or transaction for the time necessary to protect the senior citizen or person with a certain disability. Subsequent to issuing such an order, the respective agency shall conduct a review every 30 days to determine if the extending order shall remain in effect.

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HANDLER: Bondon

The act extends immunity from any civil liability under the Senior Savings Protection Act to an investment adviser representative if he or she acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care in complying with the provisions of the act.

The act requires a qualified individual to provide access, and copies of records that are relevant, to any suspected financial exploitation of a senior citizen or person with a certain disability to the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Commissioner of Securities, or law enforcement, upon request.

No later than September 1, 2021, the Commissioner of Securities is required to make available to investment advisers and investment adviser representatives training resources of the prevention and detection of financial exploitation of senior citizens and persons with certain disabilities.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1451 (2020), certain provisions in the perfected HB 1736 (2020), certain provisions in HCS/HB 2092 (2020), and certain provisions in HCS/HB 2461 (2020). These provisions are also substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 654 (2020), SB 142 (2019), and HB 354 (2019).

THE MISSOURI SECURITIES ACT OF 2003

(Sections 409.3-302 to 409.6-604)

This act allows rules promulgated under Missouri Securities Act of 2003 to require certain federal covered securities under Section 18(b)(3) or 18(b)(4) of the Federal Securities Act of 1933 to make certain notice filings. Any late filing shall be accompanied by a fee of \$50.

The Commissioner of Securities may impose a civil penalty up to \$25,000 rather than \$5,000 for each violation of the Missouri Securities Act and may impose an additional penalty of \$15,000 in certain circumstances, if the victim was an elderly or disabled person.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/SB 654 (2020), HB 1736 (2020), certain provisions in HCS/HB 2092 (2020), SB 142 (2019) and HB 354 (2019).

MORTGAGE BROKER LICENSING

(Sections 443.717 to 443.855)

Current law requires mortgage loan originators to satisfy a preclicensing education requirement through approved education courses. This act provides that a preclicensing education course that is completed by an individual shall not satisfy this requirement if the course precedes an application by a certain time period established by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry (NMLSR).

The act requires persons with various financial relationships with an applicant for a residential mortgage loan broker license to furnish fingerprints to the NMLSR to submit to the FBI and any governmental agency or person authorized to receive such information.

The act further allows the Director of the Division of Finance to waive the requirement that residential mortgage loan brokers maintain at least one full-service office in the state of Missouri for any person that provides mortgage loan servicing or that is exclusively engaged in the business of loan processing or underwriting.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 1736 (2020), HCS/HB 2092 (2020), and HCS/HB 2461 (2020), and substantially similar to the perfected SB 553 (2020), SB 339 (2019),

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Bondon

certain provisions in HCS/HB 2092 (2020), and HB 757 (2019).

DIVISION OF SECURITIES

(Section 476.419)

The act provides that a court shall not divide securities among multiple recipients in such a way that negotiable securities become nonnegotiable securities. Securities may be divided by a court into increments equal to a multiple of an allowable tradeable amount, as defined in the act.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1702 (2020), a provision in the perfected HB 1736 (2020), a provision in HCS/HB 2092 (2020), and a provision in HCS/HB 2461 (2020).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Schroer

SS/SB 600 - This act modifies and creates provisions relating to dangerous felonies.

OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY (Sections 545.140, 562.014, and 557.021)

Under this act, if two or more defendants are charged with being joint participants in a conspiracy, it is presumed there is no substantial prejudice in charging both defendants in the same indictment or being tried together.

Under current law, guilt for an offense may be based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense when a person, with the purpose of promoting the commission of the offense, agrees with another person that they will engage in conduct to commit the offense. A person cannot be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit the offense unless he or she committed an overt act.

This act modifies provisions regarding conspiracy to create the offense of conspiracy if a person agrees, with one or more persons, to commit any Class A, B, or C felonies, or any unclassified felonies that exceed 10 years of imprisonment, and one or more persons do any act in furtherance of the agreement. The offense of conspiracy to commit an offense is a Class C felony.

Additionally, this act repeals the provisions barring a person from being charged, convicted, or sentenced for both the conspiracy to commit the offense and the actual offense.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020).

DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061)

This act adds to the definition of "dangerous felony" the offense of armed criminal action, the offense of conspiracy to commit an offense when the offense is a dangerous felony, and the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a Class A felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020).

OFFENSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION (Section 557.045)

This act provides that any person found guilty of, or pleading guilty to: the offense of second degree murder when the person knowingly causes the death of another person or, with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to another person, causes the death of another person; any dangerous felony

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Schroer

involving a deadly weapon; or any dangerous felony where the person has been previously found guilty of a Class A or B felony or a dangerous felony shall not be eligible for probation, suspended imposition or execution of sentence, or a conditional release term, and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020).

OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (Section 570.027)

This act creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a Class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the act was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a Class A felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020) and similar to SB 561 (2020), SB 433 (2019), and SB 459 (2019).

OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015)

Under current law, a person who commits the offense of armed criminal action is subject to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years for the first offense, 5 years for the second offense, and 10 years for any subsequent offense, in addition to any punishment for the crime committed by, with, or through the use of a deadly weapon.

This act changes the prison term for this offense to 3 to 15 years for the first offense, 5 to 30 years for the second offense, and at least 10 years for any subsequent offense. These prison terms shall be served in addition to and consecutive to any punishment for the crime committed with the use of a deadly weapon. Additionally, this act provides that if the person convicted of armed criminal action is unlawfully possessing a firearm, the minimum prison term for the first offense is 5 years and the second offense and third offense is 15 years.

No person convicted for the offense of armed criminal action shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for the minimum period of imprisonment.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020) and similar to SB 601 (2020) and HB 1453 (2020).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070)

Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony to a Class C felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020) and similar to SB 538 (2020).

CRIMINAL STREET GANGS (SECTIONS 578.419 TO 578.439)

This act establishes the "Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act". The act modifies the definition of a "criminal street gang" by defining such an organization to have as one of its motivating, rather than primary, activities the commission of one or more criminal acts. The definition of "pattern of criminal street gang activity" is modified to include "dangerous felony" as one of the offenses that would constitute

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Schroer

a pattern.

Currently, any person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in a pattern of criminal street gang activity and who willfully promotes such criminal conduct shall be punished by one year in the county jail or one to three years of imprisonment in a state correctional facility. This act provides that such a person who actively participates in any criminal street gang that engages in a pattern of criminal conduct shall be guilty of a Class B felony.

Further, this act changes the mental state and penalty for any person who is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor which is committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, a criminal street gang. This act provides that such action must be with the purpose, rather than specific intent, to promote, further, or assist in any criminal conduct by gang members. The act repeals the applicability of this provision to a misdemeanor.

A person convicted under this act shall serve a term in addition and consecutive to the punishment for the felony conviction a term of two years, unless the felony is committed within one thousand feet of a school then the term shall be three years. Finally, if a person is convicted of a dangerous felony under this act, he or she shall be punished by an additional 5 years.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 1450 (2020) and similar to SB 602 (2020).
MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

CCS/SCS/SB 631 - This act modifies provisions relating to elections.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF STATE EMPLOYEES

(Section 36.155)

Under current law, any individual holding a position of state employment that is subject to the State Personnel Law is also subject to various restrictions on participating in political activities, including running for partisan political office. This act provides that any state employee that is not subject to the Merit System (Section 36.030) or the Uniform Classification and Pay System (Section 36.031) may run for the nomination, or as a candidate for election, to a partisan political office.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020) and the truly agreed to SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 321 (2019).

FILING OF FINANCIAL INTEREST STATEMENTS

(Section 105.485)

This act allows the name and employer of dependent children under twenty-one years of age of each person required to file a financial interest form under current law to be redacted and not made publicly available, upon the written request of such person.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020), HCS/SB 587 (2020), and HB 1434 (2020).

ABSENTEE VOTING

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

(Sections 115.277 to 115.291)

Under current law, a person may vote absentee for candidates and ballot issues in any election in which he or she is eligible to vote if such voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls for specified reasons. This act permits a person to vote absentee for an election that occurs during the year 2020, if the voter has contracted or is in an at-risk category for contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, as defined in the act. This provision expires on December 31, 2020. Any person casting an absentee ballot for this reason does not need to obtain notarization of his or her absentee ballot.

The election authority is required to modify all absentee voter statements to accommodate the above-described excuse.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/SB 552, as amended (2020).

MAIL-IN BALLOTS

(Section 115.302 and 115.652)

This act additionally allows any registered voter to cast a mail-in ballot during 2020, provided a voter may still cast an absentee ballot so long as he or she has not already cast a mail-in ballot. Applications for a mail-in ballot may be made in person or by mail any time before the second Wednesday prior to the election. Voters casting a mail-in ballot are required to execute and submit a notarized statement under penalty of perjury with the ballot. Knowingly making, delivering, or mailing a fraudulent mail-in ballot application is a class one election offense. Additionally, the false execution of a mail-in ballot is a class one election offense. The prosecuting attorney or the attorney general may prosecute any false execution of a mail-in ballot. Upon receipt of an application, the election authority shall, within 3 working days, deliver the ballot to the voter. No information which encourages a vote for or against a candidate or issue shall be provided to any voter with the ballot. Ballots must be returned by mail no later than the closing of polls on election day. Any ballot received after such time shall not be counted.

Any ballot envelope used for mail-in ballots shall be the same as the ballot envelope used for absentee ballots, provided the envelope has options listed to clearly indicate which ballot the voter is casting.

These provisions contain an emergency clause and expire on December 31, 2020.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SB 552, as amended (2020).

CANDIDATE FILING FEES

(Section 115.357)

Under current law, candidates for certain offices are required to pay a filing fee to the respective committee of the political party whose nomination the candidate is seeking and such fee may be paid either directly to the treasurer of the committee or to the office that is responsible for accepting the candidate's declaration of candidacy. This act stipulates that candidates required to file the declaration of candidacy with the Secretary of State shall pay the fee directly to the respective political party committee.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020), SB 818 (2020), the perfected HCS/HB 1600 (2020), and HCS/HB 269 (2019) and substantially similar to a provision in SB 221 (2019).

The act additionally increases the candidate filing fees as follows:

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

- For candidates for statewide offices, including United States Senate, from \$200 to \$500;
- For candidates for the United States House of Representatives, State Senate, or circuit judge, from \$100 to \$300;
- For candidates for state representative, from \$50 to \$150; and
- For candidates for any county office, from \$50 to \$100.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020) and HB 2597 (2020).

ELECTION OF STATE POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

(Section 115.621)

Under current law, the members of each senatorial district political party committee are required to meet on the Saturday after each general election for the purpose of electing members to the state political party committee. In lieu of that requirement, this act permits the chair of the congressional district committee where the senatorial district is principally located to call for a meeting to be held concurrently with the election of senatorial officers for the purpose of electing members to the state political party committee.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020) and HCS/SB 552 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 854 (2020) and HB 1853 (2020).

SECRETARY OF STATE SUBPOENA POWER

(Section 115.642)

The Secretary of State is authorized to issue and enforce subpoenas when it is necessary to conduct an investigation of certain election offenses. These powers may only be exercised by the Secretary or an authorized representative of the Secretary at the specific written direction of the Secretary or his or her chief deputy. Failure to comply with a subpoena may be enforced through court order. These provisions expire August 28, 2025.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020), SB 818 (2020), the perfected HCS/HB 1600 (2020), and HB 2469 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 221 (2019) and HCS/HB 269 (2019).

FILING FEE - PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY

(Section 115.761)

Current law provides that persons seeking to file for the presidential preference primary election shall pay a filing fee of \$1,000. This act increases that filing fee to \$5,000.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020) and HB 2597 (2020).

SECRETARY OF STATE'S TECHNOLOGY TRUST FUND - EXTENSION OF SUNSET

(Sections 347.740 to 417.018)

Several provisions in current law allow the Secretary of State to collect an additional \$5 fee on fees for filings relating to business organizations, commercial transactions, and trademarks, names, and private emblems to be credited to the state's technology trust fund. These provisions are set to sunset on December 31, 2021.

This act extends the sunset to December 31, 2026.

These provisions are identical to a provision in HCS/SB 552 (2020), HCS/SB 587 (2020) and HB

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Shaul

1640 (2020) and similar to SB 146 (2019), HB 79 (2019), and HB 535 (2019).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Hoskins

HANDLER: Sommer

SS/SB 644 - This act modifies the definition of a "service dog" to be a dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Additionally, this act adds "mental health service dog" to the definition of a service dog. A mental health service dog, or a psychiatric service dog, is a dog that has been individually trained for an owner who has a psychiatric disability, medical condition, or developmental disability. The dog is trained to perform tasks to mitigate or assist the owner with difficulties directly related to the disability.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1319 (2020), substantially similar to provisions in HB 750 (2020), and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 107 (2019), HB 1369 (2019), HB 262 (2017), HCS/HB 1907 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 918 (2018), and SB 335 (2017), HCS/HB 1428 (2016), HB 787 (2015), and HB 142 (2015).

Under this act, any person knowingly misrepresenting a dog as a service dog, as described in the act, for the purposes of receiving accommodations regarding service dogs under the Americans with Disabilities Act shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for each subsequent offense. Additionally, any person knowingly misrepresenting any animal as an assistance animal, as described in the act, for the purposes of receiving accommodations regarding assistance animals under the Fair Housing Act or the Rehabilitation Act shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for each subsequent offense.

The Governor's Council on Disability shall prepare and make available online a placard for posting in a front window or door of a business stating that service dogs are welcome and that misrepresenting a service dog is a violation of Missouri law. The Council shall also prepare and make available a brochure detailing guidelines regarding service dogs and assistance animals.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 1319 (2020) and SB 750 (2020) and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 107 (2019), SCS/SB 107 (2019), HCS/HB 2031 (2018), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 918 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Solon

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 653 - This act modifies several provisions relating to child protection, including: (1) foster care case management; (2) Children's Division records; (3) temporary alternative placement agreements; (4) risk assessments for child abuse or neglect; (5) foster parents; (6) information exchange for child placement; and (7) the appearance of certain children in courts.

FOSTER CARE CASE MANAGEMENT (Section 210.112)

This act repeals existing law relating to foster case management and instead requires all providers of direct services to be evaluated in a transparent, objective and consistent basis with an evaluation tool

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Solon

established under this act. Such services shall be routinely tracked and evaluated through a quality assurance program, as described in the act. Resources and efforts shall be committed to providing the best opportunities for each child, including independent living arrangements and least restrictive alternatives based on the child's needs and the quality of care received.

Payment to service providers shall be made based on the reasonable costs of services. Any reimbursement increases made through enhanced appropriations for services shall be allocated to providers regardless of whether the provider is public or private. In addition, the contracts shall include performance-based incentives based on the evaluation tool developed under this act.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

CHILDREN'S DIVISION RECORDS (Section 210.116)

Under this act, the Children's Division may share any records, information, and findings with federal, state, and local child welfare agency personnel and law enforcement agencies, including those outside the state, in the performance of the Division's duties and upon a reasonable belief that such information is needed to protect a child from abuse or neglect or to assist the agency in providing child welfare services. Identifying information may be shared only if the Division reasonably believes the receiving entity will prevent the unauthorized dissemination of the information.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2216 (2020).

TEMPORARY ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT AGREEMENTS (Section 210.123)

This act authorizes the Children's Division to enter into temporary alternative placement agreements with parents and legal guardians of a minor child who cannot safely remain in his or her home. The purpose of the agreements is to mitigate trauma to the child and to enable the Division to make reasonable efforts to assure the safety of the child in a familiar placement setting. The placement shall be temporary and shall be in Missouri, unless the child requires medical treatment in another state that is not reasonably available within Missouri. Temporary alternative placement agreements shall be voluntary and in writing for out-of-home placements when the Division determines that a referral to the juvenile officer to remove the child from the home is not appropriate. Such agreements shall be valid for no more than 90 days, unless extended as specified in the act.

A temporary alternative placement agreement shall not prohibit a juvenile officer from taking additional action and the Division shall retain the authority to refer the case to the juvenile officer with a recommendation for further action at any time.

The Division shall have personal contact with the child, at least two times each month, during the agreement to ensure the child's safety, as well as schedule team decision-making meetings and open family-centered services.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT (Section 210.145)

Under this act, the Children's Division shall include a standard risk assessment completed within 72 hours of a hotline report of child abuse or neglect within its structured decision-making protocols. The

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Solon

Director of the Division and the Office of State Courts Administrator shall develop a joint safety assessment tool before December 31, 2020, and such tool shall be implemented before January 1, 2022. The tool shall replace the standard risk assessment required under current state law.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

FOSTER PARENTS (Sections 210.566, 210.790, and 211.171)

This act modifies the "Foster Parents' Bill of Rights" to require the Children's Division and its contractors to provide written notification of these rights at the time the child is placed with a prospective foster parent, even if the parent has yet to be licensed as a foster parent. Additionally, the Division and its contractors shall provide full access to the child's medical, psychological, and psychiatric records, including records prior to the child coming into care, at the time the child is placed with a foster parent. Access shall include providing information and authorization for foster parents to review or to obtain the records directly from the service provider.

If a foster parent alleges a court failed to allow the foster parent to be heard orally or in writing in a court hearing involving a child in his or her care, the foster parent may seek remedial writ relief pursuant to Missouri Supreme Court Rules 84, 94, and 97. No docket fee shall be required to be paid by the foster parent. The Division shall not remove a child from placement with the foster parent based solely upon the foster parent's filing of a petition for a remedial writ or while the writ is pending, unless removal is necessary for the health and safety of the child.

Additionally, the court shall ensure a child's foster parent has received full access to the child's medical, psychological, and psychiatric records, including prior records, from the Division and its contractors, as required under this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020) and similar to SB 360 (2019), provisions in HCB 12 (2018), and SB 1073 (2016).

Under this act, the Division shall not require foster parents to conduct supervised visits or be present during any supervised visits between a foster child and the child's siblings or biological family.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

INFORMATION EXCHANGE FOR CHILD PLACEMENT (Section 210.652)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services, in cooperation with the Office of Administration, shall implement a computerized method to allow for the electronic exchange of data and documents required by the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children to place children across state lines.

This provision is identical to HB 1613 (2020).

APPEARANCE OF CERTAIN CHILDREN IN COURTS (Section 211.135)

The juvenile court, in compliance with all federal guidelines and after considering all information provided by the Division and input from a child's family support team, shall order the child to appear in court only: (1) if necessary to make a decision; and (2) after considering the appropriateness of the courtroom environment for the child and the hardship to be endured by the child and current guardians

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Solon

regarding disruptions of regular activities.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Griffith

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

HONOR GUARD APPRECIATION DAY (Section 9.302)

This act designates every August 19th as "Honor Guard Appreciation Day" in Missouri.

GHOST ARMY RECOGNITION DAY (Section 9.305)

This act designates every June 6th as "Ghost Army Recognition Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020).

BUDDY CHECK 22 DAY (Section 9.311)

This act designates the 22nd day of each month as "Buddy Check 22 Day" to encourage citizens check in on veterans and to raise awareness of the problem of suicide facing military personnel.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020).

MISSOURI KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL (Section 10.230)

This act designates the Missouri Korean War Veterans Memorial located in Kansas City, Missouri as the official Korean War veterans memorial for the state of Missouri.

GOLD STAR FAMILIES MEMORIAL MONUMENT (Section 10.237)

This act designates the Gold Star Families Memorial Monument at the College of the Ozarks as an official Gold Star Memorial Monument for the state of Missouri.

GOLD STAR MEMORIAL MONUMENT AND PAVILION (Section 10.238)

This act designates the Gold Star Memorial Monument and Pavilion at Jefferson Barracks Park shall be known as an official Gold Star Memorial Monument for the state of Missouri.

GOLD STAR MEMORIAL MONUMENT AT THE MISSOURI CAPITOL (Section 10.239)

This act designates the Gold Star Memorial Monument at the Missouri Capitol in Jefferson City as an official Gold Star Memorial Monument for the state of Missouri.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILITARY PROGRAM (Section 27.115)

This act requires the Attorney General to design, implement, and oversee a program to assist members of the military and their families in finding and retaining legal counsel. The program shall be marketed to attorneys in addition to military families and shall publicize pro bono legal services available to military families. The Attorney General shall collaborate with the Missouri Bar in the administration of the program.

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Griffith

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020).

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS (Section 42.017)

This act requires the Missouri Veterans' Commission to seek out business organizations that are interested in hiring veterans for available job opportunities. This provision is identical to HB 1454 (2020).

TEACHER LICENSING FOR MILITARY SPOUSES (Section 168.021)

This act provides that a provisional certificate issued to any qualified military spouse who is hired to teach in a Missouri public school is valid for three years. Additionally, within 30 days after receiving an application and of completion of the required background check, the State Board of Education shall issue a full certificate of license to a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who meets certain residence requirements if all necessary fees are paid and all other licensing requirements are met.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020) and HB 1316 (2020).

STATE OMBUDSMAN & VETERANS' HOMES (Section 192.2305)

This act authorizes the Office of State Ombudsman for Long-Term Care Facility Residents to receive, respond to, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents of Missouri veterans' homes relating to the action, inaction, or decisions of providers or agencies affecting resident health, safety, welfare, or rights. The State Ombudsman or representatives of the Office, in addition to all current authority granted by state statute, shall have the authority to enter any veterans' home and have access to residents in a reasonable time and manner and have access to resident records with the permission of the resident or the resident's guardian. Additionally, the Office shall analyze and monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local law and regulations regarding Missouri veterans' homes.

This provision is identical to SB 846 (2020) and a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020).

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES FOR MILITARY FAMILIES (Section 208.151)

This act provides that Missouri members of the Armed Forces and their immediate family shall have their eligibility for MO HealthNet developmental disability services temporarily suspended for any period of time during which such person temporarily resides outside of Missouri for reasons relating to military service. Upon returning to the state, the eligibility shall be immediately restored. If the military member or an immediate family member is not a legal resident of this state, but would otherwise be eligible for developmental disability services, the individual shall be eligible for such services during the time in which the individual is temporarily present in Missouri for reasons relating to military service.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020) and substantially similar to a provision in HB 1316 (2020).

SERVICE DOGS AND ANIMALS (Sections 209.150 to 209.204)

This act modifies the definition of a "service dog" to be a dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Additionally, this act adds "mental health service dog" to the definition of a service dog. A mental health service dog, or a psychiatric service dog, is a dog that has been individually trained for an owner who has a psychiatric disability, medical condition, or developmental disability. The dog is trained to perform tasks to mitigate or assist the owner with difficulties directly related to the disability.

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Griffith

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 644 (2020) and provisions in HCS/HB 1319 (2020), substantially similar to provisions in HB 750 (2020), and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 107 (2019), HB 1369 (2019), HB 262 (2017), HCS/HB 1907 (2018), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 918 (2018), and SB 335 (2017), HCS/HB 1428 (2016), HB 787 (2015), and HB 142 (2015).

Under this act, any person knowingly misrepresenting a dog as a service dog, as described in the act, for the purposes of receiving accommodations regarding service dogs under the Americans with Disabilities Act shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for each subsequent offense. Additionally, any person knowingly misrepresenting any animal as an assistance animal, as described in the act, for the purposes of receiving accommodations regarding assistance animals under the Fair Housing Act or the Rehabilitation Act shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class B misdemeanor for each subsequent offense. Any person violating these provisions shall also be civilly liable for any actual damages resulting from such misrepresentation.

The Governor's Council on Disability shall prepare and make available online a placard for posting in a front window or door of a business stating that service dogs are welcome and that misrepresenting a service dog is a violation of Missouri law. The Council shall also prepare and make available a brochure detailing guidelines regarding service dogs and assistance animals.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 644 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 1319 (2020) and SB 750 (2020) and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 107 (2019), SCS/SB 107 (2019), HCS/HB 2031 (2018), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 918 (2018).

CHILD PROTECTION FOR MILITARY FAMILIES (Sections 210.109 and 210.150)

This act requires the Children's Division to attempt to ascertain whether the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces after receiving a report on alleged abuse or neglect of a child.

This act allows appropriate staff of the United States Department of Defense to receive access to investigation records contained in the central registry of the Children's Division and records maintained by the Children's Division following a report of child abuse and neglect in cases where the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of the Armed Forces.

