

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

101st General Assembly

Second Regular Session



2022

Prepared by the
Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems
and Administration
of the
MISSOURI SENATE

***** SB 652 *****

SPONSOR: Rizzo

HANDLER: Patterson

SB 652 - Beginning June 1, 2026, and ending July 31, 2026, this act authorizes a sales tax exemption for the sale of tickets to matches of the 2026 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament held in Jackson County.

This act is identical to HB 2544 (2022) and to a provision in SB 743 (2022) and CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022).

JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 655 *****

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Pike

SB 655 - Currently, political subdivisions located in third class counties and Cape Girardeau County may, by majority vote of the governing body, elect to cover certain employee classes as public safety personnel members in the Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS"). This act removes this restriction and allows any political subdivision to cover such employee classes.

This act is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), SB 634 (2022), HB 1473 (2022), in SCS/HB 1541 (2022), HB 1886 (2022), in HCS/HB 2799 (2022), and HB 1298 (2021).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 672 *****

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Fitzwater

SS/SCS/SB 672 - This act modifies provisions relating to workforce development.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This act establishes the Joint Committee on Rural Economic Development, which shall be composed of five members of the Senate to be appointed by the President Pro Tem, no more than three of which shall be from the majority party, and five members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, no more than three of which shall be from the majority party. The Committee shall investigate and examine issues relating to the economic development of rural areas of the state, as described in the act. The Committee may submit a report of its activities to the General Assembly, which shall include any recommendations for legislative action or administrative and procedural changes.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1720 (2022), and HCS/HB 2203 (2022).

FAST TRACK WORKFORCE INCENTIVE GRANT

This act modifies provisions relating to the Fast Track Workforce Incentive Grant program.

Under the act, an eligible student shall include an individual who is enrolled with an eligible training provider, as such term is defined in the act.

Occupations relating to eligible apprenticeships are added to the programs of study that the Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall annually review.

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Fitzwater

Grants shall be awarded in an amount equal to the related educational costs for an eligible apprentice after all other governmental assistance provided for the apprenticeship has been applied.

This act repeals requirements that the eligible student complete counseling and execute a promissory note in order to be eligible for a grant. (Section 173.2553)

Current law allows a Fast Track grant to be converted into a loan if a student fails to meet certain conditions. This act repeals such ability. (Section 173.2554)

This act shall sunset on August 28, 2029, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2203 (2022).

TARGETED INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING ENHANCEMENT ZONES

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.

***** SB 672 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Fitzwater

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

No new TIME zone shall be created after August 28, 2025. (Section 620.2250)

This provision is identical to HB 1685 (2022) and to a provision in HCS/HB 2203 (2022), and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 379 (2021) and HCS/HB 1695 (2020), and to a provision contained in SCS/SB 174 (2021), CCS/HCS/SB 365 (2021), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 594 (2020), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020), HCS/SCS/SB 725 (2020), and SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020).

JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 678 *****

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Brown

SB 678 - Under current law, the city of Kansas City is required to provide one-fifth of its general revenue per fiscal year to fund the Kansas City Board of Police.

This act increases such funding to one-fourth of the city's general revenue.

This act contains an emergency clause.

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

***** SB 681 *****

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Basye

CCS#2/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 681 & 662 - This act modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS (Section 160.077)

This act establishes the "Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act".

Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year and for each subsequent school year, each school shall provide drinking water with a lead concentration below five parts per billion (5 ppb).

On or before January 1, 2024, each school shall complete requirements outlined in the act including: conducting an inventory of all drinking water outlets and outlets used for dispensing water for cooking or cleaning utensils in each school building, develop a plan for testing each outlet and make such plan available to the public and providing general information on the health effects of lead contamination to employees and parents of children at each school.

Schools shall prioritize early childhood, kindergarten, and elementary school buildings in updating and filtering drinking water outlets for lead as stated in the act.

Before August 1, 2024, or the first day on which students will be present in the building, whichever is later, schools shall conduct testing for lead as stated in the act. Within 2 weeks after receiving test results, schools shall make all testing results and any remediation plans available on the school's website.

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Basye

The act outlines procedures to be undertaken if a sample draw shows a lead concentration of 5 ppb or greater. Affected schools with test results greater than 5 ppb shall contact parents and staff within 7 business days of receiving such result.

If, in the 10 years prior to the 2023-24 school year, a fixture tested above 5 ppb for lead, such fixture does not need repeat testing but instead shall be remediated.

Subject to appropriation, the Department of Natural Resources, with support from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Department of Health and Senior Services, is authorized to give schools additional funding for filtration, testing, and other remediation of drinking water systems.

A school district may seek reimbursement from several federal sources for costs associated with expenses districts may incur for compliance with the act.

The Department of Health and Senior Services, in conjunction with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, shall publish a report biennially based on the findings of the water testing conducted under the act.

No school building constructed after January 4, 2014, shall be required to install, maintain, or replace filters.

Finally, any school that tests and does not find a drinking water source with a lead concentration above 5 ppb shall be required to test such sources only every 5 years.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 1075 (2022).

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT (Section 160.261)

This act requires school districts notify parents and receive written permission before using corporal punishment. The act repeals language related to the jurisdiction of the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services and its ability to investigate reports of alleged child abuse by personnel of a school district, a teacher, or other school employee. It also repeals language related to how a school and school district are to handle reports of alleged child abuse.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1753 (2022).

SHOW ME SUCCESS DIPLOMA PROGRAM (Section 160.560)

This act establishes the Show Me Success Diploma Program as an alternative pathway to graduation for high school students. A student may earn the Show Me Success Diploma beginning at the end of the 10th grade. By July 1, 2023, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop detailed requirements for students to become eligible for the Show Me Success Diploma.

Students who earn a Show Me Success Diploma may elect to remain in high school. Alternatively, a student having earned the diploma may instead enroll in a qualifying postsecondary educational institution. For each student enrolled in such an institution, an amount equal to 90% of the pupil's proportionate share of the state, local, and federal aid that the district or charter school receives for such student shall be deposited into a higher education savings account that lists the student as the beneficiary.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1956 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin
in SB 660 (2022).

HANDLER: Basye

ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (Sections 160.2700 & 160.2705)

For a school to meet the definition of "adult high school" under current law, the school shall offer on-site childcare for children of enrolled students, in addition to other requirements provided in current law. This act repeals the on-site requirement for such childcare.

Additionally, current law prohibits adult high schools from offering a majority of instruction online or remotely. This act provides that synchronous instruction connecting students to a live class at a Missouri adult high school shall be treated as in-person instruction.

Further, current law prohibits any person from establishing, operating, maintaining, or advertising a childcare facility without a license, with an exception for any private, elementary, or secondary school system providing childcare to children under school age. This act provides that adult high schools shall be deemed a "secondary school system" for purposes of such exception.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 2325 (2022) and HB 2492 (2022) and are substantially similar to SB 1052 (2022), HB 2618 (2022), HB 151 (2021), HB 624 (2021), HCS/HB 733 (2021), and HCS/SB 323 (2021).

MISSOURI ADVISORY BOARD FOR EDUCATOR PREPARATION (Section 161.097)

Under this act, the Missouri Advisory Board for Educator Preparation (MABEP) shall include at least three active elementary or secondary classroom teachers and at least three faculty members within approved educator preparation programs. The MABEP shall hold regular meetings that allow members to share needs and concerns and plan strategies to enhance teacher preparation.

Under the act, the State Board of Education shall, in consultation with MABEP, align literacy and reading instruction coursework for teacher education programs. All reading and special education certificates shall include training as outlined in the act.

SCHOOL INNOVATION WAIVERS (Section 161.214)

Under this act, a school intervention team, which shall mean a group of persons representing certain schools as set forth in the act, may submit a state innovation waiver plan to the State Board of Education for certain purposes, including improving student readiness for employment, higher education, vocational training, technical training, or any other form of career and job training; increasing the compensation of teachers; or improving the recruitment, retention, training, preparation, or professional development of teachers.

The State Board may grant school innovation waivers to exempt schools from requirements imposed by current law, or from any regulations promulgated by the State Board or the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. If a school innovation waiver is granted to a school district or group of school districts, the waiver shall be applicable to every elementary and secondary school within the school district or group of school districts unless the plan specifically provides otherwise.

Any plan for a school innovation waiver shall contain certain information as described in the act, including the specific provision of law for which a waiver is being requested and an explanation for why such provision of law inhibits the goal stated in the plan. The plan shall also demonstrate that the intent of the law can be addressed in a more effective, efficient, or economical manner and that the waiver or

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Basye

modification is necessary to implement the plan.

In evaluating a plan submitted by a school innovation team, the State Board shall consider whether the plan meets certain criteria set forth in the act. The State Board may propose modifications to the plan in cooperation with the school innovation team.

Any waiver granted under this act shall be effective for no longer than three school years, but school innovation waivers may be renewed. No more than one school innovation waiver shall be in effect with respect to any one elementary or secondary school at one time.

The State Board shall not authorize the waiver of any statutory requirements relating to teacher certification, teacher tenure, or any requirement imposed by federal law.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HB 2152 (2022) and similar to SB 662 (2022).

READING INTERVENTION (Section 161.241)

The State Board of Education, in collaboration with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education and the Commissioner's Literacy Advisory Council established by the act, shall develop a plan to establish a comprehensive system of services for reading instruction. The State Board of Education shall also create an Office of Literacy and shall take other actions relating to improving literacy set forth in the act.

The act also creates the Evidence-based Reading Instruction Program Fund, to be used for purposes set forth in the act.

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM (Section 161.380)

This act establishes the Competency-Based Education Grant Program and Fund. By application, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall award grants from the fund to eligible school districts for the purpose of providing competency-based education programs. The Department shall facilitate the creation, sharing, and development of course assessments, curriculum, training and guidance for teachers, and best practices for the school districts that offer competency-based education courses.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1956 (2022) and similar to provisions in SB 660 (2022).

COMPETENCY-BASED EDUCATION TASK FORCE (Section 161.385)

This act establishes the Competency-Based Education Task Force to study and develop competency-based education programs in public schools. The Task Force shall conduct interviews and at least three public hearings to identify promising competency-based education programs and obstacles to implementing such programs. By December 1st of each year, the Task Force shall present its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Joint Committee on Education, and the State Board of Education.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1956 (2022) and similar to provisions in SB 660 (2022).

HOLOCAUST EDUCATION (Section 161.700)

Under this act, the second week in April shall be designated as "Holocaust Education Week".

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HANDLER: Basye

Holocaust education shall include age-appropriate instruction to elementary school students in 6th grade and higher.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a curriculum framework of instruction for studying the Holocaust. Such curriculum framework shall be made available to up to 25 school districts or schools within a district as a pilot program in consultation with the Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission beginning in the 2023-2024 school year.

Each participating school district shall provide a plan of professional development for teachers.

The pilot program shall start in participating school districts in the 2023-2024 school year and shall be expanded to include all school districts by the 2025-2026 school year.

The Department shall provide for an evaluation regarding the success and impact of the pilot program upon completion of the first year of the pilot program and shall report the results of such evaluation to the General Assembly.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 2000 (2022) and similar to SCS/SB 983 (2022).

SCHOOL BOARD COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICY (Section 162.058)

Before July 1, 2023, school districts and charter schools shall adopt a community engagement policy based on community input that provides residents a method of communicating with the governing board of the school district or charter school. The policy creates a process for items related to educational matters to be added to the board agenda. The policy components are set forth in the act.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1753 (2022) and in the perfected HCS/HB 1750 (2022).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (Section 162.084)

Under the act, any individual public elementary school, secondary school, charter school, or school district that is in the bottom 5% of scores on the annual performance report shall mail a letter to the parents and guardians of each student in such school or district informing the parents and guardians of the score and any options available to such students as a result of the school's or district's current status. Special school districts and any state operated schools in which all of the students enrolled are students with disabilities are exempted from this provision.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 2652 (2022).

SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS (Sections 162.261-162.563)

This act allows for any seven-director school district or an urban district to be divided into subdistricts, or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts, and provides for the process for the election of subdistrict board members.

The act allows for the division process to be submitted to a vote of the district either by a majority vote of the school board or by an initiative petition signed by 10% of the number of votes cast in the most recent school board election. If the ballot measure to divide the district is passed, the act provides direction on conducting public hearings and the final development of plans to carryout the division of the

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HANDLER: Basye

district. The required details of the plan proposal are outlined in the act. Subdistricts shall be of contiguous and compact territory and as nearly equal in population as practicable.

The act contains appeals language for any resident of the district that objects to the division of the district by the election authority, and prevents any district that votes to divide from making changes for 5 years after the division.

The act prohibits school districts from requiring signatures on a petition as a method of filing for a school board candidate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1753 (2022) and to HB 1804 (2022).

GIFTED CHILDREN (Section 162.720)

Under current law, when a sufficient number of children are determined to be gifted and their development requires programs or services beyond the level of those ordinarily provided in regular public school programs, school districts may establish special programs for such gifted children. Approval of such programs shall be made by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education based upon project applications submitted by July 15th of each year.

Under this act, if 3% or more of students enrolled in a school district are identified as gifted, the district is required to establish a state-approved gifted program for gifted children. If a school district has an average daily attendance of 350 students or fewer, the district's gifted program shall not be required to provide services by a teacher certified to teach gifted education. Any teacher who provides gifted services through the program, and is not certified, shall annually participate in at least 6 hours of professional development focused on gifted development. These provisions shall apply starting in the 2024-2025 school year.

Approval of such programs shall be made by the Department based upon project applications submitted at a time and in a form determined by the Department.

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 2366 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 806 (2022).

SPECIAL EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT (Section 162.974)

Currently, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will reimburse school districts for the costs of special education for high-needs children with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) exceeding three times the current expenditure per average daily attendance as calculated on the District Annual Secretary of the Board Report for the year in which the expenditures are claimed. This act states that any money reimbursed to a school district with 500 or fewer students is excluded from such calculation.

This act specifies that a school district shall submit the cost of serving any high-needs student with an IEP to The Department.

This provision is identical to HB 1469 (2022) and to a provision in HCS/HB 1753 (2022).

COMPETENCY-BASED HIGH SCHOOL CREDITS (Section 162.1255)

Under this act, school districts and charter schools shall receive state school funding under the foundation

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HANDLER: Basye

formula for high school students who are taking competency-based courses offered by their school district or charter school.

Attendance of a student enrolled in a competency-based course shall equal the product of the district or charter school's prior year average attendance percentage multiplied by the total number of attendance hours normally allocable to a non-competency-based course of equal credit value.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1956 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 660 (2022).

DOLLAR VALUE MODIFIER (Section 163.016)

Under this act, the Gasconade County R-II, Maries County R-II, and the West St. Francis County R-IV school districts which all cross county lines shall each use the dollar value modifier of the county with the highest dollar value modifier.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 2445 (2022) and to provisions in the perfected HB 2493 (2022).

SCHOOL DISTRICT RESIDENCY TUITION WAIVER (Section 167.151)

For all school years beginning on or after July 1, 2023, this act allows any person or a beneficiary of a trust that owns residential or agricultural real property in any school district, and pays a school tax of at least \$2,000 in that district and owned property for at least four years, may send up to four of such owner's or beneficiary's children to a school within that district, excluding a charter school, without a tuition payment, upon notification to the district at least 30 days prior to enrollment, and the district shall count that child for the district's average daily attendance.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 1814 (2022) and to a provision in SB 1010 (2022).

BRAILLE INSTRUCTION (Section 167.225)

This act establishes the "Blind Students' Rights to Independence, Training, and Education Act" or the "BRITE Act". The act provides definitions for "accessible assistive technology device", "adequate instruction", and "nonvisual access and skills" among other definitions.