Additionally, this act requires the Division to report findings in cases where the person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces to the most relevant family advocacy program or other relevant person authorized by the United States Department of Defense to receive reports.

These provisions are identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in HB 1316 (2020).

PURPLE HEART SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.451)

Currently, a recipient of the Purple Heart medal shall be charged only regular registration fees to be issued Purple Heart special license plates from the Department of Revenue.

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Griffith

This act exempts Purple Heart special license plates from vehicle registration fees for the first set of the plates issued to an eligible person.

Under the act, any registered co-owner of the vehicle shall be entitled to use and renew the plates until he or she remarries, or for the rest of his or her life if he or she does not remarry.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 686 (2020) and HCS/HB 1800 (2020).

CENTRAL MISSOURI HONOR FLIGHT SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3069)

This act establishes a "Central Missouri Honor Flight" special license plate. The plate requires an annual emblem-use fee of \$25, paid to Central Missouri Honor Flight and to be used for financial assistance to transport veterans to Washington D.C. to view veteran memorials, in addition to the \$15 special personalized license plate fee and other requirements and fees as provided by law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 686 (2020), SCS/HB 1963 (2020) and to provisions in HCS/HB 1473 (2020).

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3159)

This act establishes a "Meritorious Service Medal" special license plate. Applicants shall provide proof of having been awarded the medal as required by the Director of the Department of Revenue. There shall be an additional fee for issuance of the plates equal to the \$15 special personalized license plate fee. Meritorious Service Medal license plates shall not be transferable to any other person, except that any registered co-owner of the motor vehicle shall be entitled to operate the motor vehicle with such plates for the duration of the year licensed in the event of the death of the qualified person.

These provisions are identical to HCS/SB 686 (2020), HB 2249 (2020), to provisions in SCS/HB 1963 (2020), and to provisions in HCS/HB 1473 (2020).

CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS FOR MILITARY MEMBERS (Section 571.104)

This act authorizes an active military member of the armed forces to renew his or her permit to carry a concealed weapon by mail. A permit may be picked up in person or sent by certified mail.

This provision is identical to HB 2259 (2020) and HB 1160 (2019).

JIM ERTL

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Christofanelli

HCS/SB 676 - This act modifies several provisions relating to taxation.

PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS

Current law requires the St. Louis County Assessor to conduct a physical inspection of residential real property prior to increasing the assessed valuation of a property by more than fifteen percent since the last assessment, and requires written notification of such inspection. This amendment applies such provision to all counties. (Section 137.115)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020) and SB 579 (2020), and is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020) and HB 1710 (2020).

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Christofanelli

For property tax assessments and appeals of such assessments, current law provides that, in first class counties, taxpayers shall appeal to the county board of equalization by the third Monday in June and the county board of equalization shall meet on the first Monday in July. This act modifies such deadlines to provided that taxpayers shall appeal to the county board of equalization by the second Monday in July, and the county board of equalization shall meet on the third Monday in July. (Sections 137.385 and 138.090)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020) and HB 1710 (2020), and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).

For property assessment appeals to the boards of equalization in the City of St. Louis, St. Charles County, and St. Louis County, current law provides that the assessor shall have the burden to prove that the valuation does not exceed the true market value of the property. Additionally, if a physical inspection of a property is required for assessment, the assessor shall have the burden to prove that such inspection was performed. If the assessor fails to provide sufficient evidence that the inspection was performed, the property owner shall prevail on the appeal as a matter of law.

This amendment applies such provisions to appeals in all counties for which the increase in assessed valuation for the subject property exceeds fifteen percent. (Section 138.060)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HB 1710 (2020), is substantially similar to SB 655 (2020) and HB 2047 (2020), and to a provision contained in SB 579 (2020) and HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020), and is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020) and HB 1409 (2020).

INCOME TAXES

Current law allows a taxpayer to deduct from his or her Missouri adjusted gross income a portion of his or her federal income taxes paid. This amendment provides that federal income tax credits received under the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act shall not be considered when determining the amount of federal income tax liability allowable as a deduction under current law. (Section 143.171)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020) and is substantially similar to a provision contained in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020).

Current law also requires taxpayers who itemize deductions to include any federal income tax refund amounts in his or her Missouri adjusted gross income if such taxpayer previously claimed a deduction for federal income tax liability on his or her Missouri income tax return. This amendment provides that any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit received under the CARES Act shall not be included in the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income. (Section 143.121)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020).

TAXATION OF PARTNERSHIPS

This act requires taxpayers in a partnership to report and pay any tax due as a result of federal adjustments from an audit or other action taken by the IRS or reported by the taxpayer on an amended federal income tax return. Such report shall be made to the Department of Revenue on forms prescribed

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Christofanelli

by the Department, and payments of additional tax due shall be made no later than 180 days after the final determination date of the IRS action, as defined in the act.

Partners and partnerships shall also report final federal adjustments as a result of partnership level audits or administrative adjustment requests, as defined in the act. Such payments shall be calculated and made as described in the act. Partnerships shall be represented in such actions by the partnership's state partnership representative, which shall be the partnership's federal partnership representative unless otherwise designated in writing.

Partners shall be prohibited from applying any deduction or credit on any amount determined to be owed under this act.

The Department shall assess additional tax, interest, and penalties due as a result of federal adjustments under this act no later than three years after the return was filed, as provided in current law, or one year following the filing of the federal adjustments report under this act. For taxpayers who fail to timely file the federal adjustments report as provided under this act, the Department shall assess additional tax, interest, and penalties either by three years after the return was filed, one year following the filing of the federal adjustments report, or six years after the final determination date, whichever is later.

Taxpayers may make estimated payments of the tax expected to result from a pending IRS audit. Such payments shall be credited against any tax liability ultimately found to be due. If the estimated payments made exceed the final tax liability, the taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund or credit for the excess amount, as described in the act.

The provisions of this act shall apply to any adjustments to a taxpayer's federal taxable income or federal adjusted gross income with a final determination date occurring on or after January 1, 2021. (Section 143.425)

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020) and SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020), is substantially similar to HB 1734 (2020), SCS/SB 220 (2019), HB 477 (2019), and to a provision contained in SS#2/SB 704 (2020), and is similar to SB 897 (2018).

TERRORIST ATTACK VICTIMS TAX RELIEF

This act establishes the Christopher J. Bosche Memorial Act. The act provides an income tax exemption for victims who die as a result of wounds or injury incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, or as a result of illness incurred as a result of an attack involving anthrax occurring on or after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2002. Such income tax exemption shall apply for the period beginning in the tax year such injuries occurred and ending in the tax year of such victim's death.

The tax exemption provided by this act shall not apply to the amount of any tax imposed which would be computed by only taking into account the items of income, gain, or other amounts determined to be taxable under federal law, as described in the act.

This act shall not apply to any individual as a participant or conspirator in any such attack or a representative of such an individual.

Provisions in current law requiring a claim for refund to be filed within three years from the time the

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Christofanelli

return is filed shall not apply to refunds claimed pursuant to this act. (Section 143.991)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 742 (2020) and to a provision contained in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).

JOSH NORBERG

SPONSOR: White

HANDLER: Sommer

SS/SCS/SB 718 - This act modifies provision relating to military affairs, including state designations, programs implemented by the Attorney General, the merit system, executive departments, teacher licensing, veterans' homes, developmental disability services, child protection, motor vehicle insurance, and the Missouri Works program.

MILITARY FAMILY MONTH (Section 9.297)

This act designates November as "Military Family Month" in Missouri to recognize the daily sacrifices of military families.

This provision is identical to HB 1328 (2020).

BUDDY CHECK 22 DAY (Section 9.300)

This act designates the 22nd day of each month as "Buddy Check 22 Day" to encourage citizens check in on veterans and to raise awareness of the problem of suicide facing military personnel.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1383 (2020) and is similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020).

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILITARY PROGRAM (Section 27.115)

This act requires the Attorney General to design, implement, and oversee a program to assist members of the military and their families in finding and retaining legal counsel. The program shall be marketed to attorneys in addition to military families and shall publicize pro bono legal services available to military families. The Attorney General shall collaborate with the Missouri Bar in the administration of the program and shall utilize existing staffs, volunteers, and programs. The Department of Defense and military facilities in Missouri are encouraged to promote this program. Additionally, any additional funds needed to implement this program shall be subject to appropriations.

This provision is similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020) and in HCS/HB 1316 (2020).

SURVIVING SPOUSES IN THE MERIT SYSTEM (Sections 36.020)

This act modifies the definition of "surviving spouse" in provisions of law relating to the merit system.

This provision is identical to SB 620 (2020), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 282 (2019), and in the perfected HB 461 (2019) and is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SB 587 (2020) and HB 1566 (2020).

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY FORCES (Sections 41.035 and 650.005)

SPONSOR: White

HANDLER: Sommer

This act creates the Department of Military Forces which shall be headed by the Adjutant General and shall administer the militia and programs of the state relating to military forces. The office of Adjutant General and the militia are transferred from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Military Forces.

These provisions are contingent upon the passage of a constitutional amendment that provides for the establishment of the Department of Military Forces.

These provisions are identical to SB 896 (2020) and is similar to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 523 (2020), HCS/SS/SB 600 (2020), HCS/SB 774 (2020), and HCS/HB 2209 (2020).

TEACHER LICENSING FOR MILITARY SPOUSES (Section 168.021)

This act provides that a provisional certificate issued to any qualified military spouse who is hired to teach in a Missouri public school is valid for three years. Additionally, within 30 days after receiving an application and of completion of the required background check, the State Board of Education shall issue a full certificate of license to a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces who meets certain residence requirements if all necessary fees are paid and all other licensing requirements are met.

This provision is similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020) and in HCS/HB 1316 (2020).

STATE OMBUDSMAN & VETERANS' HOMES (Section 192.2305)

This act authorizes the Office of State Ombudsman for Long-Term Care Facility Residents to receive, respond to, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents of Missouri veterans' homes relating to the action, inaction, or decisions of providers or agencies affecting resident health, safety, welfare, or rights. The State Ombudsman or representatives of the Office, in addition to all current authority granted by state statute, shall have the authority to enter any veterans' home and have access to residents in a reasonable time and manner and have access to resident records with the permission of the resident or the resident's guardian. Additionally, the Office shall analyze and monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local law and regulations regarding Missouri veterans' homes.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682 (2020), HCS/SB 846 (2020), and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020) and is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020) and HB 1766 (2020).

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES FOR MILITARY FAMILIES (Section 208.151)

This act provides that Missouri members of the Armed Forces and their immediate family shall have their eligibility for MO HealthNet developmental disability services temporarily suspended for any period of time during which such person temporarily resides outside of Missouri for reasons relating to military service. Upon returning to the state, the eligibility shall be immediately restored. If the military member or an immediate family member is not a legal resident of this state, but would otherwise be eligible for developmental disability services, the individual shall be eligible for such services during the time in which the individual is temporarily present in Missouri for reasons relating to military service.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1316 (2020) and is similar to a provision in the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020).

CHILD PROTECTION FOR MILITARY FAMILIES (Sections 210.109 and 210.150)

SPONSOR: White

HANDLER: Sommer

This act requires the Children's Division to attempt to ascertain whether the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces after receiving a report on alleged abuse or neglect of a child.

This act allows appropriate staff of the United States Department of Defense to receive access to investigation records contained in the central registry of the Children's Division and records maintained by the Children's Division following a report of child abuse and neglect in cases where the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of the Armed Forces.

Additionally, this act requires the Division to report findings in cases where the person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces to the most relevant family advocacy program or other relevant person authorized by the United States Department of Defense to receive reports.

These provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1414 (2020) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020) and in HCS/HB 1316 (2020).

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (Sections 379.122)

This act requires the Adjutant General to ensure that members of the state military forces receive notice of certain protections relating to motor vehicle insurance, and encourages the secretaries of the branches of the United States Armed Forces to likewise notify members under their jurisdictions.

The act specifically notes that the term "adverse underwriting decision" shall include a decision to charge an increased premium.

This provision is identical to SB 1036 (2020).

MISSOURI WORKS PROGRAM (Sections 620.2005 and 620.2010)

This act modifies the Missouri Works program to provided that, for qualified military projects, the benefit shall be based on part-time and full-time jobs created by the project.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020), in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020), and SB 1057 (2020).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Onder

HANDLER: Rehder

SCS/SB 739 - This act creates the "Anti-Discrimination Against Israel Act". Under this act, public entities are prohibited from entering into certain contracts with a company unless the contract includes a written certification that the company is not currently engaged in, and agrees for the duration of the contract not to engage in, a boycott of goods or services from the State of Israel or any company, or person or entity, doing business with or in the State of Israel. Any contract failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be void against public policy.

This act does not apply to contracts with a total potential value of less than \$100,000 or to contractors

***** SB 739 ***** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Onder
with fewer than 10 employees.

HANDLER: Rehder

This act is substantially similar to HCS/HB 2179 (2020), HB 1344 (2020), HB 1738 (2020), SB 308 (2019), HB 1006 (2019), SCS/SB 849 (2018), and the perfected HB 2179 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 913 *****

SPONSOR: Emery

HANDLER: Coleman

SB 913 - The provisions relating to the peer review process for architects, landscape architects, professional land surveyors, and professional engineers are set to expire on January 1, 2023. This act repeals the expiration of those provisions.

This act is identical to HB 2300 (2020).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SCR 38 *****

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Ross

SCR 38 - This resolution disapproves the regulation filed by the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission on August 30, 2019, that increases fees for generators of hazardous waste.

Sections 260.380 and 260.475 authorize the General Assembly to disapprove any regulation containing new fees by a concurrent resolution adopted within the first 60 days of the regular session following promulgation of such regulation.

JAMIE ANDREWS

***** SJR 38 *****

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Plocher

SS#3/SJR 38 - This constitutional amendment, if adopted by the voters, makes modifications to Article III, regulating the General Assembly.

GIFT BAN

(Article III, Section 2(b))

Current law allows a member of the General Assembly, a staff member of a member of the General Assembly, or a person employed by the General Assembly to receive a gift of no more than \$5 per occurrence from a lobbyist or lobbyist principal. This amendment prohibits all such gifts from lobbyists or lobbyist principals.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS

(Article III, Section 2(c))

The amendment provides that in any election to the office of State Senator, the amount of contributions made to or accepted by any candidate or candidate committee from any person other than the candidate shall not exceed \$2,400, rather than \$2,500. The amendment additionally repeals a provision subjecting campaign contribution limitations for state senate and state house races to inflation.

REDISTRICTING

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Plocher

(Article III, Sections 3 & 7)

Independent Bipartisan Citizens Commissions

Under current law, the nonpartisan state demographer is responsible for preparing new redistricting plans for the House of Representatives and the Senate, which plans may be disapproved by bipartisan commissions nominated by the major political parties and appointed by the Governor. This amendment repeals the post of nonpartisan state demographer and gives all redistricting responsibility to the currently-existing commissions, renamed as the House Independent Bipartisan Citizens Commission and the Senate Independent Bipartisan Citizens Commission, respectively. The membership of each commission is modified such that each commission consists of members (20 each, under the current Congressional apportionment) to be appointed by the Governor from lists provided by the state committee and Congressional district committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election. For each commission, each state committee shall submit a list of 5 nominees to the Governor and each Congressional district committee shall submit a list of 2 nominees to the Governor. The Governor shall select 2 nominees from each list submitted by each state committee and 1 nominee from each list submitted by each Congressional district committee. No member of either commission may be a member of the other commission.

REDISTRICTING CRITERIA

The order of priority for the criteria that is to be used in preparing redistricting plans is as follows:

1. No district shall be drawn in a manner which would result in the denial or abridgment of the right of any person to vote on account of race or color. Furthermore, no district shall be drawn such that members of a community of protected citizens have less of an opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and elect representatives of their choice.
2. Districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable in population and shall be drawn on the basis of one person, one vote. Districts shall not deviate from the ideal population by more than one percent, provided that deviation may be up to three percent if necessary to follow political subdivision lines.
3. Districts must be established in a manner that complies with all requirements of federal law, specifically including the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
4. Districts must consist of contiguous territory as compact as may be, to the extent permitted in conjunction with the above criteria.
5. To the extent permitted in conjunction with the above criteria, communities must be preserved, as described in the amendment.
6. Districts must be drawn to achieve partisan fairness and competitiveness, provided that all preceding criteria shall take precedence. Furthermore, current law provides that, in any redistricting plan, the difference between the total "wasted votes" of the two major political parties divided by the total votes cast for such parties shall be as close to zero as practicable. This amendment modifies that requirement by prohibiting such difference from exceeding 15%.

REDISTRICTING TIMELINE

Each commission must file a tentative redistricting plan and proposed maps with the Secretary of State within 5 months of appointment. A final statement of such plan and maps must be filed within 6 months with the approval of at least seven-tenths of the respective commission (14 out of 20 members under the current Congressional apportionment). If either commission fails to file its plan with the Secretary of State within such time period, then the commission failing to do so shall stand discharged and the respective chamber of the General Assembly shall be redistricted using the same criteria listed above by a commission of six members appointed by the Supreme Court from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri.

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Plocher

ACTIONS CHALLENGING REDISTRICTING PLANS

Any action expressly or implicitly alleging that a redistricting plan violates the Missouri Constitution, federal law, or the United States Constitution must be filed in the Circuit Court of Cole County and shall name the respective commission that approved the challenged plan as a defendant. In order to bring such an action, a plaintiff must be a Missouri voter who resides in a district that exhibits an alleged violation and who would be remedied by a differently drawn district. If the court renders a judgment in which it finds that a completed redistricting plan exhibits the alleged violation, the court may only adjust those districts necessary to bring the map into compliance. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after the judgment has become final.

This constitutional amendment is substantially similar to SJR 49 (2020), SJR 57 (2020), and HCS/HJRs 101 & 76 (2020) and similar to SJR 29 (2019) and HCS/HJRs 48, 46, & 47 (2019).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1330 ***

SPONSOR: Veit

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SCS/HB 1330 - This act authorizes the conveyance of state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, and Randolph County.

The act also authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Ste. Genevieve County to the National Park Service.

The act contains an emergency clause for certain conveyances of state property located in St. Francois County.

This act contains provisions identical to SB 948 (2020), SB 585 (2020), SB 1023 (2020), HCS/HB 1696 (2020), and substantially similar to SB 969 (2020).

JAMIE ANDREWS

*** HB 1386 ***

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Wieland

HB 1386 - This act modifies the definition of "legislative lobbyist" for purposes of lobbying laws to exclude legislative liaisons. "Legislative liaison" is defined as any state employee hired to communicate with members of the general assembly on behalf of any elected official of the state; the judicial branch of state government; or any department, agency, board, or commission of the state, provided such entity is a part of the executive branch of state government. Any state employee employed as a legislative liaison who performs lobbying services for any other entity shall register as a lobbyist with respect to such lobbying services.

This act is identical to SB 552 (2020), a provision in HCS/SB 587 (2020), and SCS/HCS/HB 937 (2019) and substantially similar to a provision in HB 2117 (2020).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 1387 ***

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Wallingford

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Wallingford

HCS/HBs 1387 & 1482 - This act establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act". Under these provisions, a long-term care facility resident shall have the right to place in his or her room an authorized electronic monitoring device that is owned and operated by the resident or provided by the resident's guardian or legal representative.

The device shall be open and obvious and the facility and the Department of Health and Senior Services shall be informed about the device. Each facility shall use an electronic monitoring device acknowledgment form developed by the Department, which shall be signed by or on behalf of the resident prior to the use of a monitoring device. The form shall also require any other resident of the room to consent to release the facility from liability for a violation of his or her privacy rights; provided, that the other resident may condition his or her consent on limitations on the use of the device. The facility shall require a resident using a device to post and maintain conspicuous notice regarding the device at the entrance to the resident's room.

No facility shall be civilly or criminally liable for any activity or action arising out of the use of the monitoring device or be liable for a violation of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) or any resident's right of privacy. No person shall release any recording without the written permission of the resident or resident's guardian or legal representative, except for cases of abuse or neglect as specified in the act. Footage created through the use of the device may be admitted into evidence in civil or criminal actions or administrative proceedings.

No facility shall refuse to admit or remove an individual to the facility because of his or her request to use a device. The facility shall make reasonable physical accommodations for the resident to use a device. The resident, or his or her guardian or legal representative, shall pay for all costs associated with the device, except for electricity. A facility shall not be required to provide Internet service or network access for the device.

The Department may impose appropriate sanctions and administrative penalties on a facility knowingly violating provisions of this act. A person who, without the consent of the resident or his or her guardian or legal representative, intentionally hampers, obstructs, tampers with, or destroys an installed electronic monitoring device or who destroys or corrupts any data collected by the device is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Any person who places an unauthorized device in a resident's room, or who consents to the placement of such device, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor if the person continues such conduct after a written warning to cease and desist.

This act is substantially similar SB 909 (2020) and similar to provisions in SCS/HB 758 (2019) and HCS/HB 1635 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Sater

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1414 - This act modifies several provisions relating to child protection, including: (1) homeless youth; (2) background facilities for child care facilities; (3) child protection for military families; (4) foster care case management; (5) temporary alternative placement agreements; (6) immunities for employees of child assessment centers; (7) risk assessments for child abuse or neglect; (8) child care definitions; (9) non-expiring child care facility licenses; (10) foster parents; (11) appearance of certain children in courts; (12) adoption records; and (13) an Institutions for Mental Disease waiver.

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Sater

HOMELESS YOUTH (Sections 193.265, 208.151, and 431.056)

Under this act, a parent or guardian of a homeless child or homeless youth or an unaccompanied youth shall not be charged a fee for copies of birth records for the child or youth. An unaccompanied youth shall not be required to have the consent or signature of his or her parent or guardian for a certification or a copy of his or her own birth record. Only one birth certificate under this provision shall be provided at no cost and additional certificates shall be provided upon payment of the statutory fee.

Additionally, any homeless child or homeless youth shall be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits, subject to federal approval of a state plan amendment.

Finally, a minor's ability to contract shall include obtaining mental health records if he or she meets certain qualifications specified in current law, including through the implied consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian. Implied consent may be demonstrated by a letter verifying the minor is an unaccompanied youth signed by: (1) a director or designee of a governmental or nonprofit agency that receives public or private funding to provide services to homeless persons; (2) a local education agency liaison for homeless children or youth designated under federal law or a school social worker or counselor; or (3) a licensed attorney representing the minor in any legal matter.

Any entity or licensed provider who contracts with a minor under this act shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability based on the entity's or provider's determination to contract with the minor, unless the entity's or provider's determination is the result of the entity's or provider's negligence or willful or wanton acts or omissions. Consent given under this provision shall not be subject to later disaffirmance by reason of the minor's age.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 826 (2020), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020), HB 1286 (2020), HB 1287 (2020), and HB 1288 (2020).

CHILD CARE FACILITY BACKGROUND CHECKS (Sections 210.025 and 210.1080)

This act modifies the definition of a "child care staff member" to include individuals residing in a family child care home who are 17 years or older prior to January 1, 2021, or 18 years or older on or after January 1, 2021, or those less than 17 years old prior to January 1, 2021, or less than 18 years old on or after January 1, 2021, who have been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime.

This act requires the child care provider, prior to the employment or presence of a child care staff member in a license-exempt child care facility or an unlicensed, registered child care facility, to request the results of a criminal background check from the Department of Social Services and, prior to employment or presence in a licensed child care facility, to request a similar check from the Department of Health and Senior Services. If the staff member is listed as a perpetrator of child abuse or neglect or has pled guilty or nolo contendere to one of a list of specified offenses, then that staff member shall be ineligible for employment or presence at the child care facility and shall be disqualified from receipt of state or federal funds for providing child care. Household members in a family child care home who would be ineligible for presence in the home under this act shall not maintain a presence in the licensed family child care home during child care hours. A child care provider may be disqualified from receipt of state or federal child care funds if such person, residing in the home where such child care is being provided, has been refused licensure or has experienced licensure suspension or revocation.

A child care staff member or prospective child care staff member may appeal a finding of ineligibility

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Sater

to the Department that made the determination. If the finding of ineligibility was based on an offense from a specified list, then only the accuracy or completeness of the information in the background check may be appealed. If the finding of ineligibility was based on any other offense not contained in the list, the appeal may challenge accuracy or completeness, as well as offer mitigating information to seek an eligibility exception. The appeal shall be filed with the Department within 10 days from the mailing of the notice of ineligibility. The department receiving the appeal shall forward the appeal to the Child Care Background Screening Review Committee, consisting of the directors of the Departments of Health and Senior Services and Social Services, or their designees, for a final decision. Such decision shall be considered a non-contested final agency decision under state law.