The act requires blind and visually impaired students to have an Individualized Education Plan or Individualized Family Support Plan that shall specify results obtained from evaluations on reading and writing skills, and should include the need for instruction in Braille or the use of Braille. All instruction in Braille reading and writing shall be sufficient to allow a student to effectively and efficiently communicate at an appropriate age level.

The act includes additional guidance for the instruction of Braille and the use of nonvisual accessible assistive technology. The act provides direction to school districts regarding accessible assistive technology and requires a school district to provide duplicative accessible assistive technology to be used in a blind student's home without requiring payment or family assumption of liability for loss or damage.

The act requires districts to perform an orientation and mobility evaluation to be conducted by certified individuals and provides guidance on the instruction for orientation and mobility, and districts may not limit a student's instruction in the home, school, and community and provide transportation in the

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HANDLER: Basye

preferred mode of the instructor.

The act requires educators hired to teach Braille, accessible assistive technology, and orientation and mobility, to hold a valid certificate as outlined in the act. The act requires school districts to comply with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act even during declared emergencies, to bear the cost of any required eye report, and to develop nonvisual accessibility policies to reduce or eliminate common barriers for blind individuals.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 2150 (2022).

READING INTERVENTION (Section 167.268, 167.640, 167.645, & 170.014)

The act changes the term "reading intervention plans" to "reading success plans" throughout the act and applies provisions regarding such plans to charter schools. The development of guidelines for formulating policies for such plans is changed from the State Board of Education to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Each school district and charter school shall have on file a policy for reading success plans. The reading success plans shall provide all parents and guardians of students with a plan that includes suggestions for regular parent-guided home reading.

Each school district and charter school shall provide intensive reading instruction to students as set forth in the act.

The act repeals provisions relating to reading assessments and now states that school districts and charter schools shall assess all students enrolled in kindergarten through 3rd grade at the beginning and end of each school year for their level of reading or reading readiness. Additionally, all school districts and charter schools shall assess any newly enrolled student in grades one through five for their level of reading or reading readiness.

At the beginning of the school year, each school district and charter school shall provide a reading success plan to any student who exhibits a substantial deficiency in reading or has been identified as being at risk of dyslexia.

Each school district or charter school shall ensure the parent or guardian of any student in kindergarten through 3rd grade who exhibits a substantial deficiency in reading and shall provide them information listed in the act.

If a student has a substantial reading deficiency at the end of 3rd grade, promotion or retention of the student shall be discussed by the student's parent or guardian and appropriate school staff. School districts and charter school shall provide students identified as having a substantial reading deficiency with certain services as set forth in the act.

Each school district and charter school shall ensure that intensive reading instruction is provided through a reading development initiative to each kindergarten through 5th grade student who is assessed as exhibiting a substantial reading deficiency. Such instruction shall comply with criteria listed in the act.

The provisions relating to reading assessments have an effective date of January 1, 2023.

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HANDLER: Basye

Additionally, each school district and charter school shall provide professional development services to enhance the skills of elementary teachers in responding to children's unique reading issues and needs to increase the use of evidence-based strategies.

INDIVIDUALIZED HEALTH CARE PLANS AT SCHOOLS (Section 167.625)

This act establishes "Will's Law," requiring individualized health care plans to be developed by school nurses in public schools and charter schools. Such plans shall be developed in consultation with a student's parent or guardian and appropriate medical professionals that address procedural guidelines and specific directions for particular emergency situations relating to the student's epilepsy or seizure disorder. Plans are to be updated at the beginning of each school year and as necessary. Notice must be given to any school employee that may interact with the student, including symptoms of the epilepsy or seizure disorder and any medical and treatment issues that may affect the educational process.

All school employees shall be trained every two years in the care of students with epilepsy and seizure disorders. Training shall include an online or in-person course of instruction approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. School personnel shall obtain a release from a student's parent to authorize the sharing of medical information with other school employees as necessary.

This act protects school employees from being held liable for any good faith act or omission while performing their duties.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 710 (2022).

RECOVERY PROGRAMS FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (Section 167.850)

Under this act, the Commissioner of Education may approve and authorize up to four pilot recovery high schools to be established and operated by individual public school districts or groups of such districts. Recovery high schools shall serve as an alternative public high school setting and recovery program for students in recovery from substance use disorder or substance dependency, or such a condition along with co-occurring disorders as described in the act, who would academically and clinically benefit from placement in the recovery high school and who are committed to working on their recovery.

Districts seeking to operate a recovery high school shall submit proposals to the Commissioner by December 1st in the year prior to the first school year in which the school would begin operation. The proposal shall detail how the school will comply with the existing requirements for public high schools as well as how the school will be accredited by a recovery school accreditation organization as described in the act.

The proposal must include a financial plan outlining anticipated public and private funding that will allow the recovery high school to operate and meet the school's educational and recovery criteria. The district or districts may partner with one or more local nonprofit organizations or other local educational agencies regarding the establishment and operation of a recovery high school. The proposal may contain requests for waivers of existing regulations, which shall be deemed granted if the proposal is approved by the State Board of Education with the recommendation of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Education may specify an authorization period for the recovery high school which shall be no less than four years. By June 30th annually, the school district or group of school

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Basye

districts, in consultation with the recovery high school, shall submit to the Commissioner an analysis of school outcomes, as described in the act. The Commissioner shall review the analysis, renew recovery high schools meeting the requirements of the act and the requirements of the school's proposal, and may include new terms and conditions to address areas needing correction or improvement. The Commissioner may revoke or suspend the authorization of a recovery high school not meeting such requirements.

Pupil attendance, dropout rate, student performance or statewide assessments, or other data considered in the Missouri school improvement program and school accreditation shall not be attributed to general accreditation of either a sending district or the district or districts operating the recovery high school and may only be used by the Commissioner in the renewal process for the recovery high school.

School districts may enroll their students in a recovery high school by entering into an agreement with the district or districts operating the school. Parents of eligible students and eligible students over the age of 18 may seek to enroll in the school. A recovery high school shall not limit or deny admission to an eligible student based on race, ethnicity, national origin, disability, income level, proficiency in the English language, or athletic ability.

Recovery high schools shall adopt a policy establishing a tuition rate by February 1st of the preceding school year; that the sending district shall pay the tuition rate or an amount of per-student state and local funding as described in the act, whichever is lower; and that the sending district will remain responsible for special education and disability expenses in excess of the tuition paid.

The Commissioner may enter into an agreement with the appropriate official or agency of another state to develop a reciprocity agreement for otherwise eligible, non-resident students seeking to attend a recovery high school in Missouri. A recovery high school may enroll otherwise eligible students residing in a state other than Missouri, pursuant to such reciprocity agreement. Such reciprocity agreement shall require the out-of-state student's district of residence to pay to the recovery high school an annual amount equal to 105% of the recovery high school's tuition rate. Eligible students from states with which the Commissioner does not have a reciprocity agreement may attend a recovery high school provided such student pays 105% of the recovery high school's tuition rate. No student enrolled pursuant to a reciprocity agreement shall be considered a resident pupil for purposes of calculating state aid.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1753 (2022) and similar to SCS/SB 769 (2022).

TEACHING CERTIFICATES (Section 168.021)

This act expands on the current licensing process for the visiting scholars teacher certification by allowing individuals to obtain a certification to teach if they are employed by a district as part of an initiative designed to fill vacant positions in hard-to-staff schools or subject areas.

The act allows provisionally certified teachers an alternative route to achieve their full professional certification beyond the qualifying score on a designated exam, the details of the alternative route are included in the act.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1928 (2022) and a provision in HCS/HB 1753 (2022).

SUBSTITUTE TEACHING (Sections 168.036 & 168.037)

SPONSOR: O'Laughlin

HANDLER: Basye

This act creates a 4-year certificate for individuals that want to substitute teach. Applicants for certification must complete a background check and also have at least 36 college hours or have completed a 20-hour online training. Individuals must also have a high school diploma or equivalent. An alternative route to certification is provided for qualified individuals with technical or business expertise or Armed Forces experience and a superintendent sponsorship.

Until June 30, 2025, this act allows retired teachers that have a substitute certification to substitute teach part-time or as a temporary substitute and not have those hours and salary affect their retirement allowance.

Substitute certificates will expire if the individual fails to substitute teach for at least 5 days or 40 hours in a calendar year. No individual under 20 years old may substitute in 9th through 12th grade.

The act also requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop and maintain an online substitute training program with twenty hours of training related to subjects appropriate for substitute teaching. The act authorizes school districts to develop district specific orientations lasting two hours.

Beginning January 1, 2023, the act authorizes substitute teachers that apply for a fingerprint background check the opportunity to submit the results to up to five different school districts for a specified fee.

The act adds a web-based survey to be developed and maintained by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education that will collect information from substitute teachers at the end of each day of teaching. Districts will provide links to substitute teachers to access the survey, which will contain questions regarding the support and interaction with school staff, student health and safety issues, among other relevant questions.

The act requires school districts and charter schools to annually provide the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education with information relating to substitute teaching as outlined in the act.

Section 168.036 contains an emergency clause.

These provisions are similar identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2304 (2022).

SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT SHARING (Section 168.205)

Beginning July, 1 2023, this act allows a school district that enters into an agreement with another district to share a superintendent to receive an additional \$30,000 per year in state aid for up to five years. The act directs districts to spend the additional compensation and half of the savings from sharing a superintendent on teacher salaries or counseling services.

This provision is identical to HB 1721 (2022).

TEACHER CAREER PLANS (Sections 168.500 & 168.515)

This act modifies provisions regarding career ladder admission and stage achievement for teachers. Additional responsibilities and volunteer efforts outside of compensated hours may include uncompensated coaching, supervising, and organizing extracurricular activities, serving as a mentor or tutor to students, additional teacher training or certification, or assisting students with college or career

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preparation. The act increases the state percentage of funding for salary supplements for career ladder from 40% to 60% and lowers the number of years before a teacher is eligible from five to two years.

These provisions are identical to HB 2493 (2022) and SB 1107 (2022).

COMPUTER SCIENCE COURSES (SECTION 170.018)

This act modifies the definition of "computer science course" by including any elementary, middle, or high school course that embeds computer science content within other subjects.

This act requires, for all school years on or after July 1, 2023, certain coursework and instruction in computer science and computational thinking in public and charter high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools. Courses and instruction offered under this act must meet certain standards established by the State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

This act requires school districts to submit to the Department certain information related to its computer science courses and demographic enrollment information for such courses. Such information shall be posted on the Department's website by September 30th of each school year.

On or before June 30th annually, the Department shall publish a list of computer science course codes and names with a course description and shall indicate which courses meet or exceed the Department's computer science performance standards.

The Department shall appoint a computer science advisor to implement these provisions of the act.

Beginning July 1, 2023, computer science courses successfully completed and counted toward state graduation requirements shall be equivalent to one science or practical arts credit for the purpose of satisfying admission requirements at any public institution of higher education in the state.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HB 2202 (2022) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 659 (2022).

COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION TASK FORCE (Section 170.036)

This act establishes the "Computer Science Education Task Force". The Task Force shall develop a strategic plan for expanding a statewide computer science education program, as described in the act.

The Task Force shall hold its first meeting within three months of the effective date of the act and shall present a summary of its activities and recommendations for legislation to the General Assembly before June 30, 2023. The Task Force shall dissolve on June 30, 2024.

These provisions are similar to the perfected HB 2202 (2022) and SCS/SB 659 (2022).

SUICIDE AWARENESS & PREVENTION (Sections 170.047 & 170.048)

Beginning July 1, 2023, this act requires a public school or charter school with pupils in grades seven to twelve that issues pupil or student identification cards to print the 3-digit dialing code that directs calls and routes text messages to the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2136 (2022) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 1142 (2022).

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MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS TRAINING (Section 170.307)

This act establishes a mental health awareness training requirement for pupils in public schools and charter schools that shall be given any time during a pupil's four years of high school. Instruction shall be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum. Instruction shall be based on a program established by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

This provision is identical to SB 1057 (2022).

HALF-DAY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS (Section 171.033)

Under current law, school boards shall prepare a calendar of attendance, including a minimum term of 1044 hours of actual pupil attendance and a minimum of 36 scheduled make-up hours for possible lost attendance due to inclement weather.

Under this act, for half-day educational programs, the minimum hours of actual pupil attendance and minimum scheduled make-up hours shall be reduced by one-half.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 692 (2022) and HB 1471 (2022) and similar to HB 872 (2021).

WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM (SECTION 173.831)

This act establishes the "Workforce Diploma Program" within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to assist students in obtaining a high school diploma and in developing employability and career and technical skills through campus-based, blended, or online modalities.

Before September 1, 2022, and annually each year after, the Department shall issue a request for qualifications for interested program providers to become approved providers to participate in the program. Each approved program provider shall meet qualifications set forth in the act, including having at least two years of experience in providing adult dropout recovery services.

The Department shall announce approved program providers prior to October 16th each year, and approved program providers shall begin enrolling students before November 15th each year. Approved program providers shall maintain approval without reapplying annually unless the provider has been removed pursuant to this act.

All approved program providers shall comply with requirements set by the Department to ensure an accurate accounting of a student's accumulated credits, an accurate accounting of credits necessary to complete a high school diploma, and any coursework to be aligned with the academic performance standards of this state.

Subject to appropriations, the Department shall set and pay approved program providers for meeting certain milestones. However, no approved program provider shall receive funding for a student if such provider already receives federal or state funding or private tuition for such student. Additionally, no approved program provider shall charge student fees of any kind, including textbook fees, tuition fees, lab fees, or participation fees, unless the student chooses to obtain additional education offered by the provider that is not included in the program.

In order to receive payments, approved program providers shall be required to submit monthly

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invoices to the Department before the eleventh calendar day of each month for the milestones met by students in the previous month. The Department shall pay approved program providers in the order in which invoices are submitted until all available funds are exhausted.

The Department shall also provide a written update to approved program providers by the last day of each month, which shall include the aggregate total dollars that have been paid to the providers, and the estimated number of enrollments still available for the program year.

Prior to July 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall report certain information set forth in the act to the Department for each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, including the total number of students who have been funded through the program, the total number of credits earned, the total number of employability skills certifications issued, the total number of industry-recognized credentials earned, stackable credentials, and technical skill assessments, the total number of graduates, the average costs per graduate, and the graduation rate.

Additionally, prior to September 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall conduct and submit to the Department the aggregate results of a survey of each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, who graduated from the program of the provider. This act provides that the survey shall be conducted in the year after the student's graduation year and the following 4 consecutive years. The survey shall include certain data collection elements as provided in the act, including employment status, wage, access to employer-sponsored health care, and postsecondary enrollment status.

The Department shall review data from each approved program provider, at the end of the second fiscal year of the program, to ensure that each provider is achieving minimum program performance standards. Any provider failing to meet such standards shall be placed on probationary status for the remainder of the fiscal year. If a provider fails to meet the standards for two consecutive years, such provider shall be removed from the approved program provider list.

Additionally, this act provides that no approved program provider shall discriminate against a student on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexuality, gender, or age.

If an approved program provider determines that a student would be better served by participating in a different program, the provider may refer the student to the state's adult basic education services.

Further, the act creates the "Workforce Diploma Program Fund" in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of grants, gifts, donations, bequests, and moneys appropriated for purposes of the program.

Finally, the program shall sunset on August 28, 2028, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 2325 (2022) and is similar to SB 957 (2022), SB 139 (2021), and SB 839 (2020).

ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMS (Section 173.1352)

This act creates provisions relating to advanced placement examinations.

Each institution, which includes in-state public community college, college, or university that offers postsecondary freshman-level courses shall adopt and implement a policy to grant undergraduate course credit to entering freshman students for each advanced placement examination where a student achieves a

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score of 3 or higher for any similarly correlated course offered by the institution.

This provision is identical to the perfected HCS/HB 1683 (2022).

IMAGINATION LIBRARY OF MISSOURI (Section 178.694)

This act creates the "Imagination Library of Missouri Program" within the Office of Childhood within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, which shall be a statewide program for encouraging preschool children to read.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 2567 (2022).

LITERACY ADVISORY COUNCIL (Section 186.080)

The Commissioner of Education shall establish a Literacy Advisory Council. The Council shall include members representing stakeholder groups listed in the act. The Council shall provide recommendations to the Commissioner and the State Board of Education regarding any identified improvements to literacy instruction and policy for students as set forth in the act.

VEHICLES USED TO TRANSPORT SCHOOL CHILDREN (Sections 302.010 & 304.060)

This act modifies a definition of "school bus" to include only vehicles designed for carrying more than 10 passengers.

The act also provides that school districts shall have the authority to use vehicles other than school buses to transport school children, specifies that the State Board of Education shall not adopt rules or regulations governing the use of transportation network companies for the transportation of school children, repeals the requirement that drivers of non-school-bus vehicles transporting school children have a school bus driver's license endorsement, and provides that the vehicles other than school buses shall meet any additional requirements of the school district.

The State Board of Education shall not require an individual using a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 12,000 pounds or less for the purpose of providing student transportation services in a vehicle other than a school bus to obtain any license other than a class F license.

These provisions are similar to the perfected HB 1973 (2022) and to provisions in SCS/SB 958 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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SS/SCS/SB 683 - This act modifies current law relating to child care subsidies and child care facility licensing by transferring supervision and implementation authority from the Department of Social Services and the Department of Health and Senior Services to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education pursuant to the Governor's Executive Order creating the Office of Childhood within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 982 (2022).

This act modifies child care facility licensure statutes by adding "day camps", as defined in the act, to

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the list of facilities exempt from licensure. Under this act, every child care facility shall disclose the licensure status of the facility and parents or guardians utilizing an unlicensed child care facility shall sign a written notice acknowledging the unlicensed status of the facility.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 916 (2022), substantially similar to HCS/HB 1550 (2022), and similar to HB 1191 (2021).

Additionally, this act excludes from the number of children counted toward the maximum number of children for which a family child care home is licensed up to two children who are five years or older and who are related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to, adopted by, or under court appointed guardianship or legal custody of a child care provider who is responsible for the daily operation of a licensed family child care home organized as a legal entity in Missouri. If more than one member of the legal entity is responsible for the daily operation of the family child care home, then the related children of only one such member shall be excluded. A family child care home caring for such children shall provide notice to parents or guardians as specified in the act. Additionally, nothing in the act shall prohibit the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education from enforcing existing licensing regulations, including supervision requirements and capacity limitations based on the amount of child care space available.

This provision has an emergency clause.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 132 (2021) and provisions in SCS/HS/HB 432 (2021) and similar to SB 1026 (2020) and HB 1257 (2020).

Under current law, neighborhood youth development programs that provide activities to children ages 6 to 17 are exempt from child care licensure. This act changes the age range to 5 to 18.

This provision is identical to SB 826 (2022).

Under current law, the Children's Division shall conduct a diligent search for the biological parent or parents of a child in the custody of the Division if the location or identity of such parent or parents is unknown. This act requires such search to be active, thorough, and timely and if a child is removed from a home and placed in the custody of the Division, the search shall be conducted immediately following the removal of a child.

Additionally, current law requires the Division to immediately begin diligent efforts to locate and place a child with a suitable grandparent when an initial emergency placement of a child is deemed necessary. This act changes "diligent efforts" to "diligent search" and expands the search to include relatives other than grandparents. A diligent search for relatives shall occur within thirty days from the time the emergency placement is deemed necessary for the child. The Division shall continue to search for suitable relatives for the child's placement until a suitable relative is identified and located or the court excuses further search.

Finally, whenever a court determines that a foster home placement with a child's relative is appropriate, the Division shall complete a diligent search to locate and notify the child's grandparents, adult siblings, parents of siblings, and all other relatives of the child's possible placement.

These provisions are identical to HB 1563 (2022).

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SARAH HASKINS

HANDLER: Kelly

SPONSOR: Beck

HANDLER: Baker

CCS/HCS#2/SB 710 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care, including: (1) sickle cell; (2) Biliary Atresia Awareness Day; (3) Will's Law; (4) administration of epinephrine auto syringes; (5) the Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force; (6) medical student loan programs; (7) health care facility visitation; (8) the Older Americans Act; (9) oversight of health care facilities; (10) organ donation; (11) home health licensing; (12) supplemental health care services agencies; (13) the Missouri RX Plan; (14) consumer-directed services; (15) prepaid dental plans; (16) Black Maternal Health Week; and (17) the repeal of certain Department of Health and Senior Services statutes.

SICKLE CELL (Sections 9.236 and 208.184)

This act establishes the third full week in September each year as "Sickle Cell Awareness Week".

This provision is identical to SB 1145 (2022) and a provision in HB 2559 (2022), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 46 (2021), CCS#2/HCS/SS/SB 64 (2021).

Under this act, the Advisory Council on Rare Diseases and Personalized Medicine within the MO HealthNet Division shall annually review specified issues relating to sickle cell disease, including medications and treatment options. After each annual review, the Division may develop a report of the review to be made available to the public.

This provision is similar to a provision in SB 1147 (2022) and HB 2559 (2022).

BILIARY ATRESIA AWARENESS DAY (Section 9.350)

This act establishes October 1 each year as "Biliary Atresia Awareness Day".

This act is identical to HB 2356 (2022).

WILL'S LAW (Sections 167.625 and B)

This act establishes "Will's Law," requiring individualized health care plans to be developed by school nurses in public schools and charter schools. Such plans shall be developed in consultation with a student's parent or guardian and appropriate medical professionals that address procedural guidelines and specific directions for particular emergency situations relating to the student's epilepsy or seizure disorder. Plans are to be updated at the beginning of each school year and as necessary. Notice must be given to any school employee that may interact with the student, including symptoms of the epilepsy or seizure disorder and any medical and treatment issues that may affect the educational process.

All school employees shall be trained every two years in the care of students with epilepsy and seizure disorders. Training shall include an online or in-person course of instruction approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. School personnel shall obtain a release from a student's parent to authorize the sharing of medical information with other school employees as necessary.

This act protects school employees from being held liable for any good faith act or omission while performing their duties.

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This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 187 (2021) and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS 152 (2021) and is substantially similar to HB 2588 (2020).

ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE AUTO SYRINGES (Section 167.630)

This act authorizes school contracted agents trained by a nurse to administer an epinephrine auto syringe on any student who is having a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction. This act also provides that trained contracted agents shall be immune from civil liability in the administration of a prefilled auto syringe.

This provision is identical to SB 1170 (2022), SB 1210 (2022), and provisions in SCS/HB 2151 (2022) and SS#2/SB 823 (2022).

ALZHEIMER'S STATE PLAN TASK FORCE (Sections 172.800 and 191.116)

This act repeals an obsolete reference to the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Task Force. Additionally, the act changes the date that the Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force shall submit a report of recommendations from June 1, 2022, to January 1, 2023, and extends the task force expiration date from December 31, 2026, to December 31, 2027.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

MEDICAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS (Sections 191.500, 191.515, 191.520, 191.525, 335.230, and 335.257)

This act modifies provisions of current law relating to the medical student loan program administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services by adding psychiatry, dental surgery, dental medicine, or dental hygiene students to the list of eligible students in the program, as well as adding psychiatric care, dental practice, and dental hygienists to the definition of "primary care". Additionally, this act modifies the loan amount students may be eligible to receive from \$7,500 each academic year to \$25,000 each academic year.

This act also modifies the Nursing Student Loan Program by modifying the amount of financial assistance available to students from \$5,000 each academic year for professional nursing programs to \$10,000 each academic year and from \$2,500 each academic year for practical nursing programs to \$5,000 each academic year.

Finally, this act modifies the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program by removing the June and December deadlines for qualified employment verification while retaining the requirement that such employment be verified twice each year.

These provisions are identical to SB 757 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

HEALTH CARE FACILITY VISITATION (Sections 191.1400, 191.2290, and 630.202)

This act establishes the "Compassionate Care Visitation Act". Under this act, a health care facility, defined as a hospital, hospice, or long-term care facility, shall allow a resident, patient, or guardian of such, to permit in-person contact with a compassionate care visitor during visiting hours. A compassionate care visitor may be the patient's or resident's friend, family member, or other person requested by the patient or resident. The compassionate care visitation is a visit necessary to meet the

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physical or mental needs of the patient or resident, including end-of-life care, assistance with hearing and speaking, emotional support, assistance with eating or drinking, or social support.

A health care facility shall allow a resident to permit at least 2 compassionate care visitors simultaneously to have in-person contact with the resident during visitation hours. Visitation hours shall include evenings, weekends, and holidays, and shall be no less than 6 hours daily. 24-hour visitation may be allowed when reasonably appropriate. Visitors may leave and return during visitor hours. Visitors may be restricted within the facility to the patient or resident's room or common areas and may be restricted entirely for reasons specified in the act.

By January 1, 2023, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall develop informational materials for patients, residents, and their legal guardians regarding the provisions of this act. Health care facilities shall make these informational materials accessible upon admission or registration and on the primary website of the facility.

A compassionate care visitor may report any violation of the Compassionate Care Visitation Act by a health care facility to the Department of Health and Senior Services, as specified in the act. The Department shall investigate any such complaint within thirty-six hours of receipt.

No health care facility shall be held liable for damages in an action involving a liability claim against the facility arising from compliance with the provisions of this act; provided no recklessness or willful misconduct on the part of the facility, employees, or contractors has occurred.

The provisions of this act shall not be terminated, suspended, or waived except by a declaration by the Governor of a state of emergency, in which case the provisions of the "Essential Caregiver Program Act" shall apply.

Additionally, this act establishes the "Essential Caregiver Program Act". During a governor-declared state of emergency, a hospital, long-term care facility, or facility operated, licensed, or certified by the Department of Mental Health shall allow a resident of such facility, or the resident's guardian or legal representative, to designate an essential caregiver for in-person contact with the resident in accordance with the standards and guidelines developed under this act. An "essential caregiver" is defined as a family member, friend, guardian, or other individual selected by a resident, or the guardian or legal representative of the resident. Essential caregivers shall be considered a part of the patient's care team, along with the resident's health care providers and facility staff.

The Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Mental Health shall develop the program's standards and guidelines, including: (1) allowing the resident to select at least two caregivers, although the facility may limit in-person contact to one at a time; (2) establishing an in-person contact schedule allowing for at least four hours each day; and (3) establishing procedures enabling physical contact between the caregiver and resident. The facility may require the caregiver to follow infection control and safety measures; provided that such measures are no more stringent than required for facility employees. Caregiver in-person contact may be restricted or revoked for caregivers who do not follow such measures.

A facility may request a suspension of in-person contact for a period not to extend seven days. The suspension may be extended, but not for more than fourteen consecutive days in a twelve-month period or more than forty-five days in a twelve-month period. The Department shall suspend in-person contact by

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essential caregivers under this act if it determines that doing so is required under federal law, including a determination that federal law requires a suspension of in-person contact by members of the resident's care team.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to those residents whose condition necessitates limited visitation for reasons unrelated to the stated reason for the declared state of emergency.

A facility, its employees, and its contractors shall be immune from civil liability for (1) an injury or harm caused by or resulting from exposure of a contagious disease or harmful agent or (2) acts or omissions by essential caregivers who are present in the facility, as a result of the implementation of the caregiver program. This immunity shall not apply to any act or omission of the facility, its employees, or its contractors that constitutes recklessness or willful misconduct.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 2116, 2097, 1690, & 2221 (2022), SCS/SB 671 (2022), HCS#2/SB 710 (2022), and SCS/HB 2331 (2022).

THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT (Sections 192.005, 251.070, and 660.010) This act transfers authority for the implementation of the federal Older Americans Act of 1965 from the Department of Social Services to the Department of Health and Senior Services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

OVERSIGHT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES (Sections 192.2225, 197.100, 197.256, 197.258, 197.415, 198.006, 198.022, 198.026, 198.036, 198.525, 198.526, and 198.545)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services conducts at least two inspections per year for licensed adult day care programs, at least one of which is unannounced. Under this act, the Department shall be required to conduct at least one unannounced inspection per year.

Currently, the Department conducts an annual inspection of licensed hospitals. Under this act, such inspections shall instead be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

A hospice currently seeking annual renewal of its certification shall be inspected by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, the Department may conduct a survey to evaluate the quality of services rendered by the applicant. Additionally, current law requires annual inspections of a certified hospice and this act instead requires such inspections to be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

Currently, the Department conducts an inspection of licensed home health agencies at least every 1 to 3 years, depending on the number of months the agency has been in operation following the initial inspection. Under this act, such inspections shall instead be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

This act updates a reference to a Missouri regulation regarding long-term care facility orientation training.

Current law requires the Department to inspect long-term care facilities at least twice a year, one of which shall be unannounced. Under this act, the Department shall be required to conduct at least one

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unannounced inspection per year. Additionally, current law requires that the Department issue a notice of noncompliance or revocation of a license by certified mail to each person disclosed to be an owner or operator of a long-term care facility. This act instead requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service to the operator or administrator of the facility.

Finally, this act modifies the "Missouri Informal Dispute Resolution Act" relating to informal dispute resolutions between the Department of Health and Senior Services and licensed long-term care facilities. Current law requires the Department to send to a facility by certified mail a statement of deficiencies following an inspection. This act requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service that provides dated receipt of delivery. Additionally, current law provides a facility ten calendar days following receipt of notice to return a plan of correction to the Department. This act changes the ten calendar days to ten working days.

These provisions are identical to SB 1029 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions of SB 342 (2021).

ORGAN DONATION (Sections 194.210, 194.255, 194.265, 194.285, 194.290, 194.297, 194.299, 194.304, 194.321, 301.020, and 302.171)

This act modifies the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act". Currently, moneys in the Organ Donor Program Fund are limited to use for grants by the Department of Health and Senior Services to certified organ procurement organizations for the development and implementation of organ donation programs, publication of informational booklets, maintenance of an organ donor registry, and implementation of organ donation awareness programs in schools. This act modifies the fund to be used by the Department for educational initiatives, donor family recognition efforts, training, and other initiatives, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the Organ Donation Advisory Committee. The Department shall no longer be required to disperse grants to organ procurement organizations, but shall have the authority to enter into contracts with such organizations or other organizations and individuals for the development and implementation of awareness programs. Additionally, the moneys in the fund shall be invested and interest earned shall be credited to the fund. The fund may seek other sources of moneys, including grants, bequests, and federal funds.

Currently, applicants for motor vehicle registrations and driver's licenses may make a one dollar donation to the organ donor program fund. This act changes that to a donation of not less than one dollar.

Finally, this act makes technical changes to the organ donation statutes.

These provisions are identical to SB 1146 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

This act prohibits hospitals, physicians, procurement organizations, or other person from considering COVID-19 vaccination status of a potential organ transplant recipient or potential organ donor in any part of the organ transplant process, except in cases of lung transplants.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 2331 (2022), HB 1861 (2022), and HCS/HBs 2358 & 1485 (2022).

HOME HEALTH LICENSING (Sections 197.400 and 197.445)

Current law limits licensed home health agencies to those that provide two or more home health services at the residence of a patient according to a physician's written and signed plan of treatment. This

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act permits such licensed entities to provide treatment according to written plans signed by physicians, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, or physician assistants, as specified in the act.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 830 (2022), provisions in HCS/HB 2434 (2022), and SB 177 (2021).

SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCIES (Sections 198.640 to 198.648 and 210.921)

Under this act, a person who operates a supplemental health care services agency shall annually register with the Department of Health and Senior Services, as described in the act. A supplemental health care services agency is described as an agency that provides or procures employment for health care personnel in assisted living facilities, intermediate care facilities, residential care facilities, or skilled nursing facilities, or an agency that operates a digital website or smartphone application that facilitates the provision of such personnel.

A supplemental health care services agency shall, as a condition of registration, meet minimum criteria set forth in the act, including licensure and certification of health care personnel, background checks, proof of insurance, not restrict the employment opportunities of the health care personnel, reporting requirements, record maintenance, and liability.

This act modifies provisions of law relating to the release of information from the Family Care Safety Registry by modifying the definition of "employment purposes" to include direct or prospective independent contractor relationships of health care personnel with a supplemental health care services agency.

This act is similar to SB 1011 (2022) and SB 478 (2021).

MISSOURI RX PLAN (Section 208.798)

This act changes the expiration date of the Missouri Rx Plan from August 28, 2022, to August 28, 2029.

This provision is identical to SB 1179 (2022).

CONSUMER-DIRECTED SERVICES (Section 208.909)

A vendor participating in the MO HealthNet consumer-directed services program shall ensure all payroll, employment, and other taxes are timely paid on behalf of the consumer and the vendor shall be liable to the consumer for any garnishment action occurring or that has occurred as a result of the vendor's failure to timely pay such taxes. The vendor may be subject to a \$1,000 per occurrence penalty for failure to timely pay such taxes. The vendor shall notify the consumer of any communication or correspondence from any federal, state, or local tax authority of any overdue or unpaid tax obligations, as well as any notice of an impending garnishment.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 671 (2022) and SCS/HCS/HBs 2116, 2097, 1690, & 2221 (2022).

PREPAID DENTAL PLANS (Sections 376.427 and 376.1575)

This act adds prepaid dental plans to a statute requiring insurers to pay providers directly if a patient has assigned his or her insurance benefits to the provider.

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This provision is identical to SCS/SB 1180 (2022) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022) and similar to HB 2743 (2022).

This act adds prepaid dental plans to the definition of "health carrier" for purposes of statutes regulating the assessment and validation of practitioners' qualifications to provide patient care services and act as a member of the health carrier's provider network.

This provision is identical to SB 1024 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022), SB 484 (2021), HB 1002 (2021), and a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SS/SB 64 (2021).

BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH Week (Section 1)

This act establishes the week of April 11 through April 17 each year as "Black Maternal Health Week".

REPEAL OF CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES STATUTES (Sections 191.743, 196.866, and 196.868)

Currently, physicians or health care providers who are providing services to women with high-risk pregnancies are required to identify such women and report them to the Department of Health and Senior Services within 72 hours for referral for services. The provision authorizing Department services for such women has previously been repealed and this act repeals the reporting requirements for the physicians and health care providers.

Additionally, producers of ice cream, mellorine, or other frozen dessert products are required to be licensed by the Department and pay an associated license fee. This act repeals such requirement and fee.

These provisions are identical to SB 1100 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Washington

HANDLER: Shields

HCS/SB 718 - This act creates and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education and higher education.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY WEEK (Section 9.170)

This act designates the third week of September in every year as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 83 (2021) and HB 1381 (2020).

MEDICAL PRECEPTORSHIP TAX CREDIT (Section 135.690)

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for serving as a community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship, as such terms are defined in the act. The tax credit shall be equal to \$1,000 for each preceptorship, but not to exceed \$3,000 in any tax year. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable or transferable, and shall not be carried forward or backward to any other tax year. The total amount of tax credits authorized in a given year shall not exceed \$200,000. Additional tax credits may be authorized provided in amount not to exceed the excess funds available in

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HANDLER: Shields

the Medical Preceptor Fund, as created by the act.

Beginning January 1, 2023, the Division of Professional Registration of the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance shall increase the license fees for physicians and surgeons by \$7 and for physician assistants by \$3, with such revenues to be deposited in the Medical Preceptor Fund. At the end of each tax year, an amount equal to the total dollar amount of tax credits claimed during the tax year shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 801 (2022), SS/HB 502 (2021), HCS/SCS/SB 403 (2021), HCS/SS/SB 580 (2020), and HB 2036 (2020).

DUAL CREDIT DUAL ENROLLMENT COURSES (Sections 160.545, 173.2500, and 173.2505)

Currently, the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development reimburses the cost of tuition and fees for any dual credit or dual enrollment course. This act repeals this provision.

This act creates provisions regarding dual enrollment courses. A dual enrollment course is a postsecondary course of instruction delivered by an approved higher education institution in which a secondary school student is concurrently enrolled in a Missouri high school and an approved higher education institution.

The act renames the "Dual Credit Scholarship Act" as the "Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment Scholarship Act." In order to receive a dual enrollment scholarship, a student must meet current law requirements and be enrolled in a dual enrollment course offered by an approved higher education institution.

Under current law, a dual credit scholarship shall reimburse each eligible student for up to fifty percent of the tuition and cost paid by the student to enroll in a dual credit course. Current law also limits the amount of the scholarship per student to \$500 annually for all dual credit courses taken by such student. This act provides that each eligible student shall be offered a dual credit or dual enrollment scholarship equal to the tuition and fees paid by the student to enroll in the dual credit or dual enrollment course. The act also repeals the \$500 limitation. Finally, the act renames the Dual Credit Scholarship Fund as the Dual Credit and Dual Enrollment Scholarship Fund.

These provisions are similar to SB 1055 (2022).

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AID (Section 167.908)

This act requires the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development to establish a procedure for providing the means and capability for high school students enrolled in certain career and technical education programs to complete an application for aid through the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 703 (2022) and SB 265 (2021).

COMPUTER SCIENCE COURSES (Sections 170.018 and 170.036)

This act modifies the definition of "computer science course" by including any elementary, middle, or high school course that embeds computer science content within other subjects.

SPONSOR: Washington

HANDLER: Shields

This act requires, for all school years on or after July 1, 2023, certain coursework and instruction in computer science and computational thinking in public and charter high schools, middle schools, and elementary schools. Courses and instruction offered under this act must meet certain standards established by the State Board of Education and the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

This act requires school districts to submit to the Department certain information related to its computer science courses and demographic enrollment information for such courses. Such information shall be posted on the Department's website by September 30th of each school year.

On or before June 30th annually, the Department shall publish a list of computer science course codes and names with a course description and shall indicate which courses meet or exceed the Department's computer science performance standards.

The Department shall appoint a computer science advisor to implement these provisions of the act.

Beginning July 1, 2023, computer science courses successfully completed and counted toward state graduation requirements shall be equivalent to one science or practical arts credit for the purpose of satisfying admission requirements at any public institution of higher education in the state.

This act establishes the "Computer Science Education Task Force". The Task Force shall develop a strategic plan for expanding a statewide computer science education program, as described in the act.

The Task Force shall hold its first meeting within three months of the effective date of the act and shall present a summary of its activities and recommendations for legislation to the General Assembly before June 30, 2023. The Task Force shall dissolve on June 30, 2024.

These provisions are identical to the SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), perfected HB 2202 (2022) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 659 (2022).

NAME, IMAGE, AND LIKENESS RIGHTS (Section 173.280)

This act authorizes a postsecondary educational institution or any officer, director, or employee of such institution, including a coach or any individual associated with an athletic department, to identify or assist with opportunities for a student athlete to earn compensation from a third party for the use of the student athlete's name, image, likeness rights, or athletic reputation, provided that the person doesn't serve as the student athlete's agent, receive compensation from the student athlete or a third party, attempt to influence an athlete's choice of professional representation or reduce the athlete's opportunities from competing third parties, or be present at any meeting between a student athlete and a third party where the student athlete's compensation is negotiated or completed.

Currently, postsecondary educational institutions that enter into commercial agreements that require the use of a student athlete's name, image, likeness, or athletic reputation must conduct a financial development program for the athletes. This act requires such program to include information concerning financial aid, debt management, and a recommended budget for student athletes based on the current year's cost of attendance. The program must also include information on time management skills necessary for success as a student athlete and available academic resources.

WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM (Section 173.831)

This act establishes the "Workforce Diploma Program" within the Department of Elementary and

SPONSOR: Washington

HANDLER: Shields

Secondary Education to assist students in obtaining a high school diploma and in developing employability and career and technical skills through campus-based, blended, or online modalities.

Before September 1, 2022, and annually each year after, the Department shall issue a request for qualifications for interested program providers to become approved providers to participate in the program. Each approved program provider shall meet qualifications set forth in the act, including having at least two years of experience in providing adult dropout recovery services.

The Department shall announce approved program providers prior to October 16th each year, and approved program providers shall begin enrolling students before November 15th each year. Approved program providers shall maintain approval without reapplying annually unless the provider has been removed pursuant to this act.

All approved program providers shall comply with requirements set by the Department to ensure an accurate accounting of a student's accumulated credits, an accurate accounting of credits necessary to complete a high school diploma, and any coursework to be aligned with the academic performance standards of this state.

Subject to appropriations, the Department shall set and pay approved program providers for meeting certain milestones. However, no approved program provider shall receive funding for a student if such provider already receives federal or state funding or private tuition for such student. Additionally, no approved program provider shall charge student fees of any kind, including textbook fees, tuition fees, lab fees, or participation fees, unless the student chooses to obtain additional education offered by the provider that is not included in the program.

In order to receive payments, approved program providers shall be required to submit monthly invoices to the Department before the eleventh calendar day of each month for the milestones met by students in the previous month. The Department shall pay approved program providers in the order in which invoices are submitted until all available funds are exhausted.

The Department shall also provide a written update to approved program providers by the last day of each month, which shall include the aggregate total dollars that have been paid to the providers, and the estimated number of enrollments still available for the program year.

Prior to July 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall report certain information set forth in the act to the Department for each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, including the total number of students who have been funded through the program, the total number of credits earned, the total number of employability skills certifications issued, the total number of industry-recognized credentials earned, stackable credentials, and technical skill assessments, the total number of graduates, the average costs per graduate, and the graduation rate.

Additionally, prior to September 16th of each year, each approved program provider shall conduct and submit to the Department the aggregate results of a survey of each individual participating student, on a student-by-student basis, who graduated from the program of the provider. This act provides that the survey shall be conducted in the year after the student's graduation year and the following 4 consecutive years. The survey shall include certain data collection elements as provided in the act, including employment status, wage, access to employer-sponsored health care, and postsecondary enrollment status.

SPONSOR: Washington

HANDLER: Shields

The Department shall review data from each approved program provider, at the end of the second fiscal year of the program, to ensure that each provider is achieving minimum program performance standards. Any provider failing to meet such standards shall be placed on probationary status for the remainder of the fiscal year. If a provider fails to meet the standards for two consecutive years, such provider shall be removed from the approved program provider list.

Additionally, this act provides that no approved program provider shall discriminate against a student on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexuality, gender, or age.

If an approved program provider determines that a student would be better served by participating in a different program, the provider may refer the student to the state's adult basic education services.

Further, the act creates the "Workforce Diploma Program Fund" in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of grants, gifts, donations, bequests, and moneys appropriated for purposes of the program.

Finally, the program shall sunset on August 28, 2028, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2304 (2022), HB 2325 (2022) and is similar to SB 957 (2022), SB 139 (2021), and SB 839 (2020).

SUICIDE AND CRISIS LIFELINE INFORMATION (Section 173.1200)

Beginning July 1, 2023, this act requires a public school or charter school with pupils in grades seven to twelve, as well as a public institution of higher education, that issues pupil or student identification cards to print the 3-digit dialing code that directs calls and routes text messages to the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1142 (2022), HCS/HB 2136 (2022) and similar to HB 2238 (2022)

ADVANCED PLACEMENT EXAMINATION CREDIT (Section 173.1352)

This act creates provisions relating to advanced placement examinations.

Each institution, which includes in-state public community college, college, or university that offers postsecondary freshman-level courses shall adopt and implement a policy to grant undergraduate course credit to entering freshman students for each advanced placement examination where a student achieves a score of 3 or higher for any similarly correlated course offered by the institution.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 1683 (2022) and similar to HB 1208 (2021).

BANKRUPTCY EXEMPTIONS (Section 513.430)

The act also provides bankruptcy protection for the Missouri Education Savings Program and the Missouri Higher Education Deposit Program. The act limits the protection to proceedings filed or on appeal after January 1, 2022, and only for designated beneficiaries that are lineal descendants of the account owner. The act provides for circumstances that are not subject to the bankruptcy protection.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 2171 (2022), a provision in the perfected HB 2571 (2022), a provision in the perfected HB 2493 (2022) and HB 1940 (2022).

SPONSOR: Washington
JIM ERTLE

HANDLER: Shields

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Falkner

SS/SCS/SB 724 - This act modifies provisions relating to county financial statements.

PUBLISHING OF COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Sections 50.815 & 50.820)

This act changes the date counties shall prepare and publish their financial statements from the first Monday in March to June 30th of each year. Additionally, the county treasurer shall not pay the county commission until notice is received from the state auditor that the county's financial statement has been published in a newspaper after the first day of July.

This act also requires second, third, and fourth class counties to produce and publish a county annual financial statement in the same manner as counties of the first classification. The financial statement shall include the name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.

The county clerk or other county officer preparing the financial statement shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the financial statement without charge to the newspaper requesting the data.

Finally, the newspaper publishing the financial statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate as published 30 days before the publication of the financial statement.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), SCS/HB 1541 (2022), and SB 845 (2022) and SB 1191 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 381 (2021).

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE (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 political subdivision 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 for fines at the time it files its first annual financial statement after August 28, 2022, the Director of Revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by no less than 90%. If the Director of Revenue determines a fine is uncollectable, the Director shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty.

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Falkner

This act is similar to HB 2220 (2022), HB 441 (2021), HB 826 (2021), and to provisions in SCS/SB 527 (2021).

EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS (Section 164.450)

Under this act, school districts in St. Charles county that receive voter approval for the issuance of bonds shall maintain a detailed accounting of each and every expenditure by the school district for the moneys generated by such issuance. School districts shall be required to maintain a budget for each project and the budget shall detail the exact cost of the project and the source of all moneys used to fund the project. All information in the budget shall be maintained and updated on the website of the school district and shall be publicly available.

Any project undertaken by a school district shall be halted immediately upon exceeding the budgeted amount of moneys to complete such a project by more than ten percent. The continuation of the project shall not occur until the school district receives voter approval for the issuance of further bond indebtedness specifically for such project.

Any taxpayer residing within a school district that violates the provisions of this section may seek, and a court shall order, injunctive relief against such school district in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 1034 (2022).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Smith

SS/SCS/SB 725 - Under current law, all members of the board of directors of an ambulance district shall complete an educational seminar or training on the role and duties of a board member of an ambulance district. This act provides that if any ambulance district board member fails to attend a training session within twelve months of taking office regardless of whether the board member received an attendance fee for a training session, the board member shall be ineligible to run for reelection for another term of office until the member satisfies the requirement. This act shall apply to members elected after August 28, 2022.

This provision is identical to SB 976 (2022), SB 512 (2021), and HB 1016 (2021).

Currently, each ambulance service's Ground Ambulance Reimbursement Allowance is based the service's gross receipts. This act repeals the use of gross receipts and requires the Department to establish a formula in rule consistent with federal regulation relating to permissible health care related taxes for the determination of each service's reimbursement allowance.

This provision is similar to provisions of SS#2/SB 1 (2021).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 - This act modifies provisions relating to utilities.

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

MISSOURI DISASTER FUND (Section 44.032)

The act allows rural electric cooperatives, as defined in the act, to receive funds from the Missouri Disaster Fund.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022) and the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022).