This act repeals provisions of current law regarding criminal background checks performed by the Children's Division for certain child care providers.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HB 2202 (2020) and similar to SB 925 (2020).

CHILD PROTECTION FOR MILITARY FAMILIES (Sections 210.109 and 210.150)

This act requires the Children's Division to attempt to ascertain whether the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces after receiving a report on alleged abuse or neglect of a child.

This act allows appropriate staff of the United States Department of Defense to receive access to investigation records contained in the central registry of the Children's Division and records maintained by the Children's Division following a report of child abuse and neglect in cases where the suspected perpetrator or any person responsible for the care, custody, and control of the subject child is a member of the Armed Forces.

Additionally, this act requires the Division to report findings in cases where the person responsible for the care, custody, and control of a child is a member of the Armed Forces to the most relevant family advocacy program or other relevant person authorized by the United States Department of Defense to receive reports.

These provision are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/718 (2020) and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in HB 1316 (2020).

FOSTER CARE CASE MANAGEMENT (Section 210.112)

This act repeals existing law relating to foster case management and instead requires all providers of direct services to be evaluated in a transparent, objective and consistent basis with an evaluation tool established under this act. Such services shall be routinely tracked and evaluated through a quality assurance program, as described in the act. Resources and efforts shall be committed to providing the best opportunities for each child, including independent living arrangements and least restrictive alternatives based on the child's needs and the quality of care received.

Payment to service providers shall be made based on the reasonable costs of services. Any reimbursement increases made through enhanced appropriations for services shall be allocated to providers regardless of whether the provider is public or private. In addition, the contracts shall include performance-based incentives based on the evaluation tool developed under this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 653 (2020), as amended, and provisions

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HANDLER: Sater

in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

TEMPORARY ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT AGREEMENTS (Section 210.123)

This act authorizes the Children's Division to enter into temporary alternative placement agreements with parents and legal guardians of a minor child who cannot safely remain in his or her home. The purpose of the agreements is to mitigate trauma to the child and to enable the Division to make reasonable efforts to assure the safety of the child in a familiar placement setting. The placement shall be temporary and shall be in Missouri, unless the child requires medical treatment in another state that is not reasonably available within Missouri. Temporary alternative placement agreements shall be voluntary and in writing for out-of-home placements when the Division determines that a referral to the juvenile officer to remove the child from the home is not appropriate. Such agreements shall be valid for no more than 90 days, unless extended as specified in the act.

A temporary alternative placement agreement shall not prohibit a juvenile officer from taking additional action and the Division shall retain the authority to refer the case to the juvenile officer with a recommendation for further action at any time.

The Division shall have personal contact with the child, at least two times each month, during the agreement to ensure the child's safety, as well as schedule team decision-making meetings and open family-centered services.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 653 (2020), as amended, and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

IMMUNITIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF CHILD ASSESSMENT CENTERS (Section 210.135)

Under this act, an employee of a state-funded child assessment center shall be immune from civil liability arising from the employee's participation in the investigation process and services by the center, unless such employee acted in bad faith. This act shall not displace or limit any other immunity provided by law.

This provision is identical to SB 924 (2020) and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT (Section 210.145)

Under this act, the Children's Division shall include a standard risk assessment completed within 72 hours of a hotline report of child abuse or neglect within its structured decision-making protocols. The Director of the Division and the Office of State Courts Administrator shall develop a joint safety assessment tool before December 31, 2020, and such tool shall be implemented before January 1, 2022. The tool shall replace the standard risk assessment required under current state law.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 653 (2020), as amended, and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

CHILD CARE DEFINITIONS (Sections 210.201, 210.211, 210.252, 210.254, and 210.1080)

This act defines "child care" for the purpose of child care facility licensure as the care of a child away from his or her own home for any part of the 24-hour day for compensation or otherwise. "Child care" is a voluntary supplement to parental responsibility for the child's protection, development, and supervision. A "child-care facility" shall be a house or other place conducted or maintained by any person who advertises or holds himself or herself out as providing child care for more than six children or for more

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than three children under two years of age, for any part of the 24-hour day, for compensation or otherwise.

Further, this act modifies the list of license-exempt child care facilities in current law by moving entities previously listed in the current definition of a "child-care facility" to said list and adds other exemptions, including Montessori schools and neighborhood youth programs.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HB 2202 (2020) and similar to SB 925 (2020).

NON-EXPIRING CHILD CARE FACILITY LICENSES (Section 210.221)

Currently, child-care facility licenses may be granted for up to two years and are subject to renewal upon expiration. This act repeals this provision.

This provision is substantially similar to HCS/HB 2202 (2020) and similar to SB 925 (2020).

FOSTER PARENTS (Sections 210.566 and 211.171)

This act modifies the "Foster Parents' Bill of Rights" to require the Children's Division and its contractors to provide written notification of these rights at the time the child is placed with a prospective foster parent, even if the parent has yet to be licensed as a foster parent. Additionally, the Division and its contractors shall provide full access to the child's medical, psychological, and psychiatric records, including records prior to the child coming into care, at the time the child is placed with a foster parent. Access shall include providing information and authorization for foster parents to review or to obtain the records directly from the service provider.

If a foster parent alleges a court failed to allow the foster parent to be heard orally or in writing in a court hearing involving a child in his or her care, the foster parent may seek remedial writ relief pursuant to Missouri Supreme Court Rules 84, 94, and 97. No docket fee shall be required to be paid by the foster parent. The Division shall not remove a child from placement with the foster parent based solely upon the foster parent's filing of a petition for a remedial writ or while the writ is pending, unless removal is necessary for the health and safety of the child.

Additionally, the court shall ensure a child's foster parent has received full access to the child's medical, psychological, and psychiatric records, including prior records, from the Division and its contractors, as required under this act.

Under this act, the Division shall not require foster parents to conduct supervised visits or be present during any supervised visits between a foster child and the child's siblings or biological family.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 653 (2020), as amended, substantially similar to the perfected SB 653 (2020) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020), and similar to SB 360 (2019), provisions in HCB 12 (2018), and SB 1073 (2016).

APPEARANCE OF CERTAIN CHILDREN IN COURTS (Section 211.135)

The juvenile court, in compliance with all federal guidelines and after considering all information provided by the Division and input from a child's family support team, shall order the child to appear in court only: (1) if necessary to make a decision; and (2) after considering the appropriateness of the courtroom environment for the child and the hardship to be endured by the child and current guardians regarding disruptions of regular activities.

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Sater

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 653 (2020), as amended, and SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

ADOPTION RECORDS (Section 453.121)

This act requires all information, including identifying information, to be released to an adopted adult if the adopted adult's biological parent lost his or her parental rights through a nonconsensual termination of parental rights proceeding.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1683 (2020).

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DISEASE WAIVER (Section 1)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services may seek a waiver of the Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion for the Department of Mental Health-administered Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation Program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Pike

HANDLER: Onder

SS/SCS/HB 1467 & HB 1934 - This act modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems.

Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System (Section 70.705)

Currently, member contributions for the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System are 0% or 4% of compensation. This act allows each political subdivision to elect an alternative member contribution amount of 2% or 6% of compensation. If a political subdivision elected a benefit program for certain members covered concurrently by Social Security and another for those members not covered concurrently by Social Security, the political subdivision may also elect one member contribution for those members who are covered and another contribution amount for those members who are not covered.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SCS/SB 599 (2020), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 594 (2020) and in HCS/SCS/SB 725 (2020) and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 768 (2020).

Survivor Benefits (104.010, 104.090, 104.395, and 104.1027)

Currently, if a member elected a joint & survivor benefit payment option at retirement, survivor benefits are paid out to the spouse designated, regardless of marital status of the member and spouse.

Under this act, any member of the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System and the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System receiving a reduced annuity with his or her spouse as the designated beneficiary may cancel his or her election and receive a monthly benefit, with no survivor benefits, equal to the actuarial equivalent, as defined in the act, of the joint and survivor benefit payment if the marriage is dissolved on or after January 1, 2021, and the dissolution decree provides for the sole retention of the annuity and that the spouse shall not be entitled to survivor benefits. In no event shall the monthly benefit be more than the single life annuity amount

SPONSOR: Pike

HANDLER: Onder

entitled to the member as if his or her spouse had died on the date of the dissolution.

Additionally, a member who divorced their designated spouse before January 1, 2021, may have their annuity adjusted if the dissolution decree provided for sole retention of the retirement benefits by the member and the member obtained an amended dissolution decree after January 1, 2021. If the dissolution decree did not provide for the sole retention by the member, the member may also adjust their retirement allowance if an amended dissolution decree providing for the member's sole retention is obtained.

Any increase shall be prospective and shall be effective the first of the month following the date of receipt by the system of a certified copy of the dissolution decree.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 1024 (2020).

Judicial Buyout Program (Section 104.1089)

This act allows vested members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System covered under the closed plan or Year 2000 plan who are no longer employees to elect to receive a lump sum payment equal to 60%, or a higher percentage chosen by the board, of the present value instead of a deferred annuity if the member is employed in a position covered by the judicial retirement plan. Any member making an election shall forfeit all creditable service, future rights in the annuity, and long-term disability benefits. If the member subsequently becomes an employee entitled to a benefit from the system, such a member shall be considered a new employee under the Missouri State Employees' Plan 2011.

This provision is similar to SB 968 (2020).

Public School Retirement System of Missouri (Section 169.020)

Under this act, information pertaining to the salaries and benefits of the executive director and employees of the Board of the Public School Retirement System of Missouri shall not be considered confidential individually identifiable information.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 755 (2020), a provision in SCS/SB 1021 (2018), a provision in SCS/HB 2044 (2018), and HB 755 (2017).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Lynch

HANDLER: Brown

HCS/HBs 1511 & 1452 - Current law allows any resident of Missouri who holds a valid current license issued by another jurisdiction to submit an application for a license in Missouri in the same occupation or profession for which such person holds the current license, along with proof of current licensure in the other jurisdiction, to the relevant oversight body in this state.

This act allows any person who is a resident of Missouri, a resident military spouse, or a nonresident military spouse to apply for a license in Missouri, provided such person also submits proof of current licensure in all other jurisdictions to the relevant oversight body in the state.

Current law requires the oversight body to waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure for the applicant within six months of receiving such application, if it determines that the licensing requirements in the jurisdiction that issued the applicant's license are

SPONSOR: Lynch

HANDLER: Brown

substantially similar to or more stringent than Missouri's licensing requirements. Under this act, the oversight body shall waive such requirements within 30 days for a resident military spouse or a nonresident military spouse, and shall issue such applicant a license provided all other requirements of the act are met.

Current law further states that the law shall be interpreted so as to imply no conflict between it and any compact, or reciprocity agreement with other states in effect on August 28, 2018. Under this act, should any conflict arise between this act and the provisions of any compact or reciprocity agreement, the provisions of such compact or agreement shall prevail. If a conflict arises between the provisions of this act and any federal law or rule, the provisions of the federal law or rule shall prevail.

Resident military spouses and nonresident military spouses are eligible, under this act, to apply for a license with any board, department, agency, or office of a jurisdiction that issues licenses, including, but not limited to the boards set forth in the act.

This act repeals the provisions relating to the issuance of a temporary courtesy license to a nonresident spouse of an active duty member of the military.

This act is identical to SCS/SBs 673 & 560 (2020), and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 476 (2019).
JOSIE BUTLER

SPONSOR: Kelly

HANDLER: Crawford

SCS/HCS/HB 1655 - This act modifies various provisions relating to official documents.

RECORDS PRESERVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE

(Sections 2.020 and 2.110)

This act modifies the manner in which the Secretary of State must preserve laws passed by the General Assembly. Specifically, as soon as practicable after the laws passed at any session of the General Assembly are printed and delivered, the Secretary of State shall preserve and make available to the public for inspection the original rolls safely in his or her office.

The act additionally requires the Secretary of State to make available in print and online copies of the Missouri Constitution as soon as practicable after any amendments have been adopted.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 587 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 639 (2020), SCS/SB 304 (2019), and HB 408 (2019).

RECORDER OF DEEDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF CONVEYANCES OF LAND (Sections 59.568, 59.569, and 442.145)

If a document is required by law to be an original, on paper, or in writing for the purpose of recording, the document may be in electronic form. Furthermore, a requirement of notarization for a document or signature is satisfied if the electronic signature of the authorized person is attached to or logically associated with the document or signature. This act also allows satisfaction of the document requirements if a paper copy of an electronic document bearing an electronic signature along with all other required information is certified by a notary. The form and requirements of such certification are provided for in this act. The notary shall confirm that the electronic document contains an electronic signature that is

SPONSOR: Kelly

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capable of independent verification, shall personally print or supervise the printing of the document, and shall not make any changes to the document.

A document conveying real property, recorded by a clerk, and not certified by a notary according to the act shall put third persons on notice of the conveyance and is effective as if the document had been certified. The act does not apply to the recording of certain plats, maps, or surveys of real property. For the purposes of proving or acknowledging a written instrument affecting real property by an officer, a person may appear before the officer by physical presence or by means of communication technology, as defined in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 578 (2020) and similar to provisions in SB 409 (2019), SB 1002 (2018), and HCS/HB 2506 (2018).

APPLICATION AND COMMISSION OF NOTARIES PUBLIC

(Sections 486.605 to 486.635)

In order to be commissioned as a notary, a person must be at least 18 years old, reside or have a regular place of work or business in Missouri, be a legal resident of the United States, read and write English, pass an examination, and submit an application with the Secretary of State (SOS). The SOS is given discretion to deny any application for reasons specified in the act. Once the SOS has granted an application for a notary commission, the commission shall be presented to the appropriate county clerk and the applicant shall take an oath of office and present a \$10,000 bond within 60 days of the commission being issued.

Notary commissions last for a period of 4 years, or until the commission is revoked by the SOS or resigned by the person holding the commission. A notary commission issued to a person prior to the effective date of this act shall not be invalidated. However, once such commission expires, this act shall apply to the application for any new commissions.

PERSONS PERMITTED TO PERFORM NOTARIAL ACTS

(Section 486.775)

The following persons are permitted to perform notarial acts within this state:

- A notary;
- A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any Missouri court; or
- Any other person authorized by Missouri law to perform a specific notarial act.

NOTARIAL ACTS AND FEES

(Sections 486.640 to 486.695, Sections 486.740 to 486.770, and Section 486.1160)

The act provides that a notary can perform any of the following notarial acts:

- Acknowledgments;
- Oaths and affirmations;
- Jurats;
- Signature witnessings;
- Copy certifications; and
- Any other act specifically authorized by Missouri law.

The act further restricts the manner in which a notarial act may be performed. Additionally, for every notarial act involving a document, a notary shall properly complete a notarial certificate which shall include specified information.

SPONSOR: Kelly

HANDLER: Crawford

The maximum fees that can be charged for performing a notarial act range from \$1 to \$5, depending on the type of notarial act requested. The act permits a notary to charge a travel fee. However, a notary may not discriminate in the charging of fees based on the characteristics of the principal if such attributes would be a basis for employment discrimination under Missouri law.

In addition to the other fees allowed, a remote online notary may charge a remote online notary transaction fee. The act also has specific requirements for any notarized document sent to another state or nation.

NOTARY JOURNAL

(Sections 486.700 to 486.715, Sections 486.945 to 486.950, and Sections 486.1180 to 486.1190)

Notaries are required to keep a chronological journal of notarial acts for a period of no less than 10 years following the last notarial act. The act stipulates the information that is required to be recorded in the journal. The journal may be examined and copied without restriction by a law enforcement officer in the course of an official investigation, subpoenaed by court order, pursuant to subpoena power as authorized by law, or surrendered at the direction of the Secretary. Nothing in this provision shall prevent a notary public from seeking appropriate judicial protective orders.

This act also contains specific requirements for electronic journals.

OFFICIAL NOTARY SEAL

(Sections 486.725 to 486.735)

Notaries are required to use an official seal when notarizing a paper document and the act regulates what information must be present on and adjacent to the seal. At the expiration of the notary commission or upon resignation of the commission, the seal must be destroyed. If the notary commission has been revoked, the seal shall be delivered to the SOS for disposal. Failure to do so could result in a fine of \$500, at the discretion of the SOS.

The act requires vendors and manufacturers to register with the SOS prior to selling or manufacturing notary seals. Furthermore, prior to providing a notary seal to a purchaser claiming to be a notary, the vendor or manufacturer shall require such person to present a notary commission. A vendor or manufacturer failing to comply with these requirements shall be subject to a fine of \$1,000 for each violation. For multiple violations, a vendor's permission to sell or manufacture notary seals may be withdrawn by the SOS.

CIVIL LIABILITY

(Section 486.805)

A notary shall be liable to any person for all damages proximately caused by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law, or official misconduct in relation to a notarization.

A surety for a notary's bond shall be liable to any person for damages proximately caused that person by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law, or official misconduct in relation to a notarization during the bond term, but this liability shall not exceed the dollar amount of the bond or of any remaining bond funds that have not been disbursed to other claimants.

An employer of a notary shall be liable to any person for all damages proximately caused that person by the notary's negligence, intentional violation of law, or official misconduct in performing a notarization

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HANDLER: Crawford

during the course of employment, if the employer directed, expected, encouraged, approved, or tolerated the notary's negligence, violation of law, or official misconduct either in the particular transaction or, impliedly, by the employer's previous action in at least one similar transaction involving any notary employed by the employer.

This provision applies to electronic notaries and remote online notaries.

REVOCAION AND SUSPENSION OF NOTARY COMMISSIONS

(Sections 486.810 to 486.820)

The SOS is permitted to revoke and suspend notary commissions under this act under certain circumstances. The SOS is required to revoke a notary commission if the notary fails to maintain a residence or a regular place of work or business in this state or if the notary fails to maintain status as a legal resident of the United States.

These provisions apply to electronic notaries and remote online notaries.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY

(Section 578.700)

On the Part of a Notary

A notary shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for knowingly committing any of the following:

- Failing to require the presence of a principal at the time of a notarial act;
- Failing to identify a principal through personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence; or
- Executing a false notarial certificate.

Additionally, a notary who performs any other act prohibited by this act or fails to perform a required act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of no more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both.

On the Part of Non-Notaries

Any person who is not a notary and who knowingly acts as or otherwise impersonates a notary shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

Any person who knowingly obtains, conceals, defaces, or destroys the seal, journal, or official records of a notary or who knowingly solicits, coerces, or in any way influences a notary to commit official misconduct shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

ELECTRONIC NOTARIES

(Sections 486.900 to 486.1010)

This act contains additional provisions relating to electronic notaries. April 29, 2020 In addition to courses required for commissioning as a notary, an electronic notary shall complete a course consisting of notarial laws, procedures, and ethics relating to electronic notarization. The act provides the following notarial acts may be performed electronically:

- Acknowledgments;
- Jurats;
- Signature witnessings; and
- Copy certifications.

SPONSOR: Kelly

HANDLER: Crawford

REMOTE ONLINE NOTARIES

(Sections 486.1100 to 486.1205)

This act contains additional provisions relating to remote online notaries. The Secretary shall develop and maintain standards for remote online notarization. In developing standards, the SOS shall consider the standards established by the National Association of Secretaries of State and national standard setting bodies. The Secretary shall also approve remote online notarization software as long as the software meets certain requirements defined in the act.

In addition to courses required for commissioning as a notary, an remote online notary shall complete a course consisting of notarial laws, procedures, and ethics relating to remote online notarization. The act provides that acknowledgments and jurats may be performed remotely online by using communication technology.

Provisions of this act are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HCS/HB 1655 (2020), substantially similar to SCS/SB 593 (2020) and HCS/HB 1874 (2020), and similar to SCS/SB 140 (2019), provisions in HCS/SB 468 (2019), HCS/HB 495 (2019), SS/SCS/SB 1023 (2018), and HB 2590 (2018).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care, including: (1) health awareness month designations; (2) the "Long-Term Dignity Act"; (3) automated external defibrillators; (4) physician assistants; (5) outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate orders; (6) vapor products in public schools; (7) postpartum depression; (8) medical marijuana telehealth; (9) the Office of State Ombudsman for Long-Term Care Facility Residents; (10) the administration of controlled substances; (11) prescriptions for pseudoephedrine and related drugs; (12) medical marijuana edibles; (13) medical marijuana background checks; (14) epinephrine auto-injectors; (15) state-settled opioid causes of action; (16) dissolution of a hospital district; (17) personal care assistance services; (18) nursing home administrator licenses; (19) remote dispensing site pharmacies; (20) charitable pharmacies; (21) speech pathologist and audiologist licenses; (22) reimbursement of health care claims; (23) pharmacy benefits managers; (24) breast cancer screening and evaluation; (25) life care contracts; (26) health care practitioner credentialing; (27) and the confidentiality of certain health records; (28) an Institutions for Mental Disease waiver; and (29) COVID-19 testing.

HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH DESIGNATIONS (Sections 1, 9.152, 9.166, and 9.182)

This act designates the month of May as "Mental Health Awareness Month". The month of July shall be known as "Minority Mental Health Awareness Month". The month of August shall be known as "Minority Organ Donor Awareness Month". Finally, the month of September shall be designated as "Deaf Awareness Month" and "Infant and Maternal Mortality Awareness Month".

This act also designates the 22nd day of each month as "Buddy Check 22 Day" to encourage citizens check in on veterans and to raise awareness of the problem of suicide facing military personnel.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB SCS/1383 (2020) and similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 656 (2020).

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

LONG-TERM DIGNITY ACT (Sections 143.1160 and 191.1601 to 191.1607)

This act establishes the "Long-Term Dignity Act". Beginning January 1, 2021, an individual may open a long-term dignity savings account and designate the account to be used to pay a designated qualified beneficiary's eligible long-term care expenses. This act creates an income tax deduction for contributions to a long-term dignity savings account in the amount of 100% of the contribution, not to exceed the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income for the tax year the deduction is claimed and not to exceed \$8,000 for an individual or \$16,000 for married individuals filing jointly. Moneys withdrawn from the account shall be subject to recapture and the account holder subject to a penalty if it has been less than one year since the first deposit in the account or the moneys have been used for any purpose not specified in the act.

The income tax deduction created by this act shall sunset December 31, 2026, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to SS/SB 580 (2020).

AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATORS (Sections 190.092 and 190.1005)

This act modifies provisions of the "Public Access to Automated External Defibrillator Act". Under current law, persons or entities that have acquired an automated external defibrillator are required to ensure that: (1) expected users receive training from the American Red Cross, American Heart Association, or other equivalent training course; (2) the defibrillator is maintained and tested according to the manufacturer's operational guidelines; (3) the user activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible; and (4) a person or entity placing a defibrillator outside of a health care facility has a physician review and approve the protocol and training.

This act repeals these provisions and requires a person or entity who acquires an automated external defibrillator to do the following: (1) comply with all regulations governing placement of the defibrillator; (2) ensure that the defibrillator is maintained and tested to the manufacturer's guidelines; (3) ensure that testing of the defibrillator occurs at least every 2 years and after each use; and (4) ensure that an inspection of all defibrillators on the premises is made every 90 days.

Currently, a person who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care through the use or provision of an automated external defibrillator shall not be held liable for any civil damages, unless he or she acted in a willful and wanton or reckless manner. This act extends this immunity to criminal penalties. Additionally, a person who or entity that provides training, owns the defibrillator, or is responsible for the site where the defibrillator is located shall likewise not be held liable. This act repeals such immunity for the person or entity that provided the clinical protocol for the sites or programs and for the licensed physician who reviews and approved the clinical protocol.

Finally, this act requires any training or course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation to include instruction in the proper use of an automated external defibrillator.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 692 (2020) and similar to HCS/HB 1460 (2020), SB 423 (2019), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 145 (2019), HCS/SB 333 (2019), HCS/SCS/SB 363 (2019), SS#3/SCS/HB 113 (2019), and HB 1038 (2019).

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Sections 190.094, 190.105, 190.143, and 190.196)

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

Under this act, physician assistants may serve as staff on an ambulance. When attending a patient on an ambulance, the physician assistant shall be exempt from any mileage limitations in any collaborative practice arrangement prescribed under law.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SB 866 (2020).

OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL DO-NOT-RESUSCITATE ORDERS (Sections 190.606 and 190.612)

Under this act, emergency medical services personnel shall comply with an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order from another state, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. territory if such order is on a standardized form, signed by the patient or the patient's representative and a licensed physician, and such form has been previously reviewed and approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Emergency medical services personnel shall not comply with the order if the patient or the patient's representative expresses to such personnel the desire to be resuscitated. Physicians, emergency medical service personnel, and health care facilities shall not be subject to civil, criminal, or administrative liability for complying with an outside the hospital do-not-resuscitate order from another state, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. territory.

This provision is identical to SB 1010 (2020).

VAPOR PRODUCTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Section 191.775)

Under this act, no person shall use vapor products in any indoor area of a public elementary or secondary school building or on school buses. School boards may set policy on permissible uses of vapor products in any other nonclassroom or nonstudent occupant facility or outdoor school grounds.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 829 (2020).

POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION (Sections 191.940 and 208.151)

This act establishes the "Postpartum Depression Care Act". Under this act, all hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers that provide labor and delivery services shall, prior to discharge following pregnancy, provide pregnant women and, if possible, new fathers and other family members information about postpartum depression, including its symptoms, treatment, and available resources. The Department of Health and Senior Services, in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health, shall provide written information that the hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers may use and shall include such information on its website.

The General Assembly encourages health care providers providing postnatal care to women and pediatric care to infants to offer the women a postpartum depression questionnaire and review such questionnaire to ensure the health, well-being, and safety of the woman and the infant.

Finally, current law allows certain pregnant women receiving MO HealthNet benefits to continue to be eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum benefits for 60 days following the last day of their pregnancy. Under this act, such women who are receiving mental health treatment for postpartum depression or related mental health conditions within 60 days of giving birth shall, subject to appropriations and federal approval, be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for mental health services for the treatment of postpartum depression and related mental health conditions for up to twelve additional months.

This provision is similar to SB 788 (2020) and SB 263 (2019).

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

MEDICAL MARIJUANA TELEHEALTH (Section 191.1146)

Under this act, a physician using telehealth to provide a certification for a patient's qualifying medical condition for medical marijuana shall comply with current statutes regarding patient interviews and examinations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 1383 (2020).

OFFICE OF STATE OMBUDSMAN FOR LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY RESIDENTS (Section 192.2305)

This act authorizes the Office of State Ombudsman for Long-Term Care Facility Residents to receive, respond to, and resolve complaints made by or on behalf of residents of Missouri veterans' homes relating to the action, inaction, or decisions of providers or agencies affecting resident health, safety, welfare, or rights. The State Ombudsman or representatives of the Office, in addition to all current authority granted by state statute, shall have the authority to enter any veterans' home and have access to residents in a reasonable time and manner and have access to resident records with the permission of the resident or the resident's guardian. Additionally, the Office shall analyze and monitor the development and implementation of federal, state, and local law and regulations regarding Missouri veterans' homes.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 846 (2020) and a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 718 (2020).

ADMINISTRATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Section 195.070)

Under current law, a health care practitioner shall not accept any portion of a controlled substance unused by a patient if the practitioner did not originally dispense the drug, unless as part of an authorized drug disposal program. This act permits a non-dispensing practitioner to accept the unused controlled substance when the controlled substance is prescribed to the patient and delivered to the practitioner to administer to the patient. Practitioners shall maintain records and secure the medication.

This provision is identical to SB 928 (2020).

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PSEUDOEPHEDRINE AND RELATED DRUGS (Sections 195.417 and 579.060)

This act prohibits the requirement of a prescription for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or psuedoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits set forth in law. This provision shall expire when state's methamphetamine laboratory seizure incidents, as reported by the Missouri State Highway Patrol, exceed 300 incidents in a year.

All current local ordinances and regulations regarding prescriptions for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or psuedoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits set forth in law that are in effect prior to August 28, 2020, shall be void and of no effect on August 28, 2020.

This act also changes the amounts that can be sold, dispensed, or otherwise provided to a person in a 30-day period without a prescription from a maximum of 9 grams to a maximum of 7.2 grams and adds an annual limit of 43.2 grams.

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS#2/HB 1896, as amended, and similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 523 (2020) and SB 706 (2020).

MEDICAL MARIJUANA EDIBLES (Section 195.805)

This act prohibits the sale of edible marijuana-infused products, packaging, or logos in the shape of a human, animal, or fruit, but geometric shapes shall be permitted. Each package, or packages within a package, containing ten or more milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) shall be stamped with a universal symbol and the amount of THC, as described in the act.

Any medical marijuana licensed or certified entity regulated by the Department of Health and Senior Services found to have violated this provision shall be subject to sanctions, including an administrative penalty. The Department shall promulgate rules regarding prohibiting edible marijuana-infused products designed to appeal to persons under 18 years of age, as well as developing a process by which a licensed or certified entity may seek approval of a product design, package, or label prior to manufacture or sale to determine compliance with these provisions.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS#2/HB 1896, as amended, and similar to a provision in SCS/SB 764 (2020), the perfected SCS/SB 6 (2019), and SB 335 (2019).

MEDICAL MARIJUANA BACKGROUND CHECKS (Section 195.815)

The Department shall require all officers, managers, contractors, employees, and other support staff of licensed or certified medical marijuana facilities, and all owners of such facilities who will have access to the facilities or the facilities' supply of medical marijuana, to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS#2/HB 1896, as amended, and similar to a provision in SCS/SB 764 (2020).

This provision has an emergency clause.

EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTOR DEVICES (Sections 196.990 and 321.621)

This act adds "qualified first responders" to the definition of "authorized entities" authorized to dispense prescription epinephrine auto-injectors (epi-pens).

Additionally, current law requires certain emergency health care entities and other organizations to maintain epi-pens according to the rules and regulations of the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, if a licensed physician, or a licensed physician operating on behalf of the Director, may issue a statewide standing order for epi-pens for adult patients to fire protection districts in nonmetropolitan areas of Missouri. Possession and use of epi-pens under this act is limited to only such qualified first responders who have completed a training course and maintain the epi-pens pursuant to Department rules. Additionally, every use of an epi-pen shall be reported to a emergency health care provider.

Under this act, the use of an epi-pen is considered first aid or emergency treatment for purposes of liability under the law and shall not constitute the unlawful practice of medicine.

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

This act establishes the "Epinephrine Auto-injector Devices for Fire Personnel Fund". The Fund shall be used solely by the Department for the purpose of providing epi-pens to qualified first responder agencies pursuant to this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1383 (2020) and substantially similar to the perfected SCS/SB 617 (2020).

STATE-SETTLED OPIOID CAUSES OF ACTION (Section 196.1050)

Under this act, the proceeds of any monetary settlement or portion of a global settlement between the Attorney General and any drug manufacturers, distributors, or combination thereof to resolve an opioid-related cause of action in a state or federal court shall only be utilized to pay for opioid addiction treatment and prevention services and health care and law enforcement costs related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention. Under no circumstances shall such moneys be utilized to fund other services, programs, or expenses not reasonably related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention.

This act creates the "Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund", which shall consist of the settlement funds, as well as any other appropriations, gifts, grants, donations, or bequests. The Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Social Services, and the Department of Public Safety shall administer the fund and the moneys shall only be used as specified in the act.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SCS/SB 609 (2020).

DISSOLUTION OF A HOSPITAL DISTRICT (Section 205.202)

This act provides that, upon the dissolution of a county hospital district in Ripley County levying a sales tax for the purpose of funding the district, the sales tax shall be automatically repealed and twenty-five percent of the funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be distributed to the county public health center and seventy-five percent shall be distributed to a federally qualified health center located in the county.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 616 (2020) and HB 2376 (2020).

PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE SERVICES (Sections 208.909, 208.918, 208.924, and 208.935)

Under current law, vendors of consumer-directed services shall monitor the performance of personal care assistance service plans. This act requires the consumer to permit the vendor to comply with its quality assurance and supervision process, including annual face-to-face home visits and monthly case management activities. During the home visits, the vendor shall document if the attendant providing services as set forth in the plan of care and report to the Department if the attendant is not providing services, which may result in a suspension of services to the consumer.

This act repeals language permitting the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish certain pilot projects for telephone tracking systems.

This act also requires vendors to notify consumers during orientation that falsification of personal care attendant time sheets shall be considered and reported to the Department as fraud.

Under this act, a vendor shall submit an annual financial statement audit or annual financial statement

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

review performed by a certified public accountant to the Department upon request. Beginning July 1, 2022, the Department shall require the vendor to maintain a business location in compliance with any and all city, county, state, and federal requirements. Additionally, this act requires the Department to create a consumer-directed services division provider certification manager course. No state or federal funds shall be authorized or expended for personal care assistance services if a direct employee of the vendor is conducting the home visit and is also the personal care attendant, unless such person provides services solely on a temporary basis on no more than three days in a thirty-day period.

Currently, a consumer's services may be discontinued if the consumer has falsified records. This act adds language to include providing false information of his or her condition, functional capacity, or level of care needs.

This act requires the consumer, the personal care attendant, and the vendor to report to the Department if the consumer's health or his or her ability to self-direct care has significantly changed.

Finally, the Department shall, subject to appropriations, develop an interactive assessment tool for utilization by the Division of Senior and Disability Services when implementing the assessment and authorization process for home and community-based services authorized by the Division.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 595 (2020) and similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 399 (2019), the perfected SS/SCS/SBs 70 & 128 (2019), SB 441 (2019), HCS/HB 1885 (2018) and HB 2500 (2018), provisions in HB 377 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 466 (2019), SB 969 (2018), and provisions of SB 526 (2017).

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATOR LICENSES (Section 344.030)

Under current law, an applicant for a nursing home administrator license must have a minimum of three years of experience or two years of postsecondary education in health care administration or have satisfactorily completed a course of instruction prescribed by the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators, and passed the examination administered by the Board.

Under this act, such applicant may meet this requirement if he or she has an associate degree or higher from an accredited academic institution.

Current law allows the Board to issue a temporary emergency license for a period of 90 days to a person 21 years of age or older, of good moral character and a who is a high school graduate or equivalent. A temporary emergency license may be renewed for an additional 90-day period provided such person meets the qualifications for licensure, files an application for regular licensure, and pays the application fee and has taken required examinations, but has not yet received his or her score.

This act permits the Board to issue such license for a period of 120 days to a person that has met the temporary emergency license criteria established by the Board, and repeals the provisions permitting renewal of a temporary license.

This provision is identical to SB 949 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 375 (2019), HB 958 (2019) and HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 70 & 128 (2019).

REMOTE DISPENSING SITE PHARMACIES (Sections 338.035, 338.210, 338.215, 338.220, and 338.260)

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

Current law permits a licensed intern pharmacist to practice pharmacy under the direct supervision of a pharmacist licensed by the Board of Pharmacy. Under this act, an intern pharmacist working at a remote dispensing site pharmacy may be remotely supervised by a pharmacist working at a supervising pharmacy.

Under this act, "remote dispensing site pharmacy" shall mean any location in Missouri where the practice of pharmacy occurs, that is licensed as a pharmacy to dispense prescription drugs, and is staffed by one or more qualified pharmacy technicians or intern pharmacists who are supervised by a pharmacist at a supervising pharmacy through a continuous, real-time audio and video link.

A supervising pharmacy that operates a remote dispensing site pharmacy, and the remote dispensing site pharmacy, shall be licensed as a pharmacy by the Board of Pharmacy as described in the act. The remote dispensing site pharmacy shall be under the supervision and control of a supervising pharmacist employed by the supervising pharmacy. Such pharmacist shall not be required to be immediately physically present to supervise any activities at the remote dispensing site pharmacy, but shall make monthly visits to the remote dispensing site pharmacy to ensure compliance with this act. A pharmacist shall not be designated or act as the supervising pharmacist for more than two remote dispensing site pharmacies at one time.

A pharmacist at the supervising pharmacy shall verify each prescription before such prescription leaves the remote dispensing site pharmacy. Verification of prescriptions shall occur as set forth in the act.

Unless a pharmacist is onsite at the remote dispensing site pharmacy, counseling shall be done by a supervising pharmacist via a HIPAA-compliant continuous real-time video and audio link prior to any drug or medical device being dispensed. Such system shall retain the initials or unique identifier of the pharmacist performing the consultation. The pharmacist shall have access to all relevant patient information maintained by the remote dispensing site pharmacy.

A remote dispensing site pharmacy shall be located at least 10 miles from an existing retail pharmacy unless such pharmacy is part of a community mental health center, federally qualified health center, hospital, rural health clinic, or outpatient clinical setting, or if the applicant with the proposed remote dispensing site pharmacy demonstrates that the pharmacy will promote public health. A remote dispensing site pharmacy shall be staffed by a pharmacist for at least 8 hours per month who shall have certain responsibilities set forth in the act.

If the average number of prescriptions dispensed per day by the remote dispensing site pharmacy exceeds 150, over a 90-day period, such remote pharmacy shall apply to the Board for licensure as a Class A, B, or C pharmacy within 10 days.

Unless otherwise approved by the Board, the supervising pharmacy shall be located in Missouri and within 50 miles of a remote dispensing site pharmacy to ensure sufficient support and to ensure that necessary personnel or supplies may be delivered within a reasonable period of time.

This act adds "remote dispensing site pharmacy" as a Class R pharmacy.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HB 2422 (2020) and SB 976 (2020).

CHARITABLE PHARMACIES (Section 338.220)

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

Current law sets forth classes of pharmacy permits or licenses. This act adds "charitable pharmacy" as a Class Q pharmacy.

This provision is identical to SB 1088 (2020).

SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGIST LICENSES (Section 345.050)

Current law requires an applicant for licensure as a speech pathologist or audiologist to hold a master's or doctoral degree from a program accredited by the Council on Academic Accreditation of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or other accrediting agency approved by the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts in the area in which licensure is sought.

Under this act, each applicant shall hold a master's or doctoral degree from a program that was awarded "accreditation candidate" status, or is accredited as set forth under current law.

This provision is identical to SB 806 (2020).

REIMBURSEMENT OF HEALTH CARE CLAIMS (Section 376.383)

Currently, a health carrier that has not paid a claimant on or before the 45th processing day from the date of receipt of the claim shall pay the claimant interest and a penalty based on the unpaid balance of the claim as of the 45th processing day. On claims exceeding \$35,000 on the unpaid balance of the claim, the health carrier under this act shall pay the claimant 1% interest per month and a penalty in an amount equal to 1% of the claim per day for a maximum of 100 days and thereafter shall pay the claimant 2% interest per month.

Currently, any claim or portion of a claim that has been properly denied before the 45th processing day shall not be subject to interest or penalties. Under this act, denied claims before the 45th processing day shall begin to accrue interest and penalties during the claimant's appeal with the health carrier until such claim is paid, if the claim is approved. If the appeal does not result in an approved claim and a petition is filed with a court of competent jurisdiction to recover payment of the claim, interest and penalties shall continue to accrue for no more than 100 days from the day the first appeal was filed with the health carrier and continue to accrue until ten days after the court finds that the claim shall be paid to the claimant.

PHARMACY BENEFITS MANAGERS (Sections 376.387 and 376.393)

Under this act, pharmacy benefits managers (PBM) shall notify health carriers in writing of any conflict of interest, including, but not limited to, common ownership or any other relationship between the PBM and any other health carrier with which the PBM contracts.

Additionally, this act specifies that no entity subject to the jurisdiction of Missouri shall act as a PBM without a license issued by the Department of Commerce and Insurance. The Department may cause a complaint to be filed with the Administrative Hearing Commission against the holder of a PBM license for the reasons specified in the act. Proceedings shall be conducted before the Administrative Hearing Commission as provided by law. The Department may take action against a PBM's license, as specified in the act, upon a finding that a rule has been violated.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SB 971 (2020).

BREAST CANCER SCREENING AND EVALUATION (Section 376.782)

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

This act modifies an insurance mandate relating to breast cancer screening and evaluation.

In addition to existing coverage requirements, the act adds "detectors" to the X-ray equipment specifically listed as being covered under the mandate.

The act also specifies that coverage for certain breast cancer screening and evaluation services shall be provided to any woman deemed by her physician to have an above-average risk for breast cancer in accordance with American College of Radiology (ACR) guidelines, rather than specifically to women with a personal or family history of breast cancer.

The act also requires coverage of any additional or supplemental imaging, such as breast MRI or ultrasound, deemed medically necessary by a treating physician for proper screening or evaluation in accordance with applicable ACR guidelines. Furthermore, the act requires coverage of ultrasound or MRI services when determined by a treating physician to be medically necessary for the screening or evaluation of breast cancer for any woman deemed by the treating physician to have an above-average risk of breast cancer in accordance with ACR guidelines for breast cancer screening.

Lastly, provisions relating to out-of-pocket expenditures are modified to apply to the additional modalities required to be covered under the act.

This provision is identical to SB 841 (2020).

LIFE CARE CONTRACTS (Section 376.945)

This act specifies that the "entire amount" of entrance fee funds held in reserve for a life care contract shall be earned by "and available for release to" the care provider as provided by law, provided that the reserve and interest thereon shall not exceed "one hundred percent", rather than "one and one-half times the percentage", of the annual long-term debt principal and interest payments of the provider applicable only to living units occupied under life care contracts. The requirement to hold reserve funds may be met in whole or in part by other reserve funds held for the purpose of meeting loan obligations, provided that the total amount equals or exceeds the amount otherwise required.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 804 (2020) and similar to HB 2205 (2020).

OVERPAYMENT OF HEALTH CARE CLAIMS (Section 376.1345)

This act provides that an amount that a health carrier claims was overpaid for a health care service can only be collected, withheld, or recouped from the provider or third party to which the overpaid amount was originally paid. The notice of withholding or recoupment shall inform the provider or third party of the health care service, date of service, and patient for which the recoupment is being made.

This provision is identical to SB 935 (2020).

HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER CREDENTIALING (Section 376.1578)

This act provides that if a health carrier receives a credentialing application, the carrier shall have ten days from sending notice of the application's receipt to request additional information from the practitioner. The application shall be deemed complete upon receipt of the additional information. Within two working days of receipt of the additional information, the carrier shall send notice to the practitioner that the practitioner has submitted a completed application. If the carrier does not request additional information, the application shall be deemed completed as of the date the notice of receipt was sent by the

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

carrier to the practitioner.

The act specifies that the carrier's credentialing decision and notification to the practitioner of such decision shall be made within 60 days of receipt of the "completed credentialing application", rather than 60 "business" days of receiving the practitioner's "credentialing information".

If a practitioner's application is approved, the carrier shall provide payments for covered health services performed by the practitioner during the credentialing period if the services were on behalf of an entity that had a contract with the carrier during the credentialing period. The contract entity shall submit to the carrier all claims for services provided by the practitioner during the credentialing period within six months after the carrier has approved the practitioner's credentialing application. Claims submitted for reimbursement under this provision shall be sent to the carrier by the provider in a single request or as few requests as practical. No practitioner that has submitted an application in accordance with these provisions shall send any claim to the patient for charges incurred for care of the patient during the credentialing period with the patient's health carrier.

A health carrier shall not require a practitioner to be credentialed to receive payments for covered health services if the practitioner is providing coverage for an absent credentialed practitioner during a temporary period not exceed 60 days for certain conditions and 30 days for all other reasons. Any practitioner authorized to receive payments for covered services under this provision shall provide notice to the carrier as described in the act. A carrier may deny payments if the practitioner providing services in lieu of the credentialed provider meets one of the conditions described in the act.

All claims eligible for payment under these provisions shall be subject to the prompt payment statute.

These provisions are similar to SB 938 (2020).

CONFIDENTIALITY OF CERTAIN HEALTH RECORDS (Section 610.100)

Under this act, any reports or records in the possession of the Department of Health and Senior Services' Missouri State Public Health Laboratory, which were the result of testing performed at the request of any municipal, county, state, or federal law enforcement agency, shall be considered closed records until such investigation becomes inactive.

INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DISEASE WAIVER (Section 1)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services may seek a waiver of the Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion for the Department of Mental Health-administered Comprehensive Substance Treatment and Rehabilitation Program.

COVID-19 TESTING (Section 1)

Under this act and subject to appropriations, any Missouri resident whose health care provider recommends that he or she receive an active COVID-19 test shall receive such test and the results of the test at no cost. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall be authorized to utilize federal funds to pay for the portion of the expense of such test and resulting analysis that is not covered by the resident's health insurance provider; provided that such expenses do not exceed \$150 per test. A health insurance provider shall not reduce a Missouri resident's health insurance coverage that is related to the testing for COVID during a state of emergency declared by the Governor. These provisions shall not apply to any reduction in health insurance coverage that is a result of nonpayment of premiums.

SPONSOR: Wood

HANDLER: Sater

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to SB 918 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Remole

HCS/HB 1711 - This act defines shelf stable as any food that can be safely stored in a sealed package at room temperature for a usefully long shelf life, including normally refrigerated foods that have been processed by heat or dried to destroy foodborne microorganisms. This act protects a good faith donor from criminal or civil liability arising from an injury or death due to shelf stable food. Additionally, shelf stable packaged venison shall not subject a good faith donor or charitable or not-for-profit organization to liability if such food was received in good faith.

This act is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 662 (2020).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Riggs

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS#2/SS/SCS/HB 1768 - This act modifies provisions relating to communications services.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS
(Sections 67.453 & 67.1461):

This act modifies the powers of neighborhood improvement districts and community improvement districts to include the ability to partner with telecommunications companies and broadband service providers in order to construct or improve telecommunications facilities.

This provision is similar to SB 807 (2020) and SB 773 (2020).

LINEAR FOOT FEES (Section 67.1846):

A grandfathered political subdivision shall not charge a linear foot fee for use of its right-of-way to a small local exchange telecommunications company as of December 31, 2019, provided that the small local exchange telecommunications company is providing internet access to customers within rural areas of the state.

UNIFORM SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY DEPLOYMENT ACT (Section 67.5122):

This act extends the sunset date for the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act from January 1st, 2021, to January 1st, 2025.

OPERATING DESIGNATIONS OF CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES (Section 392.020):

Under the act, any corporation formed for the purpose of being a telephone or telegraph company or operating under the General and Business Corporation Law of Missouri, may amend the articles of association to include a statement referencing the corporation's operating designation as an exempt organization as described in the Internal Revenue Code.

SPONSOR: Riggs

HANDLER: Hegeman

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 852 (2020).

RURAL BROADBAND ACCESS FUNDING (Sections 620.2451-620.2459):

This act requires the Department of Economic Development to maintain a record of all federal grants awarded to entities for the purposes of providing, maintaining, and expanding rural broadband in the state. In cases in which federal funds have been awarded but later retained, withheld, or otherwise not distributed to the original grant recipient due to failure to meet performance standards or other criteria, the Department shall seek to have the funds awarded to another eligible, qualified Missouri broadband provider.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1162 (2019).

Under this act, a grant recipient of funds from the Missouri Broadband Grant Program shall return such funds if the grant recipient fails to establish retail broadband internet speeds of at least 25Mb per second download and 3Mb per second upload.

This provision is identical to SB 865 (2020).

Currently, the broadband internet grant program for unserved and underserved areas of the state will expire on August 28, 2021. This act extends the program until June 30, 2027.

This provision is identical to SS/SB 632 (2020) and similar to HB 1859 (2020).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Pfautsch

HANDLER: Hoskins

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 - This act modifies provisions regarding political subdivisions.

AUDITS OF COUNTY OFFICES (Section 29.230)

Under current law, the State Auditor is permitted to conduct performance audits when performing an audit of a county office. This act prohibits the State Auditor from conducting a performance audit when conducting an audit in a third class county not initiated pursuant to a petition if:

1. The county commission has adopted a resolution electing not to be subject to such an audit; and
2. The county has undergone an audit by a certified public accountant within the preceding two years.

The county commission is required to send the resolution and audit report to the State Auditor.

These provisions are identical to SB 615 (2020).

POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS FOR CERTAIN STATE EMPLOYEES (Section 36.155)

Under current law, any individual holding a position of state employment that is subject to the State Personnel Law is also subject to various restrictions on participating in political activities, including running for partisan political office. This act provides that any state employee that is not subject to the Merit System (Section 36.030) or the Uniform Classification and Pay System (Section 36.031) may run for the nomination, or as a candidate for election, to a partisan political office.