SALES TAXES ON CERTAIN PURCHASES OF UTILITIES (Sections 144.010 & 144.011)

This act provides that, for the purposes of levying sales tax, the definition of "sale at retail" shall not include the purchase by persons operating hotels, motels, or other transient accommodation establishments of electricity, electrical current, water, and gas, whether natural or artificial, which are used to heat, cool, or provide water or power to the guests' accommodations of such establishments, including sleeping rooms, meeting and banquet rooms, and any other customer space rented by guests, and which are included in the charge made for such accommodations. Any person required to remit sales tax on such purchases prior to August 28, 2022, shall be entitled to a refund on such taxes remitted.

This provision is identical to SB 945 (2022) and to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

SALES TAX EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN PURCHASES (Section 144.030)

This act authorizes a sales tax exemption for purchases by a company of solar photovoltaic energy systems, components used to construct a solar photovoltaic energy system, and all purchases of materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to such systems, provided that the systems are sold or leased to an end user or are used to produce, collect and transmit electricity for resale or retail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 820 (2022) and similar to SCS/SB 881 (2022).

RATE ADJUSTMENTS OUTSIDE OF GENERAL RATE PROCEEDINGS (Section 386.266)

Current law allows an electrical corporation to apply to the Public Service Commission to approve rate schedules authorizing periodic rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings due to changes in customer usage due to weather and conservation or to defer and recover certain depreciation expense and return for qualifying electric plant recorded to plant-in-service on the utility's books, but an electrical corporation cannot elect to do both.

Under this act, an electrical corporation may make one application to the Commission to either approve rate schedules authorizing periodic rate adjustments outside of general rate proceedings or to defer and recover certain depreciation expense and return for qualifying electric plant recorded to plant-in-service on the utility's books if the corporation has provided notice to the Commission to elect the opposite option. However, the corporation shall not concurrently utilize electric rate adjustments and the deferrals.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

NET METERING (Sections 386.885 & 386.890)

The act establishes the Task Force on Distributed Energy Resources and Net Metering, to conduct

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hearings and research information related to net metering as set forth in the act. The Task Force shall compile a report for the General Assembly by December 31, 2023. The Task Force shall dissolve on December 31, 2023, or when the Task Force concludes its work, whichever is sooner.

The act modifies the definitions of "department", which is changed from the Department of Economic Development to the Department of Natural Resources, and "retail electric supplier", which now includes municipally-owned utilities.

The sale of qualified electric energy units to any customer-generator shall be subject to provisions of law related to consumer protection.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022), substantially similar to SCS/SB 763 (2022), and similar to HB 1852 (2022).

TASK FORCE ON SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (Section 393.1072)

This act establishes the "Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Solar Energy Systems".

The Task Force shall compile a report for delivery to the General Assembly by December 31, 2022. The report shall include information on the taxation of solar energy systems and related issues as stated in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

ACCOUNTING PRACTICES OF UTILITIES (Section 393.1275)

Under this act, electrical corporations, gas corporations, sewer corporations, and water corporations shall defer to a regulatory asset or liability account any difference in state or local property tax expenses actually incurred, and those on which the revenue requirement used to set rates in the corporation's most recently completed general rate proceeding was based. The regulatory asset or liability account balances shall be included in the revenue requirement used to set rates through an amortization over a reasonable period of time in such corporation's subsequent general rate proceedings. Such expenditures deferred under this provision are subject to Commission prudence review in the next general rate proceeding after deferral.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

PLANT-IN-SERVICE ACCOUNTING (Section 393.1400)

This act modifies the definition of "weighted average cost of capital" for a provision relating to plant-in-service accounting.

Current law states that an electrical corporation's election to defer depreciation expense, as set forth in statute, shall allow it to make such deferrals until December 31, 2023, or if approved by the Public Service Commission, continue to make such deferrals from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2028. Under this act, an electrical corporation may seek permission to continue to make such deferrals for an additional 5 years beyond December 31, 2028, by filing an application with the Commission seeking such

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permission by December 31, 2026. The application shall be ruled on within 180 days after its filing.

The Commission shall make the determination of whether to grant such permission to continue after a hearing.

Failure to obtain such Commission permission to continue shall not affect deferrals made through the date for which permission has been granted, or the regulatory and ratemaking treatment of the regulatory assets arising from such deferrals.

The Commission may take into account any change in business risk to the electrical corporation resulting from implementation of the deferrals in setting the corporation's allowed return in any rate proceeding, in addition to any other changes in business risk experienced by the corporation.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN (Section 393.1400)

For each project in the specific capital investment plan on which construction commences on or after January 1st of the year in which the plan is submitted, and where the cost of the project is estimated to exceed \$20 million, the electrical corporation shall identify all costs and benefits that can be quantitatively evaluated.

If a cost or benefit cannot be quantitatively evaluated, the corporation shall state the reasons why not, and how the corporation addresses such costs and benefits when reviewing and deciding to pursue a project.

No project shall be based solely on costs and benefits that cannot be quantitatively evaluated, and any quantification for such a project shall be accompanied by additional justification in support of the project.

In its report to the PSC on capital investments, an electrical corporation shall include information on the quantitatively evaluated costs and benefits generated by each of those investments that exceeded \$20 million and any efficiencies achieved as a result of those investments.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

DISCOUNTED ELECTRIC RATES (Section 393.1640)

This act modifies the criteria for electric customers to be considered for a discounted electric rate. The first discount of 35% is for customers with new load that is projected to be between 300 kilowatts but not more than 10 megawatts with a load factor of 45% and shall apply for 5 years. The second discount applies for new load that is projected to be more than 10 megawatts and have a load factor of 55% and the discount percentage shall be determined such that the applicant's total bill is expected to provide revenues equal to 120% of the corporation's variable cost, as described in the act, to serve the corporation's accounts that are to receive the discount. Such discount shall apply for 10 years.

In order to obtain one of the discounts, the customer's load shall be incremental, the customer must receive an economic development incentive from the local, regional, state, or federal government, and the customer must meet criteria set forth in the electrical corporation's economic development rider tariff

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sheet.

The electrical corporation shall verify the customer's incremental demand annually to determine continued qualification for the applicable discount.

In each general rate proceeding concluded after August 28, 2022, the difference in revenues generated by applying the discounted rates and the revenue that would have been generated without such discounts shall not be imputed into the electrical corporation's revenue requirement but instead such revenue requirement shall be set as described in the act.

An electrical corporation's authority to offer discounted rates shall terminate on the date that such electrical corporation's authority to make deferrals expires.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

REVENUE REQUIREMENT (Section 393.1656)

Beginning January 1, 2024, that part of an electrical corporation's retail revenue requirement used to set the electrical corporation's base rates in each of the electrical corporation's general rate proceedings that are concluded on or after August 31, 2023, that consists of revenue requirement arising from inclusion in rate base of certain regulatory asset balances shall not exceed the revenue requirement impact cap, as such term is defined in the act. Such provision shall continue to apply to electrical corporations until such corporation's permission to defer and recover certain depreciation expense and return for qualifying electric plant recorded to plant-in-service on the utility's books expires.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS (Section 442.404)

This act also specifies that no deed restriction, covenant, or similar binding agreement running with the land shall limit or prohibit the installation of solar panels or solar collectors, as defined in the act, on the rooftop of any property or structure.

This provision goes into effect on January 1, 2023.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 820 (2022) and to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022), and SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022).

FINANCING ORDERS (Section 393.1715)

Current provisions of law regarding utility financing orders state that an electrical corporation may be permitted to retain coal-fired generating assets in rate base and recover costs associated with operating the coal-fired assets that remain in service to provide greater certainty that generating capacity will be available to provide essential service to customers, including during extreme weather events, and the Public Service Commission shall not disallow any portion of such cost recovery on the basis that such coal-fired generating assets operate at a low capacity factor, or are off-line and providing capacity only, during normal operating conditions.

Under this act, the electrical corporation shall be permitted to retain coal-fired generating assets in rate

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base and recover prudently incurred costs associated with such assets, including at a low capacity factor, or that are offline and providing capacity only in order to remain in service to customers for reliability during events such as extreme weather.

SUNSHINE LAW (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 provided for any commercial service account.

This provision is identical to SB 827 (2022), a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022), a provision contained in the truly agreed SCS/HCS/HB 362 (2021), SB 214 (2021), and SCS/HB 657 (2021).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Gregory

SS#3/SCS/SB 758 - This act modifies various provisions relating to procedures for certain public projects for facilities.

BIDDING ON CERTAIN PUBLIC PROJECTS
(Section 8.250)

All contracts for projects, the cost of which exceeds \$25,000, entered into by any city containing 500,000 inhabitants or more shall be let to the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder or bidders after publication of an advertisement for a period of 10 days or more in a newspaper in the county where the work is located, in 2 daily newspapers in the state which do not have less than 50,000 daily circulation, and on the website of the city or through an electronic procurement system.

All contracts for projects entered into by an officer or agency of the state in excess of \$100,000 shall be let to the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder or bidders based on preestablished criteria after publication of an advertisement for a period of ten days or more in a newspaper in the county where the work is located, in one daily newspaper in the state which does not have less than 50,000 daily circulation, and on the website of the officer or agency or through an electronic procurement system.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022), HCS/HB 2289 (2022), and HB 2398 (2022).

BONDS FOR BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
(Section 8.420)

The act repeals a provision that allows for the issuance of bonds for the construction of a new mental health facility in Callaway County.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER-AT-RISK/DESIGN-BUILD - STATE PROJECTS
(Section 8.690)

The act permits the office of administration to utilize:

- The construction manager-at-risk delivery method; and

SPONSOR: Hough

HANDLER: Gregory

The design-build delivery method for non-civil works projects in excess of \$7 million and no more than 5 non-civil works projects in any fiscal year that are valued at less than \$7 million.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS - PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS

(Sections 34.057 and 34.058)

The act transfers provisions governing prompt payment of public works contracts and the rights of a contractor to recover costs or damages, or obtain an equitable adjustment, for delays in performing a public works contract from chapter 34 to chapter 8.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 2398 (2022).

FAIRNESS IN PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION ACT

(Sections 34.203 to 34.216)

The act transfers the "Fairness in Public Construction Act" from chapter 34 to chapter 8.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 2398 (2022).

SINGLE FEASIBLE SOURCE PURCHASING AUTHORITY

(Section 34.100)

Under current law, the Commissioner of Administration may, when in the Commissioner's best judgment it is in the best interests of the state, delegate the Commissioner's procurement authority to an individual department, provided that in the case of single feasible source purchasing authority in excess of \$5,000 the authority must be specifically delegated by the Commissioner. This act increases that threshold to \$10,000.

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 2398 (2022).

DESIGN-BUILD/CONSTRUCTION MANAGER-AT-RISK - POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

(Section 67.5065)

The act expressly includes public institutions of higher education in the term "political subdivision" for purposes of current law relating to design-build projects and construction manager-at-risk projects.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Kelly

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 775, et al. - This act modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings.

LEGAL TREATISES (Section 1.016)

This act provides that a secondary source, legal treatise, scholarly publication, textbook, or other explanatory text, does not constitute the law or public policy of this state.

CHILD TRAFFICKING (Sections 210.1500, 210.1505, & 211.031)

This act provides that when a child is located by a law enforcement official and there is reasonable cause to suspect the child may be a victim of sex trafficking, the law enforcement official shall immediately cause a report to be made to the Children's Division. If the Children's Division determines that the report merits an investigation, the reporting official and the Children's Division shall ensure the immediate safety of the child. If the law enforcement official has reasonable cause to believe the child is in

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Kelly

imminent danger, he or she may take temporary custody of the child without the consent of the child's parents.

Additionally, this act establishes the "Statewide Council on Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children". The council shall collect data relating to sex trafficking of children and develop best practices regarding the response to sex trafficking of children. The council shall submit a report to the governor and General Assembly on or before December 31, 2023; at which time the council shall expire.

Finally, this act adds that the family courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings involving a child who has been a victim of sex trafficking or sexual exploitation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2032 (2022).

PROBATION TERMS (Sections 217.703, 559.036, and 559.115)

This act provides that the total time on any probation term shall not include time when the probation term is suspended, except when the probation term is suspended by order of the court before a revocation hearing.

Under the act, prior to a revocation of probation, the court shall order the placement of an offender in either the Department of Correction's "Structured Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Program" or "Institutional Treatment Program". It shall be at the sole discretion of the Department which program the offender shall be placed.

Upon the successful completion of either program, the Division of Probation and Parole shall advise the sentencing court of the offender's probationary release date 30 days prior to release. The court shall then order the offender's release to continue to serve the term of probation, which shall not be extended based on the same incident of the probation violation.

If the Department determines the offender has not successfully completed the treatment program, the Division of Probation and Parole shall advise the sentencing court of the offender's unsuccessful program exit. The court may then modify or revoke the offender's probation.

This act adds that a person is ineligible for probation if he or she has been found guilty of certain dangerous felonies as provided by law.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 948 (2022) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 834 (2022).

ORDERS OF PROTECTION (Sections 455.073 & 455.075)

This act provides that if a full order of protection is granted by a court, all temporary orders shall continue in the full order of protection and shall remain in full force and effect unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Additionally, this act adds that the court may order a party to pay a reasonable amount for the other party's attorney fees incurred prior to the proceeding, throughout the proceeding, and after entry of judgment for orders of protection. This provision is identical to provisions in SB 1127 (2022).

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1699 (2022).

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Kelly

NOTICE OF ORDER OF PROTECTION (Section 455.085)

Under current law, a person is deemed to have notice of an order of protection against him or her if a law enforcement officer responding to a call of domestic violence or violation of the order of protection presented a copy of the order. This act adds that notice is also given by actual communication to the person in a manner reasonably likely to advise him or her.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1699 (2022).

TREATMENT COURTS (Section 478.600)

Current law designates a Division Eleven within the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, located in St. Charles county, for the duties and responsibilities of a treatment court.

This act repeals such provision.

These provisions are similar to HB 2423 (2022).

WITNESSES IN CASES INVOLVING SEXUAL OFFENSES (Section 491.015)

Under current law, in prosecutions related to sexual offenses a witness's prior sexual conduct or specific instances of prior sexual conducts is inadmissible, except in certain instances.

This act provides that this evidence is inadmissible at any trial, hearing, or court proceeding and not a subject for inquiry during a deposition or during discovery, except in certain instances.

This provision is identical to SB 534 (2021).

WITNESSES IN DOMESTIC ASSAULT PROCEEDINGS (Sections 546.262 & 546.263)

A court shall not compel a victim or member of the victim's family in a domestic assault proceeding to disclose a residential address or place of employment on the record in open court unless the court finds that disclosure of the address or place of employment is necessary.

Additionally, a person may testify in a domestic assault proceeding if the person testifying is the victim of offense. The circuit court shall develop rules for appearances by video and shall post these rules on their website.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1699 (2022) and SB 1127 (2022).

JURY INSTRUCTIONS (Section 556.046)

This act provides that the court shall not be obligated to charge the jury with respect to an included offense unless there is a rational basis for a verdict acquitting the person of the offense charged and convicting him or her of the included offense.

Additionally, this act provides that a court shall be obligated to instruct the jury with respect to a particular included offense only if the instruction is requested and there is a rational basis in evidence for acquitting the person of the immediately higher included offense and convicting the person of that particular included offense.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022) and HB 2589 (2022) and similar to a provision in SCS/HB 530 & HCS/HB 292 (2021).

SPONSOR: Thompson Rehder

HANDLER: Kelly

SEXUAL OFFENSES (Sections 566.010 & 566.086)

This act adds to the definition of "sexual contact" the causing of semen or other ejaculate to come into contact with another person.

Additionally, this act provides that a person commits the offense of sexual contact with a student if he or she has sexual contact with a student and is a coach, director, or other adult with a school-aged team or club.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), HB 1637 (2022), and HB 2590 (2022).

SEXUAL OFFENDERS (Sections 566.149, 566.150, & 566.155)

Under current law, certain offenders shall not knowingly be present in certain areas, such as schools, public parks with playgrounds, public swimming pools, and athletic fields primarily used by children. Additionally, under current law, certain offenders can not serve as an athletic coach or trainer for a sport team if a child less than 17 years of age is a member of the team.

This act adds that any person found guilty of the offense of possession of child pornography shall not knowingly be present in such areas and shall not serve as an athletic coach.

These provisions are similar to SB 751 (2022).

OFFENSE OF PROSTITUTION (Section 567.020)

This act provides that a person shall not be certified as an adult or adjudicated for the offense of prostitution if the person was under the age of 18 at the time when the offense occurred. Such person shall be classified as a victim of abuse and reported immediately to the Children's Division and to the juvenile officer for appropriate services.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2032 (2022).

SEXUAL PERFORMANCE BY A CHILD (Sections 573.010 & 573.206)

Under current law, sexual performance includes sexual conduct by a child who is less than 17 years old. This act changes the age to 18 years old.

Additionally, this act creates the offense of patronizing a sexual performance by a child if such person obtains, solicits, or participates in a sexual performance by a child under the age of 18. This offense is a Class C felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2032 (2022).

OFFENSE OF ENABLING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF A MINOR (Section 573.024)

This act creates the offense of enabling sexual exploitation of a minor which shall be if a person acting with criminal negligence permits or allows certain sexual or pornography offenses. Such offense is a Class E felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for any subsequent offenses. Additionally, if the person found guilty of the offense is an owner of a business that provided the location for such exploitation, the business shall be required to close for up to one year for the first offense and shall permanently close after a subsequent offense.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2032 (2022).

OFFENSE OF PROVIDING EXPLICIT SEXUAL MATERIAL TO A STUDENT (Section 573.550)

This act provides that a person commits the offense of providing explicit sexual material to a student if such person is affiliated with a public or private elementary or secondary school in an official capacity and, knowing of its content and character, such person provides, assigns, supplies, distributes, loans, or coerces acceptance of or the approval of the providing of explicit sexual material to a student or possesses with the purpose of providing, assigning, supplying, distributing, loaning, or coercing acceptance of or the approval of the providing of explicit sexual material to a student.

This offense is a Class A misdemeanor.

This amendment is similar to SB 1224 (2022).

SEXUAL OFFENDERS (Section 589.404)

This act modifies the definitions of "sexual conduct" and "sexual contact."

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 2160 (2022).

SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS BILL OF RIGHTS (Section 595.201)

Under current law, sexual assault survivors have rights relating to how a criminal investigation regarding a sexual assault must be conducted.

This act provides that sexual assault survivors retain these rights regardless of whether a criminal investigation or prosecution results or regardless if he or she has previously waived any of these rights. A sexual assault survivor, for purposes of this act, is any person who is fourteen years of age or older and who may be a victim of a sexual offense who presents themselves to an appropriate medical provider, law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, or court. Under this act, a sexual assault survivor has the right to:

- Consult with an employee or volunteer of a rape crisis center;
- A sexual assault forensic examination;
- A shower and change of clothing;
- Request to be examined by an appropriate medical provider or interviewed by a law enforcement officer of the gender of the survivor's choosing, when available;
- An interpreter who can communicate in the language of the sexual assault survivor's choice, as reasonably available;
- Notification and basic overview of the options of choosing a reported evidentiary collection kit, unreported evidentiary collection kit, and anonymous evidentiary collection kit;
- Notification about the evidence tracking system;
- Notification about the right to certain information considered a closed record, such as a complete incident report; and
- Be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse in any related criminal or civil proceeding and the right to reasonable protection from the offender.

Additionally, this act provides that a survivor must be informed of the survivor's rights by a medical provider, law enforcement officer, and a prosecuting attorney in a timely manner. A document shall be developed by the Department of Public Safety, in collaboration with certain Missouri-based stakeholders,

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HANDLER: Kelly

which shall be provided to a sexual assault survivor explaining the survivor's rights. The document shall include:

- A description of the rights of the sexual assault survivor pursuant to this act; and
- Telephone and internet means for contacting a local rape crisis center.

This act repeals duplicate rights found in other provisions of current law. Additionally, this act repeals the requirement that a law enforcement officer shall upon written request provide a free, complete, and unaltered copy of all law enforcement reports concerning the sexual assault within 14 days to the survivor.

These provisions are identical to SB 640 (2022).

CLOSED RECORDS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (Section 595.226)

Under current law, certain identifiable information of victims of domestic assault or stalking shall be closed and redacted from public record. This act adds that such identifiable information shall also include, but shall not be limited to, the victim's personal email address, birth date, health status, or any information from a forensic testing report.

This act also repeals provisions relating to when a court may disclose such identifying information of a victim and provides that any person who is requesting identifying information of a victim and who has a legitimate interest in obtaining such information, may petition the court for an in camera inspection of the records. If the court determines the person is entitled to all or any part of such records, the court may order production and disclosure of the records, but only if the court determines that the disclosure to the person or entity would not compromise the welfare or safety of the victim.

BATTERER INTERVENTION PROGRAM (Section 595.320)

If a judge orders a person convicted of domestic assault to undergo a batterer intervention program, such person shall be financially responsible for any costs associated with attending such class.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HB 1699 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 1127 (2022).

CIVIL DETENTIONS (Section 632.305)

Currently, an application for civil detention for evaluation and treatment may be executed by any adult on a form provided by the court. Such form shall allege that the applicant has reason to believe that the respondent is suffering from a mental disorder and presents a likelihood of serious harm to themselves. Under this act, such form shall not be required to be notarized.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 1109 (2022).

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Richey

SCS/SB 799 - This act adds to the offense of escape from custody any person who is being held in custody after arrest for any probation or parole violation who escapes or attempts to escape from custody. This offense shall be a Class A misdemeanor unless the person was under arrest for a felony, in which case it is a Class E felony; or the offense is committed by means of a deadly weapon or holding a person

SPONSOR: Hegeman

HANDLER: Richey

hostage, in which case it is a Class A felony.

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SPONSOR: Burlison

HANDLER: Haffner

CCS/HCS/SB 820 - This act modifies provisions relating to utilities.

RETURN OF FEDERAL FUNDS (Section 1.513)

The state is authorized to seek the return of broadband funding from any provider that defaults or breaches agreements to deploy broadband. The Office of Broadband Development may adjudicate such matters consistent with state law. Providers who default in any state shall provide notice to the Office and there shall be a presumption of default in Missouri as specified in the act.

These provisions are similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2638 (2022).

INTERNET ACCESS IN THE STATE CAPITOL (Section 8.055)

Beginning January 1, 2024, high speed wi-fi internet access shall be provided to the public within the State Capitol building and on Capitol grounds.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 2638 (2022).

VERTICAL REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT (Section 8.475)

Under the act, any political subdivision is authorized to erect vertical real estate or towers, as such terms are defined in the act, on its property unless otherwise proscribed by law. Such political subdivisions are also authorized to enter into public-private partnerships in order to effectuation construction of vertical real estate or towers.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2638 (2022).

DISASTER FUND (Section 44.032)

The act allows rural electric cooperatives, as defined in the act, to receive funds from the Missouri Disaster Fund.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022).

SALES TAX - SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (Section 144.030.2(46))

This act authorizes a sales tax exemption for purchases by a company of solar photovoltaic energy systems, components used to construct a solar photovoltaic energy system, and all purchases of materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to such systems, provided that the systems are sold or leased to an end user or are used to produce, collect and transmit electricity for resale or retail.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022), and similar to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022), SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022), and SCS/SB 881 (2022).

NET METERING (Sections 386.885 and 386.890)

SPONSOR: Burlison

HANDLER: Haffner

This act establishes the Task Force on Distributed Energy Resources and Net Metering, to conduct hearings and research information related to net metering as set forth in the amendment. The Task Force shall compile a report for the General Assembly by December 31, 2023. The Task Force shall dissolve on December 31, 2023, or when the Task Force concludes its work, whichever is sooner.

The act modifies the definitions of "department", which is changed from the Department of Economic Development to the Department of Natural Resources, and "retail electric supplier", which term now includes municipally-owned utilities.

The sale of qualified electric energy units to any customer-generator shall be subject to provisions of law related to consumer protection.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022), and similar to SCS/SB 763 (2022), HB 1852 (2022), SCS/SB 178 (2021), HB 539 (2021), SB 1065 (2020), and HB 2608 (2020).

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS - RENEWABLE ENERGY (Sections 442.404 and B)

This act specifies that no deed restriction, covenant, or similar binding agreement running with the land shall limit or prohibit the installation of solar panels or solar collectors, as defined in the act, on the rooftop of any property or structure.

A homeowners' association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of solar panels or solar collectors to the extent those rules do not prevent the installation of the device or adversely affect its functioning, use, cost, or efficiency.

These provisions shall apply only with regard to rooftops that are owned, controlled, and maintained by the owner of the individual property or structure.

These provisions shall take effect January 1, 2023. (Section B).

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 249 (2021) and provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022), and similar to HB 938 (2021), SB 1008 (2020), HB 2526 (2020), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 594 (2020), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 618 (2020), provisions in HCS/SB 664 (2020), and provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 725 (2020).

EMINENT DOMAIN FOR ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS (Sections 523.010, 523.025, 523.039, 523.040, and 523.256)

The authority for an electrical corporation, as defined in the act, to condemn property for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity shall not extend to the construction of a merchant transmission line with Federal Regulatory Energy Commission negotiated rate authority unless such line has a substation or converter station located in Missouri which is capable of delivering an amount of its electrical capacity to electrical customers in this state that is greater than or equal to the proportionate number of miles of the line that passes through the state. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.010)

If an electrical corporation acquires any involuntary easement in this state by means of eminent domain and does not obtain the financial commitments necessary to construct a project for which the

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HANDLER: Haffner

involuntary easement was needed in this state within 7 years of the date that such easement rights are recorded, the corporation shall return possession of the easement to the title holder within 60 days and record the dissolution with the county recorder of deeds. In the event of such return of the easement to the title holder, no reimbursement of any payment made by the corporation to the title holder shall be due. (Section 523.025)

For eminent domain proceedings of any agricultural or horticultural property by an electrical corporation for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, just compensation shall be an amount equivalent to 150% of fair market value as determined by the court. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.039)

In any eminent domain proceeding involving agricultural or horticultural property for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, at least one of the disinterested commissioners appointed by the court shall be a farmer who has been engaged in farming for a minimum of 10 years in the county where such property is situated. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.040)

A condemning authority shall be deemed to have engaged in good faith negotiations if, for condemnation of any agricultural or horticultural property for the construction of an electrical transmission line designed to transmit electricity at 345 kilovolts or greater, but not for condemnation of such property by an electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan, for the purpose of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, the total compensation package offered was no lower than the amount reflected in an appraisal performed by a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser for the condemning authority multiplied by 150% percent. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.256)

These provisions are similar to SS/HCS/HB 2005 (2022).

SUNSHINE LAW - RECORDS OF MUNICIPAL 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 provided for any commercial service account.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022), SB 827 (2022), a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022), a provision contained in the truly agreed SCS/HCS/HB 362 (2021), SB 214 (2021), and SCS/HB 657 (2021).

BROADBAND INTERNET GRANT PROGRAM (Sections 620.2450 & 620.2451)

This act modifies provisions of the Broadband Internet Grant Program to expand broadband internet access in unserved and underserved areas of the state to include improving the reliability of broadband in such areas.

The act adds a definition for "project" and modifies the definition of "underserved area", which is now

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HANDLER: Haffner

defined as a project area without access to wireline or fixed wireless broadband internet service of speeds of at least 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload. The definition of "unserved area" is also modified to mean a project area without access to wireline or fixed wireless broadband internet services of speeds of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload.

Grants awarded under the program shall prioritize projects providing speeds of the higher of 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload that is scalable to higher speeds, or the minimum acceptable speed established by the Federal Communications Commission.

The funds awarded by the Department of Economic Development for the purposes of the grant program shall require the entity to use the funds specifically for purposes set forth in the grant.

BROADBAND INTERNET GRANT PROGRAM (Section 620.2453)

For an application to receive grant moneys from the Broadband Internet Grant Program to expand access to broadband internet service in unserved and underserved areas of the state to be considered, an applicant shall provide the Department of Economic Development with certain data detailed in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2638 (2022).

HIGH-SPEED INTERNET (Section 620.2465)

The Department of Economic Development shall implement a program to increase high-speed internet access in unserved and underserved areas.

OFFICE OF BROADBAND DEVELOPMENT (Section 620.2468)

This act authorizes the state office of broadband development to engage in pre-operational site inspections for broadband providers to which it has provided grants or loans.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2638 (2022).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Evans

HCS/SCS/SB 886 - This act modifies provisions relating to trusts, including cemetery trust funds, the application of the rule against perpetuities to beneficiaries of certain trusts, interpretation of familial relationships described in trusts, distributions of income or principal from one trust to another trust, discretionary trusts, and settlor's beneficial interests in certain trusts.

CEMETERY TRUST FUNDS (SECTION 214.160)

This act modifies provisions of current law relating to cemetery trust funds by providing that when net income from the trust funds is not sufficient to support, maintain, and beautify a cemetery, the county commission may use as much of the trust fund principal as the commission deems necessary for the purpose of basic maintenance to control the growth of weeds and grass.

This provision is identical to HB 2143 (2022) and is substantially similar to provisions in HB 158 (2021) and HCS/HB 443 (2021).

APPLICATION OF THE RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES (SECTION 456.026)

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Evans

If there is only one beneficiary who is entitled or eligible to receive distributions of income or principal from the trust and such beneficiary holds a general power of appointment over the trust with no other person having a power to appoint any part of the trust to anyone other than the beneficiary, then the beneficiary has a vested interest in the trust for purposes of determining whether a trust is subject to the rule against perpetuities.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HB 2001 (2022).

FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS (SECTION 456.1-114)

For the purposes of interpreting a term of familial relationship in a trust, a child conceived or born during a marriage is presumed to be a child of the married persons unless a judicial proceeding is commenced before the death of the presumed parent and it is determined that the presumed parent is not the parent of the child.

Additionally, this act provides that a child who is not conceived or born in a marriage is presumed to not be a child of a person who did not give birth to such child unless a judicial proceeding determines such parentage or the person openly recognizes the child as his or her child and such person has not refused to voluntarily support the child. A trustee shall not be liable to any person for exercising discretion in regards to the sufficiency of recognition and support of a child unless the trustee acted in bad faith or with a reckless indifference to the purposes of the trust or the interests of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, a child adopted prior to 18 years of age is a child of the adopting parent and not of the natural parents, except that adoption by a spouse of a natural parent shall have no effect on the relationship between the child and the natural parent.

Finally, the rights afforded to the child shall not be retroactive, but shall apply from the time the relationship is established. The terms of a trust shall prevail over this provision of the act.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HB 2001 (2022), HCS/SCS/SB 119 (2021), SB 338 (2021), SCS/HB 585 (2021), HB 758 (2021), the perfected HB 1008 (2021), SCS/HCS/HB 1204 (2021), and SCS/HCS/HB 1242 (2021).

TRUST DECANTING (SECTION 456.4-419)

Under this act, a trustee, other than a settlor, who has discretionary power to make a distribution, may exercise such power by distributing all or part of the income or principal to a trustee of a second trust. The power may be exercised by distributing property from the first trust to one or more second trusts or by modifying the first trust instrument to become one or more second trusts.