SPONSOR: Pfautsch

HANDLER: Hoskins

These provisions are identical to CCS/SCS/SB 631 (2020) and substantially similar to SB 321 (2019).

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE DATABASE (Section 37.1090 through Section 37.1098)

This act establishes the "Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database". The database shall be available free of charge on the Office of Administration's website and shall include information about expenditures made during each fiscal year that begins after December 31, 2022.

The database shall include the following information: the amount of the expenditure; the date the expenditure was paid; the vendor to whom the expenditure was paid, unless such information is confidential; the purpose of the expenditure; and the municipality or county that made or requested the expenditure.

A municipality or county may choose to voluntarily participate in the database. Each municipality or county participating in the database shall provide electronically transmitted information to the Office of Administration biannually as provided in the act.

Additionally, if 5% of the registered voters in a municipality or county request to participate, the municipality or county shall participate in the database. Residents may request participation by submitting a written letter by certified mail to the governing body of the municipality or county and the Office of Administration. After receiving the requisite number of requests, a municipality or county shall begin participating in the database, but is not required to report expenditures incurred before one complete 6 month reporting period.

The Office of Administration shall provide financial reimbursement to any participating municipality or county for actual expenditures incurred from participation in the database.

These provisions are identical to HB 1933 (2020).

COUNTY REGULATION OF COUNTY PROPERTY (Section 49.266)

Currently, the county commissions in all non-charter counties are authorized to promulgate regulations concerning the use of county property. This act authorizes the county commission in all first, second, third, and fourth classification counties to promulgate such regulations.

Additionally, please note that Section 49.266 appears twice in this act because it is doubly-enacted due to the Cole County Circuit Court decision in *Calzone v. Koster, et al.* (2016). This act repeals the version enacted by SB 672 (2014) and amends the version in effect prior to SB 672 (2014).

These provisions are identical to SB 747 (2020), SB 464 (2019), HB 1269 (2018), and HB 1210 (2017).

WARRANTS FILED BY COUNTY CLERKS (Section 50.166)

Under current law, a county clerk may transmit in the form of a warrant the amount due for a grant, salary, pay, and expenses to the county treasurer.

This act provides that, upon request, the county treasurer shall have access to any financially relevant document in the possession of any county official for the purposes of processing a warrant. If the warrant is received in the absence of a check, then the county treasurer shall have access to the information

SPONSOR: Pfautsch

HANDLER: Hoskins

necessary to process the warrant.

Additionally, no official of any county shall refuse a request from the county treasurer for access to or a copy of any document in the possession of a county office that is financially relevant to the salaries of county officers and assistants. No county treasurer shall refuse to release funds for the payment of any properly approved expenditure.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 576 (2020).

2ND CLASS COUNTY CORONER SALARIES (Section 50.327)

Under current law, the compensation for non-charter county coroners is based on salary schedules established by law.

This act provides that, upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of a non-charter county coroner of any county of the second classification may be increased up to \$14,000 great than the compensation provided by the salary schedule established by law.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 837 (2020).

COUNTY REVENUE VIOLATIONS (Section 54.140)

Under current law, any county treasurer or other county officer who fails or refuses to perform duties required of him or her under the law is guilty of a misdemeanor, shall be punished by a fine and, in addition to such punishment, his or her office shall become vacant.

This act repeals the provision that a county treasurer's or other county officer's office shall become vacant upon violation.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 576 (2020) and similar to provisions of SB 53 (2019).

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY RECORDER (Sections 59.021 & 59.100)

This act provides that each candidate for county recorder shall provide an affidavit to the election authority that indicates the candidate is able to satisfy the bond requirements under the law.

A recorder elected before January 1, 2021, shall have bond of no less than \$1,000. A recorder elected after December 31, 2020, shall have a bond no less than \$5,000.

These provisions are identical to HB 2368 (2020).

BOONE COUNTY PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND NUISANCE CODES (Section 64.207)

This act authorizes Boone County to adopt property maintenance regulations and ordinances as provided in the act. The unavailability of a utility service due to nonpayment is not a violation of the property maintenance code.

Under this act, the property maintenance code must require the county commission to create a process for selecting a designated officer to respond to written complaints of the condition of a rented residence that threaten the health or safety of the tenants. When a written complaint is filed, the owner of any rental residence must be served with a notice specifying the condition alleged in the complaint and state a

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reasonable date by which abatement of the condition must commence. If work to abate the condition does not commence as determined by the designated officer, the complaint shall be given a hearing before the county commission. If the county commission finds that the rented residence has a dangerous condition that is harmful to the health, safety, or welfare of the tenant, the county commission shall issue an order that the condition be abated. If the owner violates an order issued by the county commission the owner may be punished by a penalty, which shall not exceed a Class C misdemeanor.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 2336 (2020).

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING EXPENSES(Section 64.805)

Currently, members of the county planning commission may be reimbursed for meeting expenses up to \$25 per meeting. This act increases the reimbursement amount to \$35.

These provisions are identical to SB 731 (2020) and SB 326 (2019).

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SALES TAX (Sections 67.730 & 94.838)

This act makes technical corrections to provisions of law authorizing Clay and Platte counties to propose a capital improvement sales tax.

This provision is identical to HB 1746 (2020).

Current law authorizes the City of Lamar Heights to levy a sales tax of up to 2% on retail sales of food at cafes, cafeterias, lunchrooms, or restaurants for the purpose of funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements. This act allows such sales tax to be levied at a rate not to exceed 6% and allows the revenues to be used for general revenue purposes.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 770 (2020) & HB 2180 (2020).

CERTAIN TAXING DISTRICTS (Section 67.1545, 238.207, 238.235, & 238.237)

Current law authorizes community improvement districts (CIDs) and transportation development districts (TDDs) to impose a sales tax on purchases made within such districts if approved by a majority of voters living within the district. This act requires such sales taxes to be approved by a majority of the voters of the municipality in which the district is located. Additionally, current law authorizes TDDs to charge and collect tolls or fees for the use of a project if approved by a majority of voters within the district. This act requires such tolls or fees to be approved by a majority of voters within the municipality in which the TDD is located.

These provisions are identical to SB 646 (2020).

EARLY CHILDHOOD SALES TAX (Section 67.1790)

This act allows Greene County and any city within the county to impose a sales tax, upon approval of a majority of the voters, not to exceed one-fourth of one percent for the purpose of funding early childhood education in the county or city.

This provision is identical to SB 770 (2020) and HB 1480 (2020).

TRANSIENT GUEST TAXES (Sections 67.1011, 67.1360, 94.842, & 94.1014)

This act authorizes the City of Butler to submit to the voters a transient guest tax not to exceed 6% of the

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charges per occupied room per night. The vote shall occur on a general election day not earlier than the 2022 general election. This provision is identical to SB 704 (2020).

This act adds the City of Cameron to the list of cities authorized to propose a transient guest tax for the promotion of tourism.

This act authorizes the City of Springfield to submit to the voters a transient guest tax not to exceed 7.5% of the charges per occupied room per night. Such tax shall be used solely for capital investments that can be demonstrated to increase the number of overnight visitors.

Upon approval by the voters, the city may adopt rules and regulations for the internal collection of the tax, or may enter into an agreement with the Department of Revenue for the collection of the tax.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 770 (2020), SB 387 (2019), HB 1073 (2019), and to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SBs 46 & 50 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 674 (2019), and SCS/HB 761 (2019).

This act authorizes the City of Ashland to submit to the voters a transient guest tax not to exceed 5% of the charges per occupied room per night. Such tax shall be used for the promotion of tourism, growth of the region, economic development, and public safety, as described in the act. (Section 94.1014)

This provision is identical to SB 770 (2020) and HB 1601 (2020).

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS IN FOURTH CLASS CITIES (Section 79.235)

If a statute or ordinance authorizes the mayor of a city of the fourth classification with no more than 2,000 inhabitants to appoint a member of a board or commission, any requirement that the appointed person be a resident of the city shall be deemed satisfied if the person owns real property or a business in the city.

If the board to which a person is appointed is for the purpose of managing a city's municipal utilities, then any requirement that the appointed person be a resident of the city shall be satisfied if the following conditions are met:

- 1) The board has no authority to set utility rates or to issue bonds;
- 2) The person resides within a 5-mile radius of the city limits;
- 3) The person owns real property or a business in the city;
- 4) The person or the person's business is a customer of the public utility that is owned and operated by the city; and
- 5) The person has no pecuniary interest in, or is not a member of, any other utility of the type managed by the board.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 725 (2020) and similar to HB 1602 (2020).

PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Sections 94.900 and 94.902)

This act adds the cities of Clinton, Lincoln, Branson West, Cole Camp, Hallsville, Kearney, Smithville, and Claycomo to the list of cities and villages authorized to levy a sales tax upon voter approval for the purposes of improving public safety.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 770 (2020), SB 873 (2020), HB 1701 (2020), HB 1309 (2020), HB 1726 (2020), and HB 1731 (2020).

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FINANCIAL REPORTS OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Section 105.145)

Under current law, any transportation development district having gross revenues of less than \$5,000 in a fiscal year for which an annual financial statement was not timely filed to the State Auditor is not subject to a fine.

This act provides that any political subdivision that has gross revenues of less than \$5,000 or that has not levied or collected sales or use taxes in the fiscal year for which the annual financial statement was not timely filed shall not be subject to a fine.

Additionally, if failure to timely submit the annual financial statement is the result of fraud or other illegal conduct by an employee or officer of the political subdivision, the failure shall not be subject to a fine if the statement is filed within 30 days of discovery of the fraud or illegal conduct.

If the political subdivision has an outstanding balance or fines at the time it files its first annual financial statement after January 1, 2021, the Director of Revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by 90%. If the Director of Revenue determines a fine is uncollectible, the Director shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty.

The Director of Revenue shall initiate the process to disincorporate a political subdivision if such political subdivision has an outstanding balance for fines or penalties and fails to file an annual financial statement as provided in the act. A resident of a political subdivision may file an affidavit with the Director of Revenue with information regarding the political subdivision's failure to report.

The question of whether a political subdivision may be subject to disincorporation shall be submitted to the voters of the political subdivision as provided in the act. Upon the affirmative vote of a majority of voters in the political subdivision, the Director of Revenue shall file an action to disincorporate the political subdivision in the circuit court with jurisdiction over the political subdivision. The circuit court shall enforce such orders and carry out remedies as provided in the act. Additionally, the Attorney General shall have the authority to file an action in a court of competent jurisdiction against any political subdivision that fails to comply with this act.

FILING PERIOD FOR CANDIDATES IN POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Section 115.127)

Under current law, the period for filing a declaration of candidacy in certain political subdivisions and special districts is from 8:00 a.m. on the 16th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 11th Tuesday prior to the election.

This act changes that period to 8:00 a.m. on the 17th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 14th Tuesday prior to the election.

These provisions are identical to SB 815 (2020), SB 402 (2019), and substantially similar to HB 595 (2019).

SENATORIAL DISTRICT POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES (Section 115.621)

Under current law, the members of each senatorial district political party committee are required to meet on the Saturday after each general election for the purpose of electing members to the state political party committee. In lieu of that requirement, this act permits the chair of the congressional district committee

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where the senatorial district is principally located to call for a meeting to be held concurrently with the election of senatorial officers.

These provisions are identical to SB 854 (2020) and HB 1853 (2020).

USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS IN ELECTIONS (Section 115.646)

This act prohibits the contribution or expenditure of public funds by any school district or by any officer, employee, or agent of any school district to:

- Support or oppose the nomination or election of any candidate for public office;
- Support or oppose the passage or defeat of any ballot measure;
- Any committee supporting or opposing candidates or ballot measures; or
- For paying debts or obligations of any candidate or committee previously incurred for the above purposes.

Any purposeful violation of this act is punishable as a class four election offense.

These provisions are similar to SB 802 (2020).

PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT NOTIFICATIONS (Section 137.180)

For property tax assessments, current law provides that assessors shall notify property owners of an increase in the property owner's assessed valuation by June 15. This act requires such notifications in St. Louis County to include information regarding the assessment method and computation of value for such property and, for properties valued using sales of comparable properties, a list of such comparable properties and the address or location and purchase prices from sales thereof that the assessor used in determining the assessed valuation of the owner's property.

This provision is identical to SB 547 (2020).

PROPERTY TAX APPEALS ATTORNEY FEES (Section 138.434)

Current law allows certain counties and St. Louis City to reimburse taxpayers who successfully appeal a property tax assessment to the State Tax Commission for appraisal costs, attorney fees, and court costs, with such reimbursements limited to \$1,000 for residential appeals and the lesser of \$4,000 or 25% of the tax savings resulting from the appeal for other non-residential appeals. Beginning January 1, 2021, this act increases such limits for St. Louis County to \$6,000 for residential appeals and the lesser of \$10,000 or 25% of the tax savings resulting from the appeal for other non-residential appeals.

This provision is identical to SB 547 (2020).

TAXATION OF PARTNERSHIPS (Section 143.425)

This act requires taxpayers in a partnership to report and pay any tax due as a result of federal adjustments from an audit or other action taken by the IRS or reported by the taxpayer on an amended federal income tax return. Such report shall be made to the Department of Revenue on forms prescribed by the Department, and payments of additional tax due shall be made no later than 180 days after the final determination date of the IRS action, as defined in the act.

Partners and partnerships shall also report final federal adjustments as a result of partnership level audits or administrative adjustment requests, as defined in the act. Such payments shall be calculated and made as described in the act. Partnerships shall be represented in such actions by the partnership's state

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partnership representative, which shall be the partnership's federal partnership representative unless otherwise designated in writing.

Partners shall be prohibited from applying any deduction or credit on any amount determined to be owed under this act.

The Department shall assess additional tax, interest, and penalties due as a result of federal adjustments under this act no later than three years after the return was filed, as provided in current law, or one year following the filing of the federal adjustments report under this act. For taxpayers who fail to timely file the federal adjustments report as provided under this act, the Department shall assess additional tax, interest, and penalties either by three years after the return was filed, one year following the filing of the federal adjustments report, or six years after the final determination date, whichever is later.

Taxpayers may make estimated payments of the tax expected to result from a pending IRS audit. Such payments shall be credited against any tax liability ultimately found to be due. If the estimated payments made exceed the final tax liability, the taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund or credit for the excess amount, as described in the act.

The provisions of this act shall apply to any adjustments to a taxpayer's federal taxable income or federal adjusted gross income with a final determination date occurring on or after January 1, 2021.

This provision is identical to HCS/SB 676 (2020), SCS/SB 704 (2020), SCS/SB 220 (2019), is substantially similar to HB 477 (2019), and is similar to SB 897 (2018).

BALLOT LANGUAGE RELATING TO LOCAL USE TAX (Section 144.757)

This act modifies ballot language required for the submission of a local use tax to voters by including language stating that the approval of the local use tax will eliminate the disparity in tax rates collected by local and out-of-state sellers by imposing the same rate on all sellers.

This provision is identical to SB 652 (2020) and identical to a provision contained in SCS/SB 189 (2019), SS/SCS/SBs 46 & 50 (2019), SS/HCS/HB 255 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 674 (2019), and HB 701 (2019).

DISSOLUTION OF CERTAIN COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICTS (Section 205.202)

This act provides that, upon the dissolution of a county hospital district in Ripley County levying a sales tax for the purpose of funding the district, the sales tax shall be automatically repealed and twenty-five percent of the funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be distributed to the county public health center and seventy-five percent shall be distributed to a federally qualified health center located in the county.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 616 (2020) and HB 2376 (2020).

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DIRECTOR (Section 321.015)

Currently, a person cannot hold any lucrative office or employment under this state or a political subdivision and hold the office of fire protection district director. This act creates an exception to this prohibition for employees of law enforcement agencies.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 775 (2020) and substantially similar to HB 2266 (2020).

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ATTENDANCE FEES FOR BOARD MEMBERS (Section 321.190 & 321.603)

This act further modifies the attendance fee for a board member attending a board meeting from \$100 to \$150 for board members of districts in both non-charter and charter counties.

This act also repeals provisions that prohibit a member from being paid more than one attendance fee if such member attended multiple meetings in certain time periods and, in its place, authorizes board members to be paid for attending not more than one meeting per calendar week.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 775 (2020) and substantially similar to HB 2266 (2020).

BOUNDARIES OF FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS (Section 321.300)

Under this act, if one or more fire protection districts serve any portion of a city with a charter form of government located in a county with a charter form of government with a population of 900,000 or more inhabitants which has a municipal fire department, the boundaries of either district may be expanded so as to include areas within the city into the boundaries of the fire protection district, but shall not expand beyond the city limits of such city as it existed on July 1, 2020.

Such a change in the district boundaries shall be accomplished if the governing body of the city files with the board of any such fire protection district a written consent for the board to seek approval of the circuit court for an extension of the district's boundaries to the registered voters of the area.

If a majority of the voters voting on the proposition vote in favor of the extension of the boundaries of the district, then the court shall enter an order declaring the extension of the boundaries of the fire district to be final and conclusive.

Additionally, these provisions are identical to SCS/SB 775 (2020) and substantially similar to HB 2726 (2020).

FIRE PROTECTION SALES TAXES (Section 321.552)

Current law authorizes ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This act allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%.

This provision is identical to SB 770 (2020), SB 869 (2020) and HB 2386 (2020).

CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY INMATES IN COUNTY JAILS (Section 506.384)

Currently, offenders under supervision or in the custody of the Department of Corrections may not bring a civil action against the Department unless all administrative remedies are exhausted. This act also prevents inmates or detainees in county jails from bringing a civil action until all administrative remedies are exhausted.

These provisions are identical to SB 833 (2020).

RECORDS OF MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES (Section 610.021)

This act adds individually identifiable customer usage and billing records for customers of a municipally owned utility, unless the records are requested by the customer or authorized for release by the customer, to the list of records that may be closed under the Sunshine Law. A municipally owned utility shall make available to the public the customer's name, billing address, location of service, and dates of service

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provided for any commercial service account.

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 1953 (2020) and SB 828 (2020), HCS/HB 1098 (2019), and SCS/SB 453 (2019).

MISSOURI WORKS PROGRAM (Section 620.2005 & 620.2010)

This act modifies the Missouri Works program to provided that, for qualified military projects, the benefit shall be based on part-time and full-time jobs created by the project.

These provisions are identical to SB 1057 (2020).

TARGETED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING ENHANCEMENT ZONES ACT (SECTION 620.2250)

This act establishes the "Targeted Industrial Manufacturing Enhancement Zones Act".

This act allows any two or more contiguous or overlapping political subdivisions, as defined in the act, to create targeted industrial manufacturing enhancement (TIME) zones for the purpose of completing infrastructure projects to promote economic development. Prior to the creation of a TIME zone, each political subdivision shall propose an ordinance or resolution that sets forth the names of the political subdivisions which will form the zone, the general nature of the proposed improvements, the estimated cost of such improvements, the boundaries of the proposed TIME zone, and the estimated number of new jobs to be created in the TIME zone. The political subdivisions shall hold a public hearing prior to approving the ordinance or resolution creating the TIME zone.

This act allows the zone board governing the TIME zone to retain twenty-five percent of withholding taxes on new jobs created within the TIME zone to fund improvements made in the TIME zone. Prior to retaining such withholding taxes, the zone board shall enter into an agreement with the Department of Economic Development. Such agreement shall specify the estimated number of new jobs to be created, the estimated average wage of new jobs to be created, the estimated net fiscal impact of the new jobs, the estimated costs of improvements, and the estimated amount of withholding tax to be retained over the period of the agreement. The Department shall not approve an agreement unless the zone board commits to the creation of a certain number of new jobs, as described in the act.

The term of such agreement shall not exceed ten years. A zone board may apply to the Department for approval to renew any agreement. In determining whether to approve the renewal of an agreement, the Department shall consider the number of new jobs created and the average wage and net fiscal impact of such new jobs, and the outstanding improvements to be made within the TIME zone, the funding necessary to complete such improvements, and any other factor the Department requires. The Department may approve the renewal of an agreement for a period not to exceed ten years. If a zone board has not met the new job creation requirements by the end of the agreement, the Department shall recapture the withholding taxes retained by the zone board.

The zone board shall submit an annual report to the Department and to the General Assembly, as described in the act.

No political subdivision shall establish a TIME zone with boundaries that overlap the boundaries of an advanced industrial manufacturing (AIM) zone.

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The total amount of withholding taxes retained by TIME zones under this act shall not exceed \$5 million per year.

This act shall sunset on August 28, 2023, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 594 (2020) and SCS/HB 1700 (2020).

MARY GRACE BRUNTRAGER

SPONSOR: Roberts

HANDLER: Onder

SS/SCS/HCS#2/HB 1896 - This act modifies several provisions relating to controlled substances, including: (1) medical marijuana telehealth; (2) the schedules of controlled substances; (3) prescriptions for pseudoephedrine and related drugs; (4) medical marijuana edibles; (5) medical marijuana background checks; and (6) drug trafficking.

MEDICAL MARIJUANA TELEHEALTH (Section 191.1146)

Under this act, a physician using telehealth to provide a certification for a patient's qualifying medical condition for medical marijuana shall comply with current statutes regarding patient interviews and examinations.

SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (Sections 195.015 and 195.017)

Under this act, if a substance is designated, rescheduled, or deleted as a controlled substance under federal law, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall promulgate emergency rules to implement such change within 30 days of publication of the change in the Federal Register, unless the Department objects to such change. If the Department promulgates emergency rules under this act, the rules may remain in effect until the legislature concludes its next regular session following the imposition of the rules.

Additionally, this act updates the schedules of controlled substances in Missouri to mirror the most recent update to the schedules in 19 CFR 30-1.002 and further updates by the Drug Enforcement Agency in the Federal Register.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 523 (2020) and similar to provisions of HCS/SCS/SB 6 (2019) and SCS/SB 953 (2018).

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PSEUDOEPHEDRINE AND RELATED DRUGS (Sections 195.417 and 579.060)

This act prohibits the requirement of a prescription for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or psuedoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits set forth in law. This provision shall expire when state's methamphetamine laboratory seizure incidents, as reported by the Missouri State Highway Patrol, exceed 300 incidents in a year.

All current local ordinances and regulations regarding prescriptions for the dispensation, sale, or distribution of any drug containing any detectable amount of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or psuedoephedrine, or any of their salts or optical isomers, or salts of optical isomers, in an amount within the limits set forth in law that are in effect prior to August 28, 2020, shall be void and of no effect on

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August 28, 2020.

This act also changes the amounts that can be sold, dispensed, or otherwise provided to a person in a 30-day period without a prescription from a maximum of 9 grams to a maximum of 7.2 grams and adds an annual limit of 43.2 grams.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682, as amended, and similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 523 (2020) and SB 706 (2020).

MEDICAL MARIJUANA EDIBLES (Section 195.805)

This act prohibits the sale of edible marijuana-infused products, packaging, or logos in the shape of a human, animal, or fruit, but geometric shapes shall be permitted. Each package, or packages within a package, containing ten or more milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) shall be stamped with a universal symbol and the amount of THC, as described in the act.

Any medical marijuana licensed or certified entity regulated by the Department of Health and Senior Services found to have violated this provision shall be subject to sanctions, including an administrative penalty. The Department shall promulgate rules regarding prohibiting edible marijuana-infused products designed to appeal to persons under 18 years of age, as well as developing a process by which a licensed or certified entity may seek approval of a product design, package, or label prior to manufacture or sale to determine compliance with these provisions.

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1682, as amended, and similar to a provision in SCS/SB 764 (2020), the perfected SCS/SB 6 (2019), and SB 335 (2019).

MEDICAL MARIJUANA BACKGROUND CHECKS (Section 195.815)

The Department shall require all officers, managers, contractors, employees, and other support staff of licensed or certified medical marijuana facilities, and all owners of such facilities who will have access to the facilities or the facilities' supply of medical marijuana, to submit fingerprints to the Highway Patrol for a state and federal criminal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the Department of any criminal history record information or lack thereof discovered on the individual. All such records shall be accessible and available to the Department.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 764 (2020) and HCS#2/HB 1896 (2020).

This provision has an emergency clause.