This act provides requirements regarding permissible distributees of second trusts, including that at least one permissible distributee of the first trust shall be a permissible distributee of the second trust immediately after the distribution and that only a beneficiary of the first trust may be a beneficiary of the second trust. In addition, this act modifies the use of powers of appointment in the second trust. The second trust instrument may retain, modify, or omit a power of appointment granted by the first trust and the second trust instrument may create a general or nongeneral power of appointment if the powerholder is a beneficiary of the second trust. Furthermore, this act provides that a special-needs fiduciary may exercise the authority to make a distribution to a second trust if the second trust is a special-needs trust that has a beneficiary with a disability and if the fiduciary determines that the exercise of authority will further the purposes of the trust.

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Evans

The act repeals the current provisions regarding a second trust's beneficiaries, the limitations on a trustee's authority to make distributions from the first trust in certain circumstances, trust contributions treated as gifts, and the exercise of the discretionary power to reduce the income interest of any income beneficiary in certain trusts. The act provides that if the exercise of the distribution authority is limited by an ascertainable standard, under which the trustee exercising such authority is a permissible distributee of the first trust, then the discretionary power shall be subject to at least the same standard as the first trust and the trust instrument for the second trust shall not modify powers of appointment nor grant a power of appointment to a trustee who did not exist in the first trust.

A second trust shall not include or omit terms that would prevent the first trust property from qualifying as a marital deduction, as a charitable deduction, for exclusion from the gift tax, as a qualified subchapter-S trust, or for a zero inclusion ratio for purposes of the generation skipping transfer tax under the Internal Revenue Code. Additionally, if the first trust property includes shares of an S-corporation's stock and the first trust is a permitted shareholder, then the trustee of the first trust may exercise the authority with respect to the S-corporation stock if the second trust is a permitted shareholder.

Currently, a notification shall be made at least sixty days prior to making a discretionary distribution to the permissible distributees of the second trust or if none then to the qualified beneficiaries of the second trust. This act requires that the notification be made to the permissible distributees of the first trust and to the permissible distributees of the second trust.

The second trust may have a duration that is the same as the first trust. However, the property of the second trust that is attributable to the first trust is subject to the rules governing maximum perpetuity, accumulation, or suspension of the power of alienation that apply to the property of the first trust. This provision shall not preclude the creation of a general power of appointment in the second trust instrument.

In the event that part of the second trust instrument does not comply with this act, the exercise of the discretionary power is effective and the provisions of the second trust instrument that are not permitted in or are required to be in the trust instrument are deemed void or included to the extent necessary to comply.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 119 (2021), in SB 338 (2021), in SCS/HB 585 (2021), in HB 758 (2021), in SCS/HCS/HB 1204 (2021), and in SCS/HCS/HB 1242 (2021), is substantially similar to a provision in HB 2001 (2022) and in the perfected HB 1008 (2021), and is similar to HB 929 (2021), HB 2533 (2020), SB 418 (2019), and HB 1041 (2019).

DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS AND SETTLOR'S BENEFICIAL INTEREST (SECTION 456.5-504 AND 456.5-505)

This act that no creditor or other person making a claim against a beneficiary shall be entitled to any information relating to the trust's assets or other trust records if distributions to the beneficiary are solely within the discretion of the trustee. Furthermore, this provision shall apply during the term of the trust, regardless of whether the beneficiary is also a potential remainder beneficiary of the trust.

Currently, a settlor's creditors may not reach the settlor's beneficial interest in an irrevocable trust with a spendthrift provision, regardless of any testamentary power of appointment retained by the settlor that is exercisable by the settlor in favor of certain appointees. This act modifies the provision to state that a settlor's creditors may not reach the settlor's beneficial interest in such a trust, regardless of any testamentary power of appointment that is exercisable by the settlor, by a will or other written instrument,

***** SB 886 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Evans

in favor of certain appointees or regardless of the settlor's power to veto distributions from the trust.

A settlor of the following trusts shall not be treated as the settlor of any other trust created pursuant to the exercise of a power of appointment if the settlor is the beneficiary of the trust created:

(1) An irrevocable inter vivos trust for the benefit of the settlor's spouse that qualifies for certain marital deductions from the federal gift tax;

(2) An irrevocable inter vivos trust for the benefit of the settlor's spouse, or the spouse and other beneficiaries, where the spouse is the beneficiary who exercises the power of appointment to create the additional trust; and

(3) An irrevocable inter vivos trust where any beneficiary exercises a general power of appointment to create the additional trust.

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 987 *****

SPONSOR: Bean

HANDLER: Hovis

SB 987 - Current law defines "nonfloating facility" for the purposes of licensing excursion gambling boats as a structure within one thousand feet of the Missouri or Mississippi River. This act requires such structure to be within one thousand feet from the closest edge of the main channel of the Missouri or Mississippi River. This act also allows the water beneath or inside of such facility to be in tanks in addition to rigid or semirigid storage containers or structures. (Section 313.800)

This act also makes technical corrections to provisions relating to the transition from a floating facility to a nonfloating facility. (Section 313.805)

This act is identical to HB 2607 (2022) and to a provision in SS/HB 2400 (2022).

JOSH NORBERG

***** SCR 25 *****

SPONSOR: Burlison

HANDLER: Trent

SCR 25 - This concurrent resolution applies to the United States Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states for the limited purpose of proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that limits the number of terms that a person may be elected to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. This application repeals and supercedes the application for an Article V Convention adopted by the General Assembly in SCR 40 (2018).

This concurrent resolution is identical to SCR 8 (2021).

JIM ERTLE

***** SCR 31 *****

SPONSOR: Bean

HANDLER: Rone

SCR 31 - This resolution approves the Missouri Water Resources Plan and its implementation.

This resolution is identical to HCR 72 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

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

SPONSOR: Luetkemeyer

HANDLER: Brown

SS#2/SJR 38 - Under current law, the General Assembly cannot require a city to increase an activity or service beyond that required by existing law, unless a state appropriation is made to pay the city for any increase costs.

This proposed Constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides an exception to allow for a law that increases minimum funding, if increased before December 31, 2026, for a police force established by a state board of police commissioners to ensure they have additional resources to serve their communities.

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

***** HB 1472 *****

SPONSOR: Pike

HANDLER: White

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1472 - This act modifies the offense of money laundering to include when a person conducts a financial transaction with the purpose to promote or aid criminal activity, to disguise criminal activity, to avoid reporting requirements under federal law, or to aid any terrorist threat.

Under this act, a "financial transaction" shall include a transaction involving the movement of funds by wire; a transaction involving monetary instruments such as cryptocurrency, personal checks, bank orders, or money orders; the transfer of title to any real property; or a transfer involving the use of a financial institution as defined in federal law.

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

***** HB 1552 *****

SPONSOR: Richey

HANDLER: Koenig

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1552 - This act modifies provisions relating to alternative education programs.

FUNDING FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS (Section 160.415)

In addition to any state aid remitted to charter schools, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall remit to any charter school an amount equal to the weighted average daily attendance (WADA) of the charter school multiplied by the difference of:

- 1) The amount of state and local aid per WADA received by the school district in which the charter school is located, not including any funds remitted to the charter school in the district; and
- 2) The amount of state and local aid per WADA of the charter school received by the charter school.

When calculating such amount, the Department shall utilize the most current data to which the Department has access.

The funding calculation above shall apply to charter schools operated only in certain locations as stated in the act.

The members of a governing board of a charter school shall be residents of the state of Missouri.

Any charter school management company operating a charter school in the state shall be incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under provisions of law relating to nonprofit corporations.

SPONSOR: Richey

HANDLER: Koenig

Beginning July 1, 2023, provisions of law relating to lactation accommodations for employees, teachers, and students shall be applicable to charter schools.

Finally, charter schools shall publish their annual performance report on the school's website in a downloadable format.

CHARTER PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION (Section 160.425)

This act establishes the Charter Public School Commission Revolving Fund in the State Treasury. Sponsorship funding due to the Charter Public School Commission from the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in the Commission's role as a charter school sponsor shall be deposited into the Fund.

This provision is identical to SB 1082 (2022) and SB 328 (2021).

VIRTUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (Section 161.670)

This act modifies provisions relating to the virtual school program.

The Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program shall offer nonclassroom-based instruction in a virtual setting.

Student attendance in a virtual program shall only be included in any district pupil attendance calculation or charter school pupil attendance calculation for the calculation and distribution of state school aid using current year pupil attendance for full-time virtual program pupils.

The act changes the definition of a "full-time equivalent student" to mean a student who is enrolled in the instructional equivalent of 6 credits per regular term.

Pursuant to an education services plan and collaborative agreement, full-time equivalent students may be allowed to use a physical location of the resident school district for all or some portion of ongoing instructional activity.

A full-time virtual school program serving full-time equivalent students shall participate in the statewide assessment system, with the results to be assigned to the designated attendance center of the full-time virtual school program. The academic performance of any student who disenrolls from a full-time virtual school program and enrolls in a public school or charter school shall not be used in determining the annual performance report score of the attendance center or school district in which the student enrolls for 12 months from the date of enrollment.

A public institution of higher education operating a full-time virtual school program shall be subject to all requirements applicable to a host school district with respect to its full-time equivalent students.

The act modifies under what circumstances a school district or charter school shall pay for a student's enrollment in a virtual school course.

The act repeals a provision stating that school counselors shall not be required to approve or disapprove a student's enrollment in the virtual school program.

SPONSOR: Richey

HANDLER: Koenig

When a school delineates a policy by which a student may enroll in a virtual school course, such policy shall ensure that available opportunities for in-person instruction are considered prior to moving a student to virtual courses. Such policy shall also allow for continuous enrollment throughout the school year.

The act repeals a provision stating what shall happen when a student is denied enrollment in the virtual school program.

Good cause justification to disapprove a student's request for enrollment shall be consistent with the determination that would be made for such course request under the process by which a district student would enroll in a similar course offered by a school district or charter school. Appeals of course denials shall be considered under a policy that is substantially similar to the typical process by which appeals would be considered for students seeking to enroll in courses offered by a school district or charter school.

The act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to adopt a policy for students enrolling in a full-time virtual program, with such policy containing information as stated in the act. Each host district shall implement such policy.

Virtual school programs shall monitor individual student success and engagement and provide regular progress reports for each student at least four times per school year to the school district or charter school. The act repeals a provision requiring school districts and charter schools to monitor student progress and success.

The Department shall monitor the aggregate performance of virtual providers.

An education services plan may require an eligible student to have access to student facilities of the resident school district during regular school hours. The plan shall provide for reimbursement of the resident school district for such access.

The act creates a definition for "instructional activities" and states that a full-time virtual school shall develop a policy setting forth consequences for a student who fails to complete the required instructional activities. If a full-time virtual school disenrolls a student for failure to complete required instructional activities, the school shall immediately provide written notification to such student's school district of residence. A student shall be enrolled in a new educational option as stated in the act.

Virtual school programs shall comply with audit requirements under state law, access to public records under state law, and school accountability report cards under state law. Teachers and administrators employed by a virtual provider shall be considered to be employed in a public school for all certification purposes under state law.

On or before January 1, 2023, the Department shall create a guidance document that details options for virtual course access and full-time virtual course access for all students in the state. The document shall be distributed as stated in the act.

These provisions are similar to HCS/HB 1903 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Chipman

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HB 1600 - Currently, the Senate and the House of Representatives must each adopt a resolution allowing employees of each body to continue in employment after adjournment of a regular session or sine die adjournment of the General Assembly. This act repeals the requirement of passing such a resolution.

This act is identical to HB 763 (2021).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 - This act modifies provisions relating to county officials.

COMPENSATION FOR COUNTY CORONERS (Sections 50.327, 58.095, & 58.200)

This act provides that the salary of a coroner in a noncharter county may be set as a base schedule as provided by law subject to an increase up to \$14,000 upon the majority approval of the salary commission.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 1128 (2022) and similar to HB 2438 (2022).

Additionally, under current law, when the office of the sheriff is vacant, the county coroner is authorized to perform all the duties of the sheriff, until another sheriff is appointed.

This act provides that if the coroner becomes acting sheriff and the sheriff is no longer receiving the sheriff's salary, the coroner may be paid, in addition to the coroner's salary, the difference between the salaries of the sheriff and coroner so that the coroner receives the equivalent of the sheriff's salary while serving as acting sheriff.

These provisions are identical to SB 1085 (2022) and HB 2175 (2022).

BASE SALARY SCHEDULES FOR THIRD CLASS COUNTIES (Section 50.327)

This act provides that the salary commission of any third class county may amend the base salary schedules as provided by law for the computation of salaries for county officials to include assessed valuation factors in excess of \$300 million dollars; provided that the percentage of any adjustments shall be equal for all county officials in that county.

These provisions are identical to SB 704 (2022).

PUBLISHING OF COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Sections 50.815 & 50.820)

This act changes the date counties shall prepare and publish their financial statements from the first Monday in March to June 30th of each year. Additionally, the county treasurer shall not pay the county commission until notice is received from the state auditor that the county's financial statement has been published in a newspaper after the first day of July.

This act also requires second, third, and fourth class counties to produce and publish a county annual financial statement in the same manner as counties of the first classification. The financial statement shall include the name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

The county clerk or other county officer preparing the financial statement shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the financial statement without charge to the newspaper requesting the data.

Finally, the newspaper publishing the financial statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate as published 30 days before the publication of the financial statement.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 725 (2022), SB 845 (2022), and SB 1191 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 1541 (2022) and HB 381 (2021).

COUNTY AUDITORS (Section 55.160)

This act provides that, upon request, a county auditor in certain counties shall have access to and the ability to audit and examine claims of every kind and character for which a county officer has a fiduciary duty.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 889 (2022) and SB 628 (2021).

BOONE COUNTY SHERIFF (Section 57.317)

Under current law, first and second county sheriffs shall receive salaries equal to 80% of the compensation of associate circuit judges of the county.

This act excludes sheriffs in Boone County.

DOCUMENTS TO RECORDERS OF DEEDS (Sections 59.310 & 442.130)

This act adds the marital status of all grantors to the deed to the information required on every document presented for recording to recorders of deeds. The recorder of deeds shall not accept any document unless such information is provided.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS (Section 67.457 & 67.461)

Current law requires the governing body of a city or county to provide notice of a public hearing to consider the plans, specifications, and proposed assessment rolls for a neighborhood improvement district (NID), with such notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed to each owner of real property subject to assessment within the boundaries of the NID. This act requires such notice to also be given to the Department of Revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.

This act also requires the governing body of a city or county establishing a NID to submit to the State Auditor and the Department of Revenue a description of the boundaries of the district, as well as information on assessments made in the district, as described in the act. The governing body establishing a NID shall not order any assessments on property within the district until such information is submitted.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 908 (2022).

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS (Sections 67.1421, 67.1431, & 67.1471)

Current law requires the governing body of a municipality to provide notice of a public hearing to establish or amend a community improvement district (CID), with such notice to be published in a

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

newspaper of general circulation and mailed to each owner of real property within the boundaries of the CID. This act requires such notice to also be given to the Department of Revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.

This act also requires the governing body of a city or county establishing a CID to submit to the State Auditor and the Department of Revenue a description of the boundaries of the district, as well as the rates of property tax and sales tax in the district, as described in the act. The governing body establishing a CID shall not collect any taxes or assessments until such information is submitted.

Current law also requires the governing board of a CID to provide a proposed annual budget to the governing body of the city, as well as submit a report including financial and other information to the municipal clerk and the Department of Economic Development. This act requires such information to also be sent to the Department of Revenue and the State Auditor. (Section 67.1471)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 908 (2022).

HOMELESSNESS PROGRAMS (Section 67.2300)

This act provides that state funds for homelessness shall be used for certain facilities, including parking areas, camping facilities, and short-term shelters, and shall comply with certain requirements as provided in the act. Additionally, any person that owns or operates a private camping facility pursuant to this act shall be immune from liability as provided in the act.