DRUG TRAFFICKING (Sections 579.065 and 579.068)

This act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree knowingly distributing, delivering, manufacturing, or producing or attempting to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, as a Class B felony and a Class A felony when the amount is 20 milligrams or more. Additionally, trafficking in the first degree of one or more grams of flunitrazepam or any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for the first offense shall be a Class B felony and a Class A felony for any second or subsequent offense.

This act adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree knowingly possessing or having

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HANDLER: Onder

under one's control, purchasing or attempting to purchase, or bringing into the state more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil as a Class C felony and a Class B felony when the amount is 20 milligrams or more. Additionally, trafficking in the second degree of less than one gram of flunitrazepam shall be a Class C felony for the first offense and a Class B felony for any second or subsequent offense.

Finally, this act modifies current law for the Class B felony offense of trafficking of drugs in the first degree and the Class C felony offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree by removing the ceiling of the ranges of grams or milligrams of various controlled substances, including heroin, cocaine, LSD, PCP, phencyclidine, marijuana, and amphetamines and methamphetamines.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 523 (2020) and SS#2/HB 1693 (2020), substantially similar to HB 1450 (2020) and HCS/HB 239 (2019), and similar to SB 702 (2020), SB 6 (2019), SCS/SB 953 (2018), and HB 1254 (2018).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Libla

SS#3/SCS/HB 1963 - This act modifies provisions relating to transportation.

REMOTE DRIVER'S LICENSE RENEWALS (Section 32.300)

This act authorizes the Department of Revenue to design and implement a remote driver's license renewal system accessible through the Department's internet website connection or through one or more self-service terminals located within the state. The system shall comply with federal law as specified in the act. Drivers may apply for no more than one consecutive renewal remotely, and shall apply within six months before or after the license expires as required for conventional renewal. Applicants for remote renewal shall not be required to complete the highway sign recognition test unless the Department has technology allowing the test to be conducted remotely. In lieu of the current vision test requirement, applicants for remote renewal shall certify under penalty of law that their vision satisfies the legal requirements and that he or she has undergone an eye exam in the last 12 months. The applicant shall authorize the exchange of relevant medical information as provided in the act, and shall be at least 21 years of age but not more than 50 years of age. The applicant's ophthalmologist or optometrist shall have 4 business days to confirm or deny the vision and medical information of the applicant, and if no response is received within the time allotted, the Department shall accept the information provided by the applicant.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 906 (2020), provisions in SB 200 (2019), provisions in SCS/HB 584 (2019), and provisions in HCS/HB 679 (2019).

QUALIFIED AIR FREIGHT FORWARDERS (Section 143.441)

This act adds "qualified air freight forwarders", as defined in the act, to the definition of "corporation" as a transportation corporation for the purposes of corporate income allocation.

These provisions are identical to HB 2213 (2020), identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1333 (2020) and HCS/HB 2303 (2020), and substantially similar to SB 801 (2020), provisions in SB 659 (2020), provisions in SCS/SB 648 (2020), provisions in HB 2238 (2020), and SS/SCS/SBs 46 & 50 (2019).

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Libla

LEASE OR RENTAL COMPANIES (Section 144.070.6)

This act provides that registered fleet owners of rental or lease motor vehicles, rather than vehicle lease or rental companies, shall post a bond with the Department of Revenue upon applying for a license to operate.

TAXATION OF AVIATION JET FUEL (Section 144.805)

Current law provides a sales tax exemption for aviation jet fuel used by common carriers engaged in the interstate air transportation of passengers and cargo, with such exemption set to expire on December 31, 2023. This act extends such expiration date until December 31, 2033.

These provisions are identical to SB 1003 (2020), provisions in HCS/HB 1333 (2020), and provisions in HCS/HB 2303 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Section 217.850)

Under this act, a person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a correctional center if he or she purposely:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 400 feet over a correctional center's secure perimeter fence; or
- Allows an unmanned aircraft to make contact with a correctional center, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a correctional center is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center employee, in which case the offense is a class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 600 (2020), provisions in SS/SCS/HB 1450 (2020), and provisions in HCS/HB 1898 (2020) and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 602 (2020).

BILL GRIGSBY MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.476)

This act designates the portion of State Highway 9 from Nodaway Street to Park College Entrance Drive in Platte County "Bill Grigsby Memorial Highway."

These provisions are identical to HB 1747 (2020).

TUBE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS (Section 227.600)

This act modifies the Missouri Public-Private Partnerships Transportation Act to authorize the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission to form a public-private partnership to construct a "tube transport system", as defined in the act.

The power of eminent domain shall not apply to a tube transport system. Notwithstanding any

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provision of law to the contrary, no funds from the State Road Fund shall be used for the financing, development, or operation of a tube transport system. Under no circumstances shall a public right-of-way necessary for the expansion of Interstate 70 be materially impeded by or transferred to a public-private partnership for the purpose of constructing a tube transport system.

The provisions of a tube transport system authorized under the act shall sunset on August 28, 2025, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly in subsequent 5-year periods.

POLICE OFFICER CHRISTOPHER RYAN MORTON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.803)

This act designates the portion of State Highway 7 from County Road 221 West continuing to Calvird Drive in the city of Clinton in Henry County as "Police Officer Christopher Ryan Morton Memorial Highway".

POLICE OFFICER GARY LEE MICHAEL, JR. MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.804)

This act designates the portion of State Highway 13 from State Highway 52 West continuing to Calvird Drive in the city of Clinton in Henry County shall be designated as "Police Officer Gary Lee Michael, Jr. Memorial Highway".

COMPOSITION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES (Sections 300.010, 301.010, 407.815, 407.1025, and 577.001)

This act modifies the definitions of certain off-highway vehicles.

This act provides that in addition to the other requirements specified in the definition, a vehicle need only meet the seating and handlebar requirements "or" the maximum width requirement to meet the definition of "all-terrain vehicle", and specifies that the width shall be measured from the outsides of the tire rims. (Sections 300.010(2), 301.010(1), 407.815(2), 407.1025(2), and 577.001(3)). Certain definitions, specifying that the vehicles are equipped with low-pressure tires, are amended to instead specify that the vehicles are equipped with "nonhighway" tires, and provisions specifying the vehicles are equipped with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and handlebars for steering control, are repealed under the act. These definitions are also modified to specify a maximum weight of 1,500 pounds rather than 600 pounds, (Sections 300.010(2), 407.815(2), and 407.1025(2)) or rather than 1,000 pounds (Section 577.001(3)). The enacted definitions of "all-terrain vehicle" are identical to one another.

The act also modifies the definition of "recreational off-highway vehicle" by specifying a maximum width of 80 inches, rather than 67 inches. The act also provides that the width shall be measured from the outsides of the tire rims, and specifies a maximum unladen dry weight of 3,500 pounds rather than 2,000 pounds. (Section 301.010(49))

Lastly, the definition of "utility vehicle" is modified to specify a maximum width of 80 inches, rather than 67 inches. The act also provides that the width shall be measured from the outsides of the tire rims, and specifies a maximum unladen dry weight of 3,500 pounds rather than 2,000 pounds. (Section 301.010(70))

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 876 (2020).

TRANSFER OF MOTOR VEHICLES (Sections 301.010, 301.140, 301.190, 301.210, 301.213, 301.280, and 301.560)

The act modifies the definition of "owner" of a vehicle to include a person who has executed a buyer's

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order or retail installment sales contract with a licensed motor vehicle dealer when there is an immediate right for the buyer to possess the vehicle. (Section 301.010(44))

Operation of a motor vehicle with temporary license plates or license plates transferred from a trade-in shall be legal for no more than 60 days when a dealer sells the vehicle with an agreement for the delayed transfer of title as provided in the act. (Sections 301.140.1 and 301.140.4)

Vehicle owners obtaining a vehicle as specified in the act shall apply for a certificate of title within 30 days of receiving title from the dealer. (Sections 301.190.1 and 301.190.5)

Under the act, a vehicle transfer shall be "presumed" fraudulent and void unless the vehicle's title is assigned and passed to the buyer at the time of transfer, or unless the parties have agreed to delayed delivery of title as provided in the act. (Section 301.210.4). The act specifies that licensed motor vehicle dealers may deliver a motor vehicle or trailer to a purchaser with a written agreement to pass the certificate of ownership with an assignment to the purchaser within 30 days after delivery. (Section 301.210.5). The agreement shall be in a form prescribed by the Director of the Department of Revenue, shall provide that if the dealer does not pass the assigned certificate of ownership to the purchaser within 30 days, the purchase shall be voidable at the purchaser's option, and the dealer shall re-purchase the vehicle as provided in the act. (Section 301.210.5(1)). If the vehicle has incurred damages covered by the purchaser's insurance policy and the vehicle is determined to be a total loss, the insurance company may satisfy the claim by transferring all proceeds to the purchaser and recorded lienholders. The purchaser shall not assign insurance policy proceeds without express written permission of the insurer. In conjunction with satisfaction of the claim, if the insurer receives the totaled vehicle but clear title never vests with the purchaser as required, the insurer shall notify the dealer and the dealer shall reimburse the insurer for the salvage value of the vehicle. In exchange, the insurer shall assign its rights back to the dealer. If the dealer does not make payment to the insurer within 15 days of receiving notice, the dealer shall be liable to the insurer for the vehicle's salvage value, actual damages, and applicable court costs in return for the right to acquire title and apply for a salvage title. (Section 301.210.5(2)). As provided in the act, completion of the requirements of the act shall constitute sufficient evidence of ownership of the vehicle for all purposes other than a subsequent transfer of ownership. However, the purchaser may use a dealer-supplied copy of the agreement under this act to transfer ownership of the vehicle to an insurance company in situations where the vehicle is declared salvage or a total loss as the result of settlement of an insurance claim. (Section 301.210.5(3)). No motor vehicle dealer shall be authorized to sell vehicles in accordance with this act until the dealer has provided to the Director of the Department of Revenue a bond or irrevocable letter of credit in an amount not less than \$100,000 in lieu of the \$50,000 bond otherwise required to act as a motor vehicle dealer. (Section 301.210.5(4))

This act also repeals the existing framework for dealers accepting trade-in vehicles subject to existing liens, effective December 31, 2020. (Section 301.213)

Motor vehicle dealers' monthly sales reports submitted to the Department of Revenue shall include vehicles sold during the month in accordance with the act. (Section 301.280.1)

Lastly, the act specifies the circumstances under which proceeds from a dealer applicant's bond or irrevocable letter of credit will be paid. In addition to relocating an existing provision regarding bond proceeds, the act specifies that bond proceeds shall be paid to any buyer or interested lienholder as provided in the act if the dealer fails to deliver the assigned certificate of ownership as agreed. The Department of Revenue shall release the bond proceeds upon receiving certain documentation and

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evidence, as specified in the act, and that the vehicle has been or will be returned by the purchaser as required. Except for ordinary wear and tear or mechanical failures not caused by the purchase, the amount of proceeds paid to the purchaser shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to any damage, abuse, or destruction incurred by the vehicle while in the purchaser's possession. Within 30 days of receiving notice of a claim against bond or irrevocable letter of credit proceeds, the dealer may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to contest the claim on the bond or letter of credit, including the amount of the claim or any adjustments made for damage, abuse, or destruction incurred. (Section 301.560.1(3))

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 780 (2020).

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION PERIODS (Section 301.030)

This act specifies that fees for the renewal of noncommercial motor vehicle registrations shall be payable no later than the last day of the month that follows the final month of the expired registration period. No renewal penalty shall be assessed, and no violation for expired registration shall be issued, until the second month that follows the expired registration period.

These provisions are identical to SB 686 (2020), and to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 147 (2019).

FLEET VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS (Section 301.032)

This act provides that the registration for fleet vehicles shall be fully payable at the time the license plates are ordered, except that when the plates are ordered after the first month of registration, the fees shall be prorated.

These provisions are identical to HB 2444 (2020).

TITLING OF ABANDONED PROPERTY (Section 301.193)

This act allows a salvage pool or salvage dealer and dismantler taking possession of a vehicle from an insurer that did not purchase the vehicle through the claims adjustment process, or a used motor vehicle dealer taking possession of a vehicle from a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization without negotiable title, to obtain a salvage certificate of title or junking certificate in its name if a vehicle remains unclaimed on the salvage pool's, salvage dealer and dismantler's, or used motor vehicle dealer's premises for more than 45 days. The salvage pool, salvage dealer and dismantler, or used motor vehicle dealer shall, 45 days prior to applying for title, notify any owners or recorded lienholders of the vehicle of the salvage pool's, salvage dealer and dismantler's, or used motor vehicle dealer's intent to apply for title if the vehicle is not removed from their premises. The application for title shall be on a form provided by the Department of Revenue, signed under penalty of perjury, and accompanied by a statement explaining how the salvage pool, salvage dealer and dismantler, or used motor vehicle dealer came to possess the property, a vehicle description as specified in the act, the current location of the property, a title application fee as required by law, a copy of the 45-day notice and certified mail receipts or proof of delivery by a courier, and, if the vehicle is not currently titled in the state, a law enforcement inspection report.

Upon receipt of the application and required documents, the Director of Revenue shall verify the names and addresses of any owners and lienholders. If the Director identifies any additional owner or lienholder who has not been notified, the salvage pool, salvage dealer and dismantler, or used motor vehicle dealer shall notify the owners or lienholders in accordance with the act. Thereafter, if no valid lienholders have notified the Department of the existence of a lien, the Department shall issue a salvage title or junking certificate in the name of the salvage pool, salvage dealer and dismantler, or used motor

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vehicle dealer.

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This act also enacts provisions allowing insurers that purchase vessels or watercraft through the claims adjustment process to apply for a certificate of title in the same manner that insurers that purchase vehicles currently titled in the state through the claims adjustment process apply for a salvage title or junking certificate. An insurer purchasing a vessel or watercraft through the claims adjustment process for which the insurer is unable to obtain a negotiable title may make application to the Department of Revenue for a certificate of title. Application shall be made on a form provided by the Department, signed under penalty of perjury, and shall be accompanied by a declaration that the insurer has made at least 2 written attempts to obtain evidence of title, proof of claims payment from the insurer, evidence that letters were sent to the owner, a statement explaining how the insurer came to possess the property, a description of the vessel or watercraft as specified in the act, the current location of the property, and a title application fee as required by law. The insurer shall, 45 days prior to applying for title, notify any owners or lienholders of record for the vessel or watercraft that the insurer intends to apply for title as provided in the act.

Upon receipt of the application and required documents, the Director of Revenue shall verify the names and addresses of any owners and lienholders. If the Director identifies any additional owner or lienholder who has not been notified, the insurer shall notify the owners or lienholders in accordance with the act. Thereafter, if no valid lienholders have notified the Department of the existence of a lien, the Department shall issue a certificate of title in the name of the insurer.

These provisions are similar to SB 820 (2020) and HCS/HB 1952 (2020).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HIGHWAY PATROL (Sections 301.560 and 301.564)

This act replaces certain references to officers of the Missouri State Water Patrol with references to "authorized or designated employees" of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

The act makes this change in a statute regarding the certification of a boat manufacturer's or boat dealer's bona fide place of business (section 301.560), and in a statute regarding the inspection of certain documents and records (section 301.564).

These provisions are identical to SB 774 (2020).

MOTOR VEHICLE HISTORY REPORTS (Section 301.576)

This act provides that motor vehicle dealers shall not be liable for inaccuracies in third-party motor vehicle history reports when the inaccuracy is not based on information provided to the third-party preparer of the report by the dealer. This act shall not apply if the dealer has actual knowledge of a vehicle's accident, salvage, or service history not reflected on a third-party motor vehicle report, as defined in the act.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1959 (2020), and similar to SB 809 (2020).

CENTRAL MISSOURI HONOR FLIGHT SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3069)

This act establishes a "Central Missouri Honor Flight" special license plate. The plate requires an annual emblem-use fee of \$25, paid to Central Missouri Honor Flight and to be used for financial assistance to transport veterans to Washington D.C. to view veteran memorials, in addition to the \$15 special personalized license plate fee and other requirements and fees as provided by law.

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These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1473 (2020).

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.3159)

This act establishes a "Meritorious Service Medal" special license plate. Applicants shall provide proof of having been awarded the medal as required by the Director of the Department of Revenue. There shall be an additional fee for issuance of the plates equal to the \$15 special personalized license plate fee. Meritorious Service Medal license plates shall not be transferable to any other person, except that any registered co-owner of the motor vehicle shall be entitled to operate the motor vehicle with such plates for the duration of the year licensed in the event of the death of the qualified person.

These provisions are identical to HB 2249 (2020) and to provisions in HCS/HB 1473 (2020).

ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE (Section 301.3174)

This act repeals a restriction on the vehicle types for which the Association of Missouri Electric Cooperatives may approve the use of its logo on special license plates, and directs the Department of Revenue to issue the special plates for non-apportioned vehicles of any classification for which it issues plates.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 867 (2020), HCS/HB 2040 (2020), and provisions in HCS/HB 1473 (2020).

BACKSTOPPERS SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE (Section 301.3176)

This act establishes a "BackStoppers" special license plate. Upon making a \$10 contribution to the BackStoppers General Operating Fund or the BackStoppers Education Fund as provided in the act, a vehicle owner may apply for the plate. Applicants shall also pay a \$15 fee in addition to regular registration fees, but no additional fee shall be charged for the personalization of BackStoppers special license plates.

These provisions are identical to HB 2429 (2020).

MOTORCYCLE HELMET LAW (Sections 302.020 and 302.026)

Currently, every person operating or riding a motorcycle or motortricycle is required to wear protective headgear.

This act provides that persons under the age of 26 who are operating or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle shall wear a helmet when the vehicle is in motion. Similarly, a person who is 26 or older, is operating a motorcycle or motortricycle, and who has been issued an instruction permit shall wear a helmet when the vehicle is in motion. No political subdivision of the state shall impose a protective headgear requirement on the operator or passenger of a motorcycle or motortricycle. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with these provisions. (Section 302.020.2)

The act also provides that qualified operators who are 26 or older may operate a motorcycle or motortricycle without a helmet if he or she is covered by a health insurance policy or other form of insurance which will provide the person with medical benefits for injuries incurred as a result of a motorcycle or motortricycle accident. Proof of such coverage shall be provided on request of law

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enforcement by showing a copy of the qualified operator's insurance card. No person shall be stopped, inspected, or detained solely to determine compliance with these provisions. (Section 302.026)

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 590 (2020), and to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 147 (2019).

REAL ID (Section 302.170)

This act removes "facial feature pattern characteristics" and "eye spacing" from the definition of biometric data (Section 302.170.1), repeals the requirement for the Department to store retained driver's license application documents on a system isolated from the internet and to purge the documents from previous systems on which they were stored (Section 302.170.2). The act also allows the Department of Revenue to retain documents at the request of and for the convenience of an applicant regardless of whether the applicant requests that the Department review alternative documents as proof required for issuance of a license (Section 302.170.3(6)), and allows the Department to use digital images and license signatures as required for the use of software for purposes of combating fraud (Section 302.170.5). Furthermore, the act requires a "knowing" standard before a person can be prosecuted for unlawfully accessing or disclosing certain driver's license data (Section 302.170.8), and repeals the expiration date of the authority to comply with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 (Section 302.170.15).

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 906 (2020).

DRIVER'S LICENSES (Section 302.181.1-4)

This act repeals obsolete references to Social Security numbers, and updates references to film photography to reflect the use of digital images.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 906 (2020).

DIGITAL DRIVER'S LICENSES (Section 302.181.10)

This act authorizes the Department of Revenue to design and implement a secure digital driver's license program that allows license applicants to obtain a digital driver's license in addition to a card-based license. The digital license shall be accepted for all purposes for which a card-based license is used. The Department may contract with one or more entities to develop the digital driver's license system, and the Department or entities may develop a mobile software application capable of being utilized through a person's electronic device to access the person's digital driver's license. The Department shall suspend, disable, or terminate a person's participation in the digital driver's license program if the driver's driving privilege is suspended, revoked, denied, withdrawn, or cancelled as provided by law, or if the person reports their electronic device has been lost, stolen, or compromised.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 906 (2020), and similar to provisions in SB 200 (2019), provisions in SCS/HB 584 (2019), and provisions in HCS/HB 679 (2019).

MEDICAL ALERT NOTATIONS ON DRIVER'S LICENSES (Section 302.205)

This act allows for medical alert notations to be placed on driver's licenses and non-driver's identification cards for posttraumatic stress disorder, diabetes, heart conditions, epilepsy, drug allergies, Alzheimer's or dementia, schizophrenia, autism, or other conditions as approved by the Department of Revenue.

Persons applying for a medical alert notation shall waive liability for the release of any medical

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information to the Department, anyone eligible for access to such medical information recorded on a driving record, and any other person who may view or receive notice of the medical information by virtue of having seen the license. The application shall include a space for applicants to obtain a sworn statement from a licensed physician or licensed psychologist verifying the diagnosis.

Individuals who have been issued licenses or identification cards bearing medical alert information may be issued a replacement that does not bear the medical alert information upon payment of the fee applicable to lost licenses or cards.

No medical alert information shall be printed on or removed from a license or identification card without the express consent of the licensee, or parent or guardian.

These provisions have a delayed effective date of July 31, 2021.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1334 (2020), and similar to HCS/HB 207 (2019), provisions in HCS/SB 371 (2019), provisions in HB 1613 (2018), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 2277 & 1983 (2018).

COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSES (Sections 302.720 and 302.723)

This act provides for a process by which Commercial Driver's License (CDL) applicants with disabilities may request testing accommodations for the written and driving tests, and specifies that the accommodations shall state that a hearing test shall not be required for applicants who are deaf or hard of hearing. These provisions shall be null and void if the United States Secretary of Transportation determines they will result in a loss of federal highway funding.

The act also specifies that any entity providing training to persons preparing to apply for a CDL shall provide reasonable accommodations for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing. These provisions shall be null and void if the United States Secretary of Transportation determines they or the provisions relating to disabled applicants requesting testing accommodations will result in a loss of federal highway funding.

These provisions are identical to SB 748 (2020), and similar to SB 234 (2019), HB 241 (2019), and provisions in HCS/SB 371 (2019).

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE REPORTING (Section 303.026)

This act repeals an exemption from motor vehicle insurance policy issuance, nonrenewal, and cancellation reporting requirements for insurers with a statistically insignificant number of policies in force (section 303.026.3(1)), and specifies that the Director may require insurers to provide records of policies issued, cancelled, terminated, or revoked as frequently as he or she deems necessary (section 303.026.3(2)).

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 906 (2020).

MISSOURI AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE PLAN (Section 303.200)

This act modifies existing law regarding apportionment of substandard insurance risks to create the Missouri Automobile Insurance Plan ("MOAIP"). Under the act, MOAIP is authorized to issue motor vehicle insurance policies to applicants who are unable to procure motor vehicle liability policies through ordinary methods, rather than funding issuance of the policies through other insurers. The act further specifies that the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance (the "Director") shall consult

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with insurance companies "having a certificate of authority to do business in the state and actively writing motor vehicle liability policies" regarding the plan, rather than insurance companies "authorized to issue automobile liability policies". (Section 303.200.1).

MOAIP shall perform its functions under a plan of operation, approved by the Director, and through a board of governors as prescribed in the plan of operation. (Section 303.200.2). The plan of operation shall prescribe the issuance of motor vehicle insurance policies, which may include the administration of the policies by a third party, as specified in the act. (Section 303.200.3).

The act requires MOAIP to obtain approval from the Director before using forms, rates, or manuals. (Section 303.200.4). MOAIP is subject to the applicable insurance laws of this state unless specifically exempted (section 303.200.5), is required to file annual financial reports and to be subject to examination by the Director, and shall have the authority to make assessments on member insurance companies in proportion to their market share. (Section 303.200.6). Member insurers and members of the governing committee shall be immune from liability for omissions and actions taken in the performance of their powers and duties under the act. (Section 303.200.7)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 779 (2020).

VEHICLES TOWING COTTON TRAILERS (Section 304.170)

These provisions exempt vehicles towing trailers specifically designed to carry harvested cotton, with a total length of not more than 93 feet, from certain height, width, and length limitations, provided that the vehicles shall only be used to haul cotton, or to haul hay within the state to areas determined by the National Drought Mitigation Center to be affected by drought.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2128 (2020).

FIRE PROTECTION VEHICLES (Sections 304.172 and 304.180)

Currently, vehicles used in fire protection are exempted from certain restrictions on height, width, weight, length, and load. This act repeals the exemption from weight and load restrictions. (Section 304.172)

The act instead specifies that emergency vehicles designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment and to "support the suppression of fires and" mitigate hazardous situations may have a maximum gross vehicle weight of 86,000 pounds as specified in the act, "except that, such emergency vehicles shall only operate on the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways." (Section 304.180)

These provisions are identical HB 2539 (2020), and to provisions in the HCS/HB 2128 (2020).

ABANDONED OR DERELICT AIRCRAFT (Sections 305.800, 305.802, 305.804, 305.806, 305.808, and 305.810)

This act specifies that if a derelict or abandoned aircraft is discovered on an airport's property, the airport superintendent shall make a record of the date it was discovered, and inquire with the Federal Aviation Administration or an aircraft title search company as to the owner and any lienholders. The superintendent shall, within 10 days of receiving this information, notify the owner and any interested parties by certified mail of the aircraft's location, what fees and charges have accrued, that the aircraft is subject to an enforceable lien, that the airport may dispose of the aircraft if the owner or interested party

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does not move the aircraft and pay any accrued costs within 30 days, and that the airport may remove the aircraft in less than 30 days if it poses a danger to health or safety. If the owner of the aircraft can not be determined, the superintendent may post the required notice on the aircraft as specified in the provisions. (Section 305.802)

If the owner or other interested party does not remove the aircraft within 30 days and pay all accrued costs, or shows reasonable cause for a failure to do so, the superintendent may retain, trade, sell at auction, or dispose of the aircraft as specified in the act. If the proceeds from sale of the aircraft is less than the fees and charges against it, the owner of the aircraft shall remain liable for the balance due. All expenses for the removal, storage, and sale of the aircraft shall be recoverable against the owner of the aircraft. (Section 305.804)

This act specifies a process for airport superintendents to file liens on derelict or abandoned aircraft (Section 305.806), and for release of the liens upon sale of the aircraft (Sections 305.808 and 301.810).

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1333 (2020), and similar to SB 1027 (2020), HB 1855 (2020), and HB 1905 (2018).

TEMPORARY BOATING SAFETY IDENTIFICATION CARDS (Section 306.127)

This act extends, from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2032, the sunset date for provisions regarding the issuance of temporary boating safety identification cards.

This provision is identical to SB 782 (2020).

MUD FLAP REQUIREMENTS (Section 307.015)

This act raises, from 8 inches to 12 inches, the maximum distance from the ground to which the bottom edge of dump trucks' mud flaps are required to extend.

These provisions are identical to SB 964 (2020), HB 1916 (2020), SCS/SB 394 (2019), HB 1002 (2019).

RECREATION VEHICLE DEALERS (Section 407.1329)

This act modifies provisions requiring recreation vehicle (RV) manufacturers to repurchase RVs and certain associated items from dealers upon the termination of an RV dealer agreement.

In addition to the circumstances already specified by law, the act provides that the dealer may elect for the manufacturer to repurchase vehicles, parts, and equipment if the dealer voluntarily terminates the agreement in a manner permitted under the agreement, or if the manufacturer terminates or discontinues a franchise by discontinuing a line-make or by ceasing to do business in the state, or if the manufacturer changes the distributor or method of distribution of its products in this state or alters its sales regions or marketing areas within this state in a manner that eliminates or diminishes the dealer's market area.

The act also replaces repurchase item categories for current model-year RVs, and for prior model year RVs drafted on the dealer's financing source or paid within 120 days prior to the end of the dealer agreement, with a single category consisting of all new untitled RV inventory acquired from the manufacturer in the past 18 months. The new category eliminates the specific requirement that the vehicles have not been used, and provides that the vehicles shall be repurchased at "one hundred percent of net invoice cost, including transportation, less applicable rebates and discounts to the dealer", rather

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than specifying that the repurchase price shall be reduced by the cost to repair any damages not required by law to be disclosed.

The manufacturer shall pay the dealer within 30 days of receipt of all items returned for repurchase as provided by law.

These provisions are similar to SB 982 (2020) and HCS/HB 1912 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER AN OPEN AIR FACILITY (Section 577.800)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over an open air facility if he or she:

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 400 feet from the ground and within the property line of an open air facility; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft with the purpose of delivering to a person within an open air facility a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over an open air facility is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of an employee or guest at such a facility, in which case the offense is a class B felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 600 (2020), provisions in SS/SCS/HB 1450 (2020), and provisions in HB 1898 (2020), and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 602 (2020).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT OVER A MENTAL HEALTH HOSPITAL (Section 632.460)

A person commits the offense of unlawful use of unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital if he or she purposely;

- Operates an unmanned aircraft within a vertical distance of 400 feet over the mental health hospital's property line; or
- Uses an unmanned aircraft to deliver to a person confined in a mental health hospital a gun, knife, weapon, or other dangerous article or a controlled substance.

The act sets forth exceptions to when use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital shall not be prohibited.

The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft over a mental health hospital is punishable as an infraction unless the person using the unmanned aircraft is:

- Delivering a gun, knife, weapon, or other article that can be used to endanger the life of a patient or mental health center employee, in which case the offense is a Class B felony;
- Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case the offense is a Class C felony; or
- Delivering a controlled substance, in which case the offense is a Class D felony.

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These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 600 (2020), provisions in SS/SCS/HB 1450 (2020), and provisions in HB 1898 (2020), and are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 602 (2020).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

HCS/HB 2001 - Public Debt

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 16,433,854	\$ 16,433,854
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	1,104,987	1,104,987
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 17,538,841</u>	<u>\$ 17,538,841</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 16,433,854	\$ 16,433,854
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	1,104,987	1,104,987
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 17,538,841</u>	<u>\$ 17,538,841</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$3,578,499,068	\$3,546,901,616
FEDERAL	1,137,472,855	3,397,145,585
OTHER	1,628,732,655	1,619,097,894
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$6,344,704,578</u>	<u>\$8,563,145,095</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$3,517,552,005	\$3,537,751,617
FEDERAL	3,383,258,685	3,374,984,074
OTHER	1,614,197,894	1,617,697,894
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$8,515,008,584</u>	<u>\$8,530,433,585</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2003 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2003 - Higher Education & Workforce Development

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 951,592,916	\$ 830,947,267
FEDERAL	98,498,175	456,938,293
OTHER	287,777,803	279,819,330
TOTAL	<u>\$1,337,868,894</u>	<u>\$1,567,704,890</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 844,315,952	\$ 844,315,952
FEDERAL	497,475,943	505,750,554
OTHER	280,564,995	278,819,330
TOTAL	<u>\$1,622,356,890</u>	<u>\$1,628,885,836</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2004 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2004 - Revenue & Transportation

REVENUE

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 69,713,935	\$ 63,742,670
FEDERAL	4,131,100	5,993,737
OTHER	446,834,650	441,733,285
TOTAL	<u>\$ 520,679,685</u>	<u>\$ 511,469,692</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 67,614,974	\$ 63,774,206
FEDERAL	5,993,737	5,993,737
OTHER	446,466,362	443,133,285
TOTAL	<u>\$ 520,075,073</u>	<u>\$ 512,901,228</u>

TRANSPORTATION

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 117,809,632	\$ 113,406,231
FEDERAL	138,820,930	220,451,692
OTHER	2,745,341,211	2,736,132,619

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,001,971,773</u>	<u>\$3,069,990,542</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 87,965,981	\$ 88,406,231
FEDERAL	220,451,692	245,451,692
OTHER	2,734,526,051	2,734,696,051
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,042,943,724</u>	<u>\$3,068,553,974</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 333,589,722	\$ 225,393,444
FEDERAL	99,536,347	111,637,562
OTHER	121,576,831	196,423,416
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 554,702,900</u>	<u>\$ 533,454,422</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 255,185,244	\$ 225,385,244
FEDERAL	99,637,562	111,637,562
OTHER	196,398,511	196,423,416
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 521,221,317</u>	<u>\$ 533,446,222</u>

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 702,502,137	\$ 698,562,137
FEDERAL	251,691,404	328,208,055
OTHER	228,436,762	204,802,404
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,182,630,303</u>	<u>\$1,253,877,303</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 698,987,137	\$ 698,562,137
FEDERAL	328,208,404	328,208,404
OTHER	227,106,762	227,106,762

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,254,302,303</u>	<u>\$1,253,877,303</u>
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 6,281,259	\$ 5,552,493
FEDERAL	6,245,467	6,218,065
OTHER	27,469,179	27,458,572
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 39,995,905</u>	<u>\$ 39,229,130</u>
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 5,552,493	\$ 5,552,493
FEDERAL	26,218,065	26,218,065
OTHER	27,308,572	27,308,572
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 59,079,130</u>	<u>\$ 59,079,130</u>
.	NATURAL RESOURCES	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 26,297,846	\$ 23,750,028
FEDERAL	65,595,811	79,540,210
OTHER	524,292,348	523,637,897
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$616,186,005</u>	<u>\$626,928,135</u>
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 23,750,028	\$ 23,750,028
FEDERAL	79,522,959	79,552,959
OTHER	523,316,004	523,377,894
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$626,588,991</u>	<u>\$626,650,881</u>
.	CONSERVATION	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0

*** HB 2006 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	169,443,220	170,089,956
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$169,443,220</u>	<u>\$ 170,089,956</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	167,520,733	\$ 167,579,735
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 167,520,733</u>	<u>\$ 167,579,735</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2007 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2007 - Economic Development, Commerce & Insurance,
and Labor & Industrial Relations

.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 87,375,891	\$ 55,818,062
FEDERAL	115,070,985	135,017,498
OTHER	39,151,011	39,024,895
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$241,597,887</u>	<u>\$229,860,455</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 83,294,295	\$ 65,392,701
FEDERAL	165,017,498	165,017,498
OTHER	39,124,895	39,024,895
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$287,436,688</u>	<u>\$269,435,094</u>

.	COMMERCE AND INSURANCE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,055,672	\$ 1,044,191
FEDERAL	1,300,000	1,400,000
OTHER	63,648,182	63,135,907
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 66,003,854</u>	<u>\$ 65,580,098</u>

.	Senate	Final
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*** HB 2007 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

GR	\$ 1,044,191	\$ 1,044,191
FEDERAL	1,400,000	1,400,000
OTHER	63,135,907	63,135,907
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 65,580,098</u>	<u>\$ 65,580,098</u>

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,353,485	\$ 2,333,775
FEDERAL	53,186,932	104,705,028
OTHER	133,922,213	133,835,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$189,462,630</u>	<u>\$240,874,407</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,371,734	\$ 2,371,734
FEDERAL	104,705,028	104,705,028
OTHER	133,835,604	133,835,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$240,912,366</u>	<u>\$240,912,366</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2008 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2008 - Public Safety

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 80,681,730	\$ 75,265,753
FEDERAL	224,693,104	1,499,907,330
OTHER	460,120,732	459,682,604
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$765,495,566</u>	<u>\$2,034,815,396</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 77,373,511	\$ 77,209,505
FEDERAL	1,500,872,891	1,500,007,330
OTHER	433,706,649	458,136,511
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,031,953,051</u>	<u>\$2,035,353,346</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2009 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2009 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$739,158,926	\$712,696,993
FEDERAL	4,917,328	16,464,125
OTHER	80,868,437	76,656,369
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$824,944,691</u>	<u>\$805,817,487</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$705,814,892	\$710,814,893
FEDERAL	16,464,125	16,464,125
OTHER	79,656,369	76,656,369
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$801,935,386</u>	<u>\$803,935,387</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2010 - Mental Health & Health

MENTAL HEALTH		
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 987,533,474	\$ 938,228,890
FEDERAL	1,483,412,278	1,445,703,214
OTHER	44,747,457	44,735,275
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,515,693,209</u>	<u>\$2,428,667,379</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 943,130,721	\$ 938,350,140,
FEDERAL	1,487,676,665	1,478,503,359
OTHER	44,735,275	44,735,275
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,475,542,661</u>	<u>\$2,461,588,774</u>

HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES		
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 410,124,615	\$ 391,842,640
FEDERAL	1,044,092,273	1,282,900,899
OTHER	37,612,624	38,570,525
.		

*** HB 2010 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

TOTAL	\$1,491,829,512	\$1,713,314,064
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 391,463,891	\$ 391,842,641
FEDERAL	1,320,075,997	1,320,075,997
OTHER	39,295,777	38,899,727
.		
TOTAL	\$1,750,835,665	\$1,750,818,365

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2011 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2011 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,983,455,882	\$ 1,893,010,821
FEDERAL	5,236,909,018	5,399,288,711
OTHER	2,981,302,120	3,149,834,599
.		
TOTAL	\$10,201,667,020	\$10,442,134,131
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 1,893,430,204	\$ 1,893,074,781
FEDERAL	5,577,255,862	5,402,431,431
OTHER	3,284,487,094	3,339,834,599
.		
TOTAL	\$10,755,173,160	\$10,635,340,811

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2012 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HS/HCS/HB 2012 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender & General Assembly

.	ELECTED OFFICIALS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 71,546,476	\$ 68,404,069
FEDERAL	39,553,266	56,476,656
OTHER	78,836,280	81,228,837
.		
TOTAL	\$189,936,022	\$206,109,562

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 66,536,191	\$ 66,536,191
FEDERAL	56,476,656	56,476,656
OTHER	82,135,755	81,228,837
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$205,148,602</u>	<u>\$204,241,684</u>

JUDICIARY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 202,853,598	\$ 198,076,462
FEDERAL	14,763,313	14,697,190
OTHER	15,105,875	15,103,478
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 232,722,786</u>	<u>\$ 227,877,130</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 198,376,462	\$ 198,376,462
FEDERAL	14,697,190	14,697,190
OTHER	15,103,478	15,103,478
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 228,177,130</u>	<u>\$ 228,177,130</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 49,335,009	\$ 49,124,803
FEDERAL	625,000	625,000
OTHER	3,004,358	3,014,199
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 52,964,367</u>	<u>\$ 52,764,002</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 49,124,803	\$ 49,124,803
FEDERAL	625,000	625,000
OTHER	3,014,199	3,014,199
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 52,764,002</u>	<u>\$ 52,764,002</u>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 38,770,600	\$ 40,697,770
FEDERAL	0	0

*** HB 2012 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

OTHER	375,989	375,061
.		
TOTAL	\$ 39,146,589	\$ 41,072,831

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 38,779,018	\$ 38,779,018
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	375,061	375,061
.		
TOTAL	\$ 39,154,079	\$ 39,154,079

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2013 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SCS/HCS/HB 2013 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 75,160,852	\$ 75,160,850
FEDERAL	19,177,557	19,177,557
OTHER	11,192,646	11,192,646
.		
TOTAL	\$105,531,055	\$105,531,055

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 74,894,651	\$ 74,894,651
FEDERAL	19,145,288	19,145,288
OTHER	11,171,847	11,171,847
.		
TOTAL	\$105,211,786	\$105,211,786

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2014 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2014 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 88,152,679	\$ 57,592,878
FEDERAL	121,502,417	100,747,290
OTHER	265,823,299	254,435,445
.		
TOTAL	\$ 475,478,395	\$ 412,775,613

*** HB 2014 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

.	Senate		Final
GR	\$ 246,715,750		\$ 246,715,750
FEDERAL	5,637,131,161		5,637,131,161
OTHER	387,336,534		387,336,534
.			
TOTAL	<u>\$6,271,183,445</u>		<u>\$6,271,183,445</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2015 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2015 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor		House
GR	\$ 0		\$
FEDERAL			750,000,000
OTHER			
.			
TOTAL	<u>\$ 0</u>		<u>\$750,000,000</u>

.	Senate		Final
GR	\$		\$
FEDERAL	158,530,886		158,530,886
OTHER			
.			
TOTAL	<u>\$158,530,886</u>		<u>\$158,530,886</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2017 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

HCS/HB 2017 - Reappropriations - Capital Improvements

.	Governor		House
GR	\$ 12,914,269		\$ 12,914,269
FEDERAL	147,095,859		147,095,859
OTHER	81,136,593		81,136,593
.			
TOTAL	<u>\$241,146,721</u>		<u>\$241,146,721</u>

.	Senate		Final
GR	\$ 12,914,269		\$ 12,914,269

*** HB 2017 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

FEDERAL	147,095,859	147,095,859
OTHER	81,136,593	81,136,593
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$241,146,721</u>	<u>\$241,146,721</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2018 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Holsman

HCS/HB 2018 - Maintenance and Repair

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 87,865,750	\$ 87,865,750
FEDERAL	36,817,598	36,817,598
OTHER	154,836,827	154,936,827
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$279,520,175</u>	<u>\$279,620,175</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 87,865,750	\$ 87,865,750
FEDERAL	36,817,598	36,817,598
OTHER	154,936,827	154,936,827
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$279,620,175</u>	<u>\$279,620,175</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2019 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

HCS/HB 2019 - Capital Improvements

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 6,402,201	\$ 0
FEDERAL	20,500,000	20,500,000
OTHER	25,764,134	25,714,134
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 52,666,335</u>	<u>\$ 46,214,134</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	20,500,000	20,500,000
OTHER	25,714,134	25,714,134
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 46,214,134</u>	<u>\$ 46,214,134</u>

SPONSOR: Smith
ADAM KOENIGSFELD

HANDLER: Hegeman

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

CCS/SS/HCS/HB 2046 - This act modifies provisions relating to professional registration.

CORONERS (Sections 58.035, 58.095, 58.208, 58.451, and 58.720)

This act establishes the Coroner Standards and Training Commission which shall establish training standards relating to the operation, responsibilities and technical skills of the office of county coroner. The membership of the Commission is set forth in the act. The Commission shall establish training standards relating to the office of county coroner and shall issue a report on such standards.
(Section 58.035)

Currently, \$1,000 of a county coroner's salary shall only be payable if he or she completes at least 20 hours of classroom instruction each year relating to the operations of the coroner's office when approved by a professional association of county coroners of Missouri. This act provides that the Coroners Standards and Training Commission shall establish and certify such training programs and their completion shall be submitted to the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. Upon the Association's validation of certified training, it shall then submit the individual's name to the county treasurer and Department of Health and Senior Services indicating his or her compliance.
(Section 58.095)

This act creates the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund. For any death certificate issued, there shall be a fee of one dollar deposited into the fund which shall be used by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association for the purpose of in-state training, equipment, and necessary supplies, and to provide aid to training programs approved by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. This fee shall be imposed and collected in addition to all other fees already being imposed and collected on the issuance of death certificates, resulting in the current total fee of thirteen dollars being increased to fourteen dollars. Also, during states of emergency or disasters, local registrars may request reimbursement from the fund for copies of death certificates issued to individuals who are unable to afford the associated fees.
(Section 58.208)

When a death occurs under the care of a hospice, no investigation shall be required, under this act, if the death is certified by the treating physician of the deceased or the medical director of the hospice as a named death due to disease or diagnosed illness. The hospice must give written notice to the coroner or medical examiner within twenty-four hours of the death.

The act specifies that, if a coroner is not current on his or her training, the Department may prohibit that coroner from signing any death certificates. In the event a coroner is unable to sign a death certificate, the county sheriff will appoint a medical professional to attest death certificates until the coroner can resume signing them or until another coroner is appointed or elected.
(Sections 58.451 and 58.720)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1435 (2020), and are substantially similar to SB 554 (2020), SCS/SB 34 (2019), HCS/HB 242 (2019), and are similar to SCS/HCS/HB 447 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 2079 (2018), and SB 1020 (2018).

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Sections 190.094, 190.105, 190.143, and 193.196)

Under this act, physician assistants may serve as staff on an ambulance. When attending a patient on an ambulance, the physician assistant shall be exempt from any mileage limitations in any collaborative practice arrangement prescribed under law.

This provision is identical to SB 866 (2020).

ELECTRONIC DEATH REGISTRATION SYSTEM (Section 193.145)

Under current law, the medical certification from a medical provider is entered into the electronic death registration system. This act requires an attestation from the medical provider who completed the medical certification to be entered into the system as well.

Additionally, if the State Registrar determines that information on a document or record filed with or submitted to a local registrar is incomplete, the State Registrar shall return the records or documents with the incomplete information to the local registrar for correction by the data provider, funeral director, or person in charge of the final disposition.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1435 (2020), and is substantially similar to SB 554 (2020), SB 598 (2020), SB 282 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 447 (2019), HB 461 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 1597 (2018), and provisions in HB 909 (2017).

FEES FOR CERTIFICATION (Section 193.265)

This act modifies the fee for the certification of a death record from \$13 to \$14 for the first certification and from \$10 to \$11 for each additional copy. One dollar from the fee shall be deposited into the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund.

Additionally, if the State Registrar determines that information on a document or record filed with or submitted to a local registrar is incomplete, the State Registrar shall return the records or documents with the incomplete information to the local registrar for correction by the data provider, funeral director, or person in charge of the final disposition.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1435 (2020), and is substantially similar to SB 554 (2020), SB 598 (2020), SB 282 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 447 (2019), HB 461 (2019), SCS/HCS/HB 1597 (2018), and provisions in HB 909 (2017).

PROFESSIONAL LICENSING RECIPROCITY (Section 324.009)

Current law permits any resident of Missouri who holds a valid current license issued by another state to submit an application for a license in Missouri in the same occupation or profession, along with proof of licensure in the other jurisdiction.

Under this act, any person who holds a valid license issued by another state, and who has been licensed for at least one year in such other jurisdiction may submit an application for a license in Missouri in the same occupation or profession along with proof of licensure in the other jurisdiction for at least one year.

Currently, the oversight body in the state shall, within six months of receiving an application for licensure, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements if it determines that the

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

licensing requirements in the jurisdiction that issued the license are substantially similar to, or more stringent than, the licensing requirements in Missouri. Under this act, the oversight body shall waive such requirements if there were minimum education requirements or work experience and clinical supervision requirements in effect, and if the other state verifies that the applicant met such requirements. An oversight body that administers an examination on laws of this state as part of its licensing application requirements may require an applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of this state.

An oversight body shall, within 30 days of receiving an application for licensure from a nonresident military spouse or resident military spouse, waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure.

This act prohibits an oversight body from waiving any requirements for any applicant who has had his or her license revoked by an oversight body in another state, who is under investigation, who has a complaint pending, who does not hold a license in good standing with an oversight body in another state, or who has a criminal record that would disqualify him or her for licensure in Missouri.

If another jurisdiction has taken disciplinary action against an applicant, the oversight body in this state shall determine if the cause for action was corrected and the matter resolved. If the matter has not been resolved, the oversight body may deny a license until such matter is resolved.

This act repeals the provision prohibiting the oversight body from waiving certain requirements if it determines that doing so may endanger the public health, safety, or welfare.

Any person who is licensed under this act shall be subject to the applicable oversight body's jurisdiction and all rules and regulations pertaining to the practice of the licensed occupation in this state.

Provisions of this act shall not impede an oversight body's authority to require an applicant to submit fingerprints, nor shall this act apply to an oversight body that has entered into a licensing compact with another state.

Any license issued under this act shall only be valid in this state and shall not make a licensee eligible to be part of an interstate compact. An applicant licensed in another state pursuant to an interstate compact shall not be eligible for licensure by an oversight body in this state.

This act modifies the definition of "oversight body" by removing the exemptions for certain boards, and also modifies the definition of "license" by removing the exemption for a certificate to teach in public schools.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to certain construction occupations set forth under current law.

FRESH START ACT OF 2020 (Section 324.012)

This act establishes the Fresh Start Act of 2020.

Beginning January 1, 2021, no person shall be disqualified by a state licensing authority from pursuing or practicing in any occupation for which a license is required solely or in part because of a prior conviction of a crime in this state or another state, unless the crime is directly related to the duties and responsibilities for the licensed occupation.

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

Prior to January 1, 2021, all state licensing authorities shall list the specific criminal convictions in this state that could disqualify an applicant from receiving a license. Only criminal convictions that are directly related to the duties and responsibilities for the licensed occupation shall be listed. Licensing authorities are prohibited from using vague or generic terms, and from considering arrests without a subsequent conviction. The licensing authority shall determine whether an applicant with a criminal conviction will be denied a license based on several factors set forth in the act.

If an individual is charged with any of the crimes set forth in the act and is convicted, pleads guilty to, or is found guilty of a lesser included offense, and is sentenced to a period of incarceration, such conviction shall only be considered by state licensing authorities as a criminal offense that directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of a licensed profession for four years.

Beginning August 28, 2020, applicants for licensure who have pleaded guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of any offenses set forth in the act may be considered by licensing authorities to have committed a criminal offense that directly relates to the duties and responsibilities of a licensed profession.

An individual with a criminal record may petition a licensing authority at any time for a determination of whether they will be disqualified from receiving a license. The licensing authority is required to inform the individual of his or her standing within 30 days of receiving the petition, and may charge a fee, no greater than \$25, to recoup the costs.

If a licensing authority denies an individual a license solely or in part because of the individual's prior criminal conviction, the licensing authority shall notify the individual in writing of the reasons for the denial, that the individual has the right to a hearing to challenge the decision, the earliest date the person may reapply for a license, and that evidence of rehabilitation may be considered upon reapplication. If the licensing authority grants a license to an individual, such decision shall be binding unless such individual commits a subsequent crime that directly relates to the occupation for which the individual is licensed, or upon discovery that such person failed to disclose information regarding a prior conviction in the license petition process.

Any written determination by the licensing authority that an applicant's criminal conviction is a specifically listed disqualifying conviction and is directly related to the duties and responsibilities for the licensed occupation shall be documented with written findings for each reason by clear and convincing evidence sufficient for a reviewing court. In any administrative hearing or civil litigation, the licensing authority shall carry the burden of proof on the question of whether the applicant's criminal conviction directly relates to the occupation for which the license was sought.

This act shall apply to any profession for which an occupational license is issued in this state, excluding licensure of teachers, peace officers or other law enforcement personnel, accountants, podiatrists, dentists, physicians and surgeons, pharmacists, nurses, veterinarians, or any persons under the supervision or jurisdiction of the Director of Finance, and including any new occupational license created by a state licensing authority after August 28, 2020. Political subdivisions are prohibited from creating any new occupational licenses after August 28, 2020.

Any licensing board participating in a compact shall submit any information regarding a licensee's conviction of any criminal offense, regardless of whether or not such offense is directly related to the

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

duties and responsibilities of the profession, to the relevant coordinated licensure information system.

Provisions of law relating to the denial of licensure, denial of license renewal, or revocation of a certificate of registration for any offense reasonably related to the qualifications, functions or duties of the occupation, an essential element of which is fraud, dishonesty, an act of violence or moral turpitude are repealed for the following occupations and professions, and a requirement that no person applying for such licensure have committed an offense directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the occupation as set forth in the act, is added for:

- Acupuncturists;
- Anesthesiologist assistants;
- Architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, landscape architects;
- Athlete agents;
- Baccalaureate social workers;
- Barbers;
- Behavior analysts;
- Boxing and wrestling;
- Chiropractors;
- Cosmetologists;
- Dieticians;
- Electrical contractors;
- Endowed care cemetery operators;
- Geologists;
- Hearing aid fitters and dealers;
- Interior designers;
- Interpreters for the deaf;
- Marital and family therapists;
- Massage therapists;
- Nursing home administrators;
- Occupational therapists;
- Optometrists;
- Physical therapists;
- Physical therapist assistants;
- Psychologists;
- Private investigators;
- Professional counselors;
- Real estate agents, brokers, and escrow agents;
- Real estate appraisers and appraisal management companies;
- Respiratory care therapists;
- Social workers;
- Speech pathologists and audiologists;
- Tattooing, branding, and body piercing.

Provisions of law relating to the initial granting of a certificate of registration based on good moral character are repealed for the following occupations and professions, and a requirement that no person applying for such licensure have committed any crime set forth in the act is added for:

- Architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, landscape architects;
- Athletic trainers;
- Baccalaureate social workers;

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- Barbers;
- Chiropractors;
- Dental hygienists;
- Professional engineers;
- Funeral directors;
- Hearing aid fitters and dealers;
- Marital and family therapists;
- Massage therapists;
- Nursing home administrators;
- Optometrists;
- Physical therapists;
- Physical therapist assistants;
- Psychologists;
- Professional counselors;
- Real estate agents, brokers, and escrow agents;
- Real estate appraisers and appraisal management companies;
- Social workers;
- Speech pathologists and audiologists;
- Speech language pathology assistants.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 647 (2020), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 564 (2019), SB 251 (2019), and is similar to SB 258 (2019)

EXPANDED WORKFORCE ACCESS ACT OF 2020 (Section 324.025)

This provision shall be known as the "Expanded Workforce Access Act of 2020".

Beginning on January 1, 2021, each state licensing authority shall grant a license to any applicant who has successfully completed the eighth grade, completed an apprenticeship approved by the Missouri Division of Professional Registration or the U.S. Department of Labor, and has passed an examination, if one is deemed to be necessary by the appropriate licensing authority.

The appropriate licensing authority shall establish a passing score for such examinations, which shall not exceed the passing score that is required for a non-apprenticeship license. If there is no examination requirement for a non-apprenticeship license, no examination shall be required for applicants who complete an apprenticeship.

The number of working hours required for an apprenticeship shall not exceed the number of educational hours otherwise required for a non-apprenticeship license.

Certain occupations relating to construction work, and electrical contractors are exempt from the provisions of the act.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 877 (2020), SB 318 (2019) and a provision contained in HCS/HB 472 (2019), and is substantially similar to SCS/HB 470 (2019), SCS/HB 705 (2019), HCS/SB 164 (2019), HCS/SB 204 (2019).

PROHIBITED USES OF OCCUPATIONAL FEES (Section 324.035)

Under this act, no board, commission, or committee within the Division of Professional Registration shall

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utilize occupational fees, or any other fees associated with licensing requirements, for the purpose of offering continuing education classes. Any board, commission, or committee within the Division shall not contract or partner with any outside vendor or agency for such purpose.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to preclude a board, commission, or committee within the Division from utilizing occupational licensure fees for the purpose of participating in conferences, seminars, or other outreach for the purposes of communicating information to licensees with respect to changes in policy, law, or regulations.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 670 (2020), SCS/SB 689 (2020), and is substantially similar to HB 705 (2019).

PRACTICE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTING (Sections 326.277 and 326.289)

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of public accounting.

Current law sets forth certain requirements for licensure as an accountant. Under this act, applicants applying for the examination after June 30, 2021, shall have at least 120 semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university recognized by the Missouri State Board of Accountancy, with an accounting concentration or equivalent, shall be at least 18 years of age, and be of good moral character.

Current law also requires an applicant for an examination to be a resident of the state, have a place of business in this state, or be regularly employed in this state. This act repeals such requirements. (Section 326.277)

Under this act, the Missouri State Board of Accountancy may obtain information regarding peer review from any approved American Institute for Certified Public Accountants peer review program.

The Board may obtain the name and address of the public accounting firm, the firm's dates of enrollment in the program, the date of acceptance and the period covered by the firm's most recently accepted peer review, and if applicable, whether the firm's enrollment in the program has been dropped or terminated.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 219 (2019), and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 703 (2020), and provisions contained in HB 585 (2019), HB 943 (2019), and SCS/HB 705 (2019). (Section 326.289)

ATHLETIC TRAINERS (Sections 334.702, 334.703, 334.704, 334.706, 334.708, 334.710, 334.712, 334.715, 334.717, 334.721, 334.725, 334.726)

This act modifies provisions relating to athletic trainers, including a number of definitions.

Under this act, when billing a third party payer, an athletic trainer shall only bill such third party payer for services within the scope of practice of a licensed athletic trainer. (Section 334.702)

Under this act, an athletic trainer is required to refer any individual whose medical condition is beyond the scope of their education, training, and competence to a licensed physician.

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HANDLER: Bernskoetter

If there is no improvement in an individual who has sustained an athletic injury within 21 days of initiation of treatment, or 10 visits, the athletic trainer shall refer the individual to a physician.

The practice of athletic training shall not include the reconditioning or rehabilitation of systemic neurologic or cardiovascular injuries, conditions, or diseases, except for an athlete participating in a sanctioned amateur or professional sport or recreational sport activity under the supervision of a treating physician.

(Section 334.703)

No person shall hold himself or herself out as an athletic trainer, or to be practicing athletic training, by title or description, unless such person has been licensed.

(Section 334.704)

Currently, the Board is required to make available a roster of the name and business addresses of all athletic trainers licensed in the state. This act removes the requirement that such information be annually prepared, and that copies be made available to any person upon request. In addition, this act removes the requirement that the Board set the fee for the roster, and adopt an official seal.

(Section 334.706)

Under current law, any person seeking licensure after August 28, 2006, must be a resident, or in the process of establishing residency in the state, and have passed the National Athletic Trainers Association Board of Certification examination. Under this act, any person seeking licensure is required only to have passed the Board of Certification, Inc.'s examination.

(Section 334.708)

All applications for initial licensure shall, under current law, be accompanied by an initial licensure fee which shall be paid to the Director of Revenue and deposited by the State Treasurer. Under this act, all fees charged by the Board shall be collected and deposited into the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts Fund.

(Section 334.710)

All licenses issued under current law shall expire on January 30 of each year. Under this act, all licenses shall expire pursuant to a schedule established by rule.

(Section 334.712)

This act adds a provision allowing the Board to deny a license or seek discipline if any person has practiced in the state of Missouri while no longer certified as an athletic trainer by the Board of Certification, Inc.

(Section 334.715)

Under this act, the Missouri Athletic Trainer Advisory Committee is to be composed of 6 members, rather than 5, to be appointed by the Board. Each member of the Committee shall be a resident of the state of Missouri for five years immediately preceding appointment, and remain a resident of Missouri throughout the term. The additional member shall be a member of the Board.

Current law exempts dentists licensed by the Missouri Dental Board, and optometrists licensed by the State Board of Optometry. Under this act, dentists and optometrists are not exempt from athletic training licensing provisions.

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Under this act, athletic trainers holding a valid credential from other nations, states, or territories performing their duties for their respective teams or organizations if they restrict their duties only to their teams or organizations and only during the course of their teams' or organizations' visit, not to exceed 30 days in one calendar year, in this state are exempt from athletic training licensing provisions. (Section 334.721)

The provisions of these sections become effective 30 days after the effective date of this act. (Section 334.726)

These provisions are substantially similar to SS/SCS/SB 670 (2020) and SCS/SB 247 (2019), and are similar to SB 454 (2017) and HB 882 (2017).

CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPTOMETRISTS (Section 336.080)

Under this act, two hours out of the thirty-two required continuing education hours for optometrists shall be in the area of Missouri jurisprudence.

This provision is identical to HB 2219 (2020), and is similar to HCS/SB 204 (2019), HCS/SB 164 (2019), and SCS/HB 705 (2019).

LICENSING OF PSYCHOLOGISTS (Sections 337.020 and 337.029)

Under current law, any person seeking to obtain a license as a psychologist shall make an application to the State Committee of Psychologists and shall pay the required application fee. The Committee is not permitted to charge an application fee until such time as the application has been approved, and if an application is denied, no application fee shall be charged. This act repeals such provision.

Current law permits a psychologist licensed in another jurisdiction to receive a license in Missouri, provided the psychologist passes a written exam on Missouri law and regulations governing the practice of psychology. Such person must also meet one of several listed criteria set forth under current law. This act removes one listed criteria allowing a psychologist who is currently licensed or certified as a psychologist in another jurisdiction that is then a signatory to the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Board's reciprocity agreement to be eligible for a license in Missouri.

These provisions are identical to SS/SCS/SB 670 (2020), SCS/SB 689 (2020), SB 637 (2020), and SB 204 (2019).

PSYCHOLOGIST CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS (Section 337.050)

Current law requires each licensed psychologist applying for a renewal of a license to submit proof of the completion of at least 40 hours of continuing education credit within the two-year period immediately preceding the date of the application for renewal.

Under this act, a minimum of three of the 40 hours of continuing education shall be dedicated to professional ethics.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 689 (2020) and is substantially similar to HB 705 (2019).

CHARITABLE PHARMACY (Section 3328.220)

SPONSOR: Grier

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

Current law sets forth classes of pharmacy permits or licenses. This act adds "charitable pharmacy" as a Class Q pharmacy.

This provision is identical to SB 1088 (2020).

JOSIE BUTLER

SPONSOR: Kidd

HANDLER: Wallingford

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2120 - This act modifies provisions relating to utility infrastructure.

UNIFORM SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY DEPLOYMENT ACT (Section 67.5122):

This act extends the sunset date for the Uniform Small Wireless Facility Deployment Act from January 1st, 2021, to January 1st, 2025.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1768 (2020).

INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM REPLACEMENT SURCHARGE FOR GAS CORPORATIONS
(Sections 393.1009-393.1015):

This act modifies the definition of "gas utility plant projects" and "ISRS costs" for provisions of law relating to an infrastructure system replacement surcharge (ISRS) for gas corporations.

This act requires gas corporations utilizing ISRS to develop and file with the Public Service Commission a pre-qualification process for contractors seeking to participate in competitive bidding to install ISRS-eligible gas utility plant projects. The gas corporation may specify the criteria that the contractor shall meet in order to qualify to participate in the competitive bidding process. Under this act, the gas corporation shall file a verified statement with the Public Service Commission stating that it has in place a pre-qualification process by January 1, 2022.

Any ISRS petition thereafter shall be accompanied with a verified statement that the gas corporation is using a competitive bidding process for installing no less than 25% of ISRS-eligible gas utility plant projects. Under this act, the lowest and best bid in the competitive bidding process shall receive the contract to perform the project.

Under this act, the Public Service Commission shall prepare a report for the General Assembly annually, with the first report being submitted by December 31, 2023, on the competitive bidding process established under this act.

Any gas corporation whose ISRS is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to include unlawful and inappropriate charges shall refund every current customer of the gas corporation who paid such charges, before the gas corporation can file for a new ISRS.

The provisions of law relating to the ISRS for gas corporations shall expire on August 28, 2029.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/SS/SB 618 (2020) and similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 730 (2018).

RURAL BROADBAND ACCESS FUNDING (Section 620.2459):

SPONSOR: Kidd

HANDLER: Wallingford

Currently, the broadband internet grant program for unserved and underserved areas of the state will expire on August 28, 2021. This act extends the program until June 30, 2027.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1768 (2020), SS/SB 632 (2020) and similar to HB 1859 (2020).

WATER SAFETY AND SECURITY ACT (Sections 640.141-640.145):

This act requires community water systems, as such term is defined in the act, that use an internet-connected control system to create a plan that establishes policies and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk. Such plans shall include information as set forth in the act. State parks, cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants, Jackson County, St. Louis County, and certain regulated water utilities are exempt from these provisions.

Additionally, the act requires community water systems to create a valve and hydrant inspection program as set forth in the act. State parks, certain cities and counties, and certain regulated water utilities are exempt from these provisions.

Upon request, community water systems shall submit a report to the Department of Natural Resources certifying compliance with all regulations regarding water sampling, testing, and reporting, hydrant and valve inspections, and cyber security plans and policies.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 66 (2019) and HB 801 (2019).

LEAD TESTING IN SCHOOLS (Section 701.200):

The act also permits, subject to appropriations, each school district to test a sample of a source of potable water in a public school building in that district serving students under first grade and constructed before 1996 for lead contamination as specified in the act. The water samples may be submitted to a Department of Health and Senior Services-approved laboratory and the results of such testing may be submitted to the Department. If any of the samples tested exceed current standards for parts per billion of lead established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the school district shall notify the parents or guardians of enrolled students. If the samples tested are less than or equal to 5 parts per billion, the district may notify parents individually or on the school's website.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 885 (2020) and similar to SB 245 (2019) and SB 979 (2018).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

HB 2456 - This act extends the sunsets from September 30, 2020, to September 30, 2021, for the Ground Ambulance, Nursing Facility, Medicaid Managed Care Organization, Hospital, Pharmacy, and Intermediate Care Facility for the Intellectually Disabled Federal Reimbursement Allowances.

This act is identical to SB 548 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

Accountants

HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

Administration, Office of

SB 739 - Prohibits public bodies from entering into certain contracts
HB 1330 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, Randolph County, and Ste. Genevieve County

Agriculture

HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food

Agriculture, Department of

HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food

Aircraft and Airports

HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances

Animals

SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food

Appropriations

HB 2001 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation
HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the Office of Administration
HB 2006 - Appropriates money to the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Conservation
HB 2007 - Appropriates money for Department of Economic Development, Department of Commerce and Insurance, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 2008 - Appropriations for the Department of Public Safety
HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the Department of Corrections
HB 2010 - Appropriates money to the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
HB 2011 - Appropriates money to the Department of Social Services
HB 2012 - Appropriations money for Elected Officials, General Assembly, the Judiciary and the Public Defender
HB 2013 - Appropriates money for statewide leasing
HB 2014 - Provides for supplemental appropriations
HB 2015 - Appropriates supplemental appropriations
HB 2017 - Appropriates money for capital improvement projects

Appropriations (cont'd)

- HB 2018 - Appropriates money for maintenance and repair of government offices
HB 2018 - Appropriates money for maintenance and repair of government offices
HB 2019 - Appropriates money for capitol improvements
-

Architects

- SB 913 - Removes the expiration of the peer review process for architects, landscape architects, land surveyors, and engineers
HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Attorney General

- SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1330 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, Randolph County, and Ste. Genevieve County
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Attorneys

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Auditor, State

- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Banks and Financial Institutions

- SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
-

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils

- SCR 38 - Disapproves the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission's recommendations regarding the fees and taxes of the Hazardous Waste Management Commission
HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Bonds - Surety

- HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
-

Business and Commerce

- SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
HB 1511 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing reciprocity
-

Charities

- HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food
-

Children and Minors

- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure

Children's Division

- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Circuit Clerks

- HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
-

Cities, Towns, and Villages

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Civil Penalties

- HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food
-

Civil Procedure

- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
-

Commerce and Insurance, Department of

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Constitutional Amendments

- SJR 38 - Modifies provisions regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests
-

Consumer Protection

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Contracts and Contractors

- SB 739 - Prohibits public bodies from entering into certain contracts
-

Cosmetology

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Counseling

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Counties

- SB 676 - Modifies several provisions relating to taxation
HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

County Government

HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

County Officials

SB 631 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
SB 676 - Modifies several provisions relating to taxation
HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Courts

SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Courts, Juvenile

SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Credit and Bankruptcy

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments

Credit Unions

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments

Crimes and Punishment

SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food
HB 1896 - Modifies several provisions relating to controlled substances

Criminal Procedure

SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies

Dentists

HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration

Disabilities

SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Domestic Relations

SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Drugs and Controlled Substances

- SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 1896 - Modifies several provisions relating to controlled substances
-

Easements and Conveyances

- HB 1330 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, Randolph County, and Ste. Genevieve County
-

Economic Development

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Economic Development, Department of

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
-

Education, Elementary and Secondary

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Elderly

- SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
-

Elections

- SB 631 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of

- HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Emblems

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Emergencies

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Eminent Domain and Condemnation

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Employees - Employers

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
-

Engineers

- SB 913 - Removes the expiration of the peer review process for architects, landscape architects, land surveyors, and engineers
-

Ethics

- SJR 38 - Modifies provisions regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests
- HB 1386 - Modifies the definition of "legislative lobbyist."
-

Evidence

- SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
- HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
-

Family Law

- SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
- HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Federal - State Relations

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
- HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances
-

Fire Protection

- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Firearms

- SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
-

Food

- HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food
-

Funerals and Funeral Directors

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

General Assembly

- SCR 38 - Disapproves the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission's recommendations regarding the fees and taxes of the Hazardous Waste Management Commission
- SJR 38 - Modifies provisions regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests
-

Governor and Lt. Governor

- HB 1330 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, Randolph County, and Ste. Genevieve County
-

Guardians

- HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
- HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Health and Senior Services, Department of

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
- SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses

Health and Senior Services, Department of (cont'd)

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
 - SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
 - HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
 - HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
 - HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - HB 1896 - Modifies several provisions relating to controlled substances
 - HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Health Care

- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
 - SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
 - SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
 - HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
 - HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances
-

Health Care Professionals

- SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
 - SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
 - HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
 - HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances
-

Health, Public

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
 - HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Highway Patrol

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
 - HB 1896 - Modifies several provisions relating to controlled substances
 - HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Holidays and Observances

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
 - SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Insurance - Automobile

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
 - SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
 - HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Insurance - General

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
 - SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
-

Insurance - Health

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Internet and E-mail

- HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
-

Interstate Cooperation

- HB 1511 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing reciprocity
-

Judges

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
-

Kansas City

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Landlords and Tenants

- SB 644 - Modifies law regarding service animals
-

Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

- SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
-

Liability

- SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
SB 913 - Removes the expiration of the peer review process for architects, landscape architects, land surveyors, and engineers
HB 1711 - Modifies provisions relating to the liability for distribution of donated shelf stable food
-

Licenses - Driver's

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Licenses - Miscellaneous

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Licenses - Motor Vehicle

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Lobbying

- HB 1386 - Modifies the definition of "legislative lobbyist."
-

Marital and Family Therapists

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Marriage and Divorce

- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
-

Medicaid/MO Healthnet

- SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans

Medicaid/MO Healthnet (cont'd)

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances
-

Medical Procedures and Personnel

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
-

Mental Health, Department of

- HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances
-

Merchandising Practices

- SB 551 - Modifies provisions relating to insurance
SB 591 - Modifies provisions relating to civil actions, including punitive damages and unlawful merchandising practices
-

Merit System

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Military Affairs

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 1511 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing reciprocity
-

Mortgages and Deeds

- SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
-

Motor Vehicles

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

National Guard

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Natural Resources, Department of

- SCR 38 - Disapproves the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission's recommendations regarding the fees and taxes of the Hazardous Waste Management Commission
HB 1330 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in Cole County, Callaway County, St. Francois County, Randolph County, and Ste. Genevieve County
HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Notary Public

- HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
-

Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs

Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities (cont'd)

- HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
- HB 1387 - Establishes the "Authorized Electronic Monitoring in Long-Term Care Facilities Act"
-

Optometry

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Physical Therapists

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Planning and Zoning

- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Political Subdivisions

- SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
- SB 739 - Prohibits public bodies from entering into certain contracts
- HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
- HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services
- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
- HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
-

Prisons and Jails

- SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
-

Probation and Parole

- SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies
-

Professional Registration and Licensing

- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
- HB 1511 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing reciprocity
- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Property, Real and Personal

- HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents
- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Psychologists

- HB 2046 - Modifies provisions relating to professional registration
-

Public Records, Public Meetings

- HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Public Safety, Department of

- SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
- SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
-

Railroads

- HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
-

Redistricting

SJR 38 - Modifies provisions regulating the legislature to limit the influence of partisan or other special interests

Retirement - Local Government

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Retirement - Schools

HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Retirement - State

HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Roads and Highways

HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Saint Louis City

SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies

Salaries

HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Secretary of State

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
HB 1655 - Modifies provisions on official documents

Securities

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments

Sexual Offenses

SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies

Social Services, Department of

SB 653 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances

State Departments

SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs

State Employees

SB 631 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Suicide

SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs

Surveyors

SB 913 - Removes the expiration of the peer review process for architects, landscape architects, land surveyors, and engineers

Taxation and Revenue - Income

SB 676 - Modifies several provisions relating to taxation

Taxation and Revenue - Property

SB 676 - Modifies several provisions relating to taxation
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

HB 1854 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Teachers

SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Telecommunications

HB 1768 - Modifies provisions relating to communications services

Tobacco Products

HB 1682 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Transportation

HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Transportation, Department of

HB 1467 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1963 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

Treasurer, State

SB 599 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial instruments
HB 2456 - Extends the sunset on certain health care provider federal reimbursement allowances

Utilities

HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure

Veterans

SB 656 - Modifies provisions relating to veterans
SB 718 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs

Victims of Crime

SB 569 - Modifies provisions relating to victims of sexual offenses
SB 600 - Modifies provisions relating to dangerous felonies

Vital Statistics

HB 1414 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Waste - Hazardous

SCR 38 - Disapproves the Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Commission's recommendations regarding the fees and taxes of the Hazardous Waste Management Commission

Water Resources and Water Districts

HB 2120 - Modifies provisions relating to the safety of utility infrastructure