State funds otherwise used for permanent housing projects shall be used to assist individuals with substance use, mental health treatment, and other services like short-term housing. Any state department that is authorized to allocate funds for housing or homelessness shall award certain funds as performance payments for political subdivisions that reduce the number of individuals with days unhoused, days in jail, or days hospitalized.

This act provides that no person shall be permitted to use state-owned lands for unauthorized sleeping, camping, or long-term shelters. Any violation shall be a Class C misdemeanor; however the first offense shall be a warning with no citation.

A political subdivision shall not adopt any policy under which the political subdivision prohibits the enforcement of any ordinance prohibiting public camping, sleeping, or obstruction of sidewalks. The Attorney General shall have the power to bring a civil action to enjoin the political subdivision from failing to enforce provisions of this act.

Any political subdivision with a higher per-capita homelessness rate than the state average according to the U.S. Census and Department of Housing and Urban Development data shall receive no further state funding until the department awarding the funds determines the political subdivision has a lower homelessness rate than the state average or it enforces ordinances prohibiting unauthorized sleeping and camping.

This act shall not apply to shelters for domestic violence victims.

The provisions of this act shall be effective on January 1, 2023.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 1106 (2022).

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

LAGERS (Section 70.631)

Currently, political subdivisions located in third class counties and Cape Girardeau County may, by majority vote of the governing body, elect to cover certain employee classes as public safety personnel members in the Local Government Employees' Retirement System (LAGERS). This act removes this restriction and allows any political subdivision to cover such employee classes.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1541 (2022), SB 655 (2022), and HB 1298 (2021).

ACTIONS FOR UNREDEEMED LANDS (Section 92.720)

This act provides that for any improved parcel of land identified as being vacant by St. Louis City operating under the Municipal Land Reutilization Law, the city collector shall, within no more than 2 years after delinquency, file suit in the circuit court against such lands or lots to enforce the lien of the state and the city as provided under the Municipal Land Reutilization Law. The failure of the collector to bring suit within 2 years shall not constitute a defense or bar an action for the collection of taxes.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

FILING FORECLOSURE PETITIONS (Section 92.740)

Currently, a suit for the foreclosure of the tax liens on such lands or lots shall be instituted by filing a petition with the circuit clerk and with the Land Reutilization Authority. This act provides that the circuit clerk shall assign petitions to a single judge in a circuit division and not to any associate division. Additionally, for each petition filed, the city collector shall make available to the public a list detailing each parcel included in the suit.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

REDEMPTION OF LAND BEFORE FORECLOSURE (Section 92.750)

This act adds that for any improved non-homestead parcel, any person having any right, title or interest in, or lien upon, any parcel of real estate may redeem such parcel of real estate at any time prior to the time of the foreclosure sale of such real estate by paying all of the sums due as of the date of redemption to the city collector, including all debts owed to the city.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

NOTICE OF FILING (Section 92.760)

This act provides that the city collector shall mail a notice to the people named in the petition as having an interest in the parcel or lot, or people otherwise known to the collector, at the address most likely to inform the parties of the proceedings.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

FILING OF AFFIDAVITS (Section 92.765)

This act provides that the city collector shall file with the court an affidavit of compliance with all notice requirements for the suit prior to any sheriff's sale. The affidavit shall include the identities of all parties to whom notice was attempted and by what means notice was given.

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

FINAL JUDGMENT (Section 92.775)

Currently, if the parcel of real estate is auctioned off at a sheriff's foreclosure sale for a sum greater than the total amount necessary to pay all the tax bills included in the judgment, all proceedings in the suit shall be ordered dismissed as to taxes owned. This act provides that the receipt of such surplus funds shall constitute a bar to any claim of right, title or interest in, or lien upon the parcel of real estate by the fund recipient.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

NOTICES OF SALE (Section 92.810)

This act provides that no later than 120 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall obtain a title abstract or report on any unredeemed parcels, which shall include all conveyances, liens, and charges against the real estate, and the names and mailing addresses of any interested parties and lienholders. Additionally, no later than 20 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall send notice of the sale to the interested parties which shall include the date, time, and place of the sale as well as other information as provided in the act.

This act also modifies the requirement that the collector shall send notice of the sale to the parties having interest in the parcel no later than 40 days prior to the sheriff's sale, rather than 20 days. The notice shall be sent to the addresses most likely to inform the parties of the proceedings.

Finally, no later than 20 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the sheriff shall post a written notice on the parcel in a conspicuous location and attached to a structure. The notice shall describe the property and advise that it is the subject of delinquent land tax collection proceedings and that it may be sold for the payment of delinquent taxes. This notice shall also contain other information as provided in the act. The sheriff shall also attempt in-person notice no later than 20 days prior to the sale to any person found at the property.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

REDEMPTION CONTRACTS (Section 92.815)

This act provides that the city collector shall not enter into a redemption contract with respect to any improved parcel not occupied as a homestead. On an annual basis, the city collector shall make publicly available the number of parcels under redemption contract.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

ACTIONS FOR TEMPORARY POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY FOR REHABILITATION (Section 92.817)

The court shall stay the sale of any parcel to be sold under foreclosure in an action for temporary possession of real property for rehabilitation, provided that the party which has brought such an action has, upon order of the court, paid to the circuit court the principal amount of all land taxes then due under the foreclosure judgment prior to the date of sale. Upon the granting by a court of temporary possession of the property, the court shall direct payment to the collector of all principal land taxes paid to the circuit court. Additionally, the court shall order the permanent extinguishment of penalties and interest arising from actions to collect delinquent land taxes.

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

If the owner of the parcel moves for restoration of possession, the owner shall pay into the circuit court all land tax amounts currently due, including all penalties. If the court orders the property be restored to the owner, all funds paid on the principal land taxes shall be returned to the payer and all funds paid to the circuit court by the owner shall be paid out to the collector.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

FORECLOSURE SALE BIDS (Section 92.825)

This act provides that no person shall be eligible to bid at the time of the sheriff's sale unless the person has, no later than 10 days before the sale date, demonstrated to the collector or sheriff that they are not the owner of any parcel of real estate in the city which is subject to delinquent taxes or fees. The collector or sheriff may require prospective bidders to submit an affidavit attesting to the bid requirements of this act.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

CONFIRMATION OF SALE (Section 92.840)

This act provides that within 6 months after the sheriff sells the parcel of real estate, the court shall set a hearing to confirm or set aside the foreclosure sale. The court's judgment shall include a specific finding that adequate notice was provided to all necessary parties.

If there are any surplus funds from the sale then 10% of the funds shall be distributed to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund of the city or its equivalent. The city may also, by ordinance, elect to allocate a portion of its share of the sale proceeds towards a fund for the purpose of defending against claims challenging the sufficiency of notice.

Additionally, this act provides that the purchasers of the property shall agree that in the event of their failure to obtain an occupancy permit prior to any subsequent transfer of the property, they shall pay \$5,000 in damages without proof of loss or damages, except these damages shall not constitute a lien on the property. If any purchaser applies for an occupancy permit and inspectors do not inspect the parcel in 120 days, the cost of the application shall be dedicated to the sheriff for the purpose of providing notice to interested parties.

If the sale is not confirmed within 6 months after the sale, any set-aside of the sale, at the discretion of the court or collector, shall include a penalty of 25% of the bid amount over the opening bid amount and shall be paid to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund of the city or its equivalent.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

RECORDING FEE FOR DEED (Sections 92.852 and 92.855)

This act modifies provisions relating to the recording of a sheriff's deed. All such deeds shall be recorded with the recorder of deeds within 2 months after the court confirms the sale, if no proceeding to set aside the confirmation judgment is before the court. The sheriff's deed shall be prima facie evidence that the suit and all proceedings met the requirements of law.

This act repeals the provision that after 2 years from the date of the recording of the deed, there shall be a presumption that the suit and all proceedings met the requirements of law and no suit may be filed to

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

attack the validity of the claim.

These provisions are identical to HB 2218 (2022), SB 1190, (2022) and SB 495 (2021).

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS (Sections 99.825, 99.830, & 99.865)

Current law requires a tax increment financing (TIF) commission to provide notice of a public hearing prior to the adoption of an ordinance proposing a redevelopment plan or project, with such notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed to each owner of real property within the boundaries of the TIF district. This act requires such notice to also be given to the Department of Revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.

This act also requires the governing body of the municipality establishing a redevelopment area to submit to the State Auditor and the Department of Revenue a description of the boundaries of the redevelopment area, estimated redevelopment project costs, and the date on which the redevelopment area terminates, as described in the act. The governing body establishing a redevelopment area shall not deposit any payments in lieu of taxes into the special allocation fund until such information is submitted.

Current law also requires the governing body of a municipality to provide notice of a public hearing to be held five years after the establishment of a redevelopment plan, with such notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation. This act requires such notice to also be given to the Department of Revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE (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 political subdivision 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 for fines at the time it files its first annual financial statement after August 28, 2022, the Director of Revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by no less than 90%. If the Director of Revenue determines a fine is uncollectable, the Director shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/HB 724 (2022), SCS/HB 1541 (2022), and HB 2220 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 441 (2021), HB 826 (2021), and to provisions in SCS/SB 527 (2021).

AUCTIONS FOR LAND WITH DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES (Sections 140.170 & 140.190)

This act allows a county collector to hold an auction of lands with delinquent property taxes through electronic media at the same time as said auction is held in-person.

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

These provisions are identical to SB 1144 (2022).

FIFA TICKETS SALES TAX EXEMPTION (Section 144.051)

Beginning June 1, 2026, and ending July 31, 2026, this act authorizes a sales tax exemption for the sale of tickets to matches of the 2026 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament held in Jackson County.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 652 (2022).

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS (Sections 238.212 & 238.222)

Current law requires a circuit clerk to provide notice to the public that a petition has been filed for the creation of a transportation development district (TDD), with such notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation. This act requires such notice to also be given to the Department of Revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.

This act also requires the governing body of a local transportation authority establishing a district to submit to the State Auditor and the Department of Revenue a description of the boundaries of the district, as well as the rates of property tax and sales tax in the district, as described in the act. The governing body establishing a TDD shall not collect any taxes until such information is submitted.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 908 (2022).

EMERGENCY LIGHTS ON PARK RANGER VEHICLES (Section 304.022)

This act adds vehicles operated by county park rangers to the definition of "emergency vehicle" applicable to yielding the right-of-way and the display of emergency lights.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HB 1637 (2022), SB 1156 (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), and HB 2665 (2022).

SALARIES OF COUNTY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS (Section 473.742)

Currently, if a public administrator of a second, third, or fourth class county or of the City of St. Louis elects to be placed on salary, the salary is determined by a schedule based on the average number of open letters in the two years preceding the term in which the salary is elected. This act provides that every public administrator who begins his or her term on or after January 1, 2023, shall be deemed to have elected to receive such salary. This act also provides that a letter of guardianship and a letter of conservatorship shall be counted as separate letters. Additionally, it shall be two letters if the public administrator is appointed by the court as both a guardian and a conservator to the same ward or protectee.

Furthermore, this act provides that upon majority approval by the salary commission, a public administrator may be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth in the act. If the salary commission elects to pay a public administrator according to the assessed valuation schedule, the salary commission shall not elect to change at any future time to pay the public administrator according to the average number of open letters in lieu of paying them according to the assessed valuation schedule.

These provisions are identical to SB 1088 (2022) and substantially similar to HB 2450 (2022) and HB 2450 (2021) and is similar to SB 803 (2020).

SPONSOR: McGaugh

HANDLER: Eslinger

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS (Section 523.061)

Currently, if a party files exceptions to the award by the commissioners in any condemnation case and a jury trial occurs, the circuit judge presiding over the condemnation proceeding shall determine the just compensation for the property, whether a homestead taking has occurred, whether heritage value is payable, and shall increase the jury verdict to provide for the additional compensation when applicable. This act provides if such jury trial shall occur and the circuit judge presiding over the condemnation proceeding has determined that a homestead taking has occurred or that the heritage value is payable, the circuit judge shall determine the just compensation of the property and shall increase the jury verdict to provide for the additional compensation when applicable.

Additionally, if the plaintiff is a city, town, or village incorporated in this state that moves for the exclusion of the heritage value and shows after an evidentiary hearing by a preponderance of the evidence that the property taken has been abandoned, declared a nuisance and been ordered to be vacated, demolished or repaired after notice and hearing, or materially and negatively contributed to a blighted area, a circuit judge who determines that heritage value is payable shall not increase the commissioners' award nor the jury verdict to provide for the additional compensation due where the heritage value applies.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 2443 (2022).

LAND CONVEYANCES (Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5)

This act authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in the city of Kirksville to the Kirksville R-III School District. The act also authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in the city of Kirksville to Truman State University.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 1111 (2022) and 1112 (2022) and similar to HB 1597 (2022), SB 599 (2021), and HB 1032 (2021).

This act also authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in the City of Rolla to Edgewood Investments.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SB 997 (2022).

This act also authorizes the conveyance of certain state property located in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County.

VACCINE REQUIREMENTS (Section 6)

This act provides that no public employee shall be required by any political subdivision to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 as a condition of commencing or continuing employment.

MARY GRACE PRINGLE

SPONSOR: Fishel

HANDLER: Koenig

SS/HCS/HB 1662 - This act enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property.

DOCUMENTS TO RECORDERS OF DEEDS (Sections 59.310 and 442.130)

This act adds the marital status of all grantors to the deed to the information required on every

SPONSOR: Fishel

HANDLER: Koenig

document presented for recording to recorders of deeds. The recorder of deeds shall not accept any document unless such information is provided.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

ZONING REGULATIONS ON HOME-BASED WORK BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Sections 64.008, 65.710, and 89.500)

The act creates new provisions governing the regulation of home-based work, as defined in the act, by certain political subdivisions. Specifically, counties, municipalities, and townships are prohibited from enacting a zoning ordinance or regulation that:

- Prohibits mail order or telephone sales for home-based work;
- Prohibits service by appointment within the home or accessory structure;
- Prohibits or requires structural modifications to the home or accessory structure;
- Restricts the hours of operation for home-based work; or
- Restricts storage or the use of equipment that does not produce effects outside the home or accessory structure.

Furthermore, any such zoning ordinance or regulation may not explicitly restrict or prohibit a particular occupation.

These provisions do not supersede any deed restriction, covenant or agreement restricting the use of land nor any master deed, by law or other document applicable to a common interest ownership community.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 809 (2022), provisions in SCS/HB 2593 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 807 (2022).

LOCAL RESTRICTIONS ON HOME-BASED BUSINESSES (Section 71.990)

This act provides that a political subdivision shall not prohibit the operation of a no-impact, home-based business or require a person to apply for any permit or license to operate such a business. However, a political subdivision may establish reasonable regulations on such businesses that are narrowly tailored for the purpose of protecting public health and ensuring the businesses are compliant with state and federal law.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HB 2593 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 807 (2022).

ACTIONS FOR UNREDEEMED LANDS (Section 92.720)

This act provides that for any improved parcel of land identified as being vacant by St. Louis City operating under the Municipal Land Reutilization Law, the city collector shall, within no more than 2 years after delinquency, file suit in the circuit court against such lands or lots to enforce the lien of the state and the city as provided under the Municipal Land Reutilization Law. The failure of the collector to bring suit within 2 years shall not constitute a defense or bar an action for the collection of taxes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed

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HANDLER: Koenig

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

FILING FORECLOSURE PETITIONS (Section 92.740)

Currently, a suit for the foreclosure of the tax liens on such lands or lots shall be instituted by filing a petition with the circuit clerk and with the Land Reutilization Authority. This act provides that the circuit clerk shall assign petitions to a single judge in a circuit division and not to any associate division. Additionally, for each petition filed, the city collector shall make available to the public a list detailing each parcel included in the suit.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

REDEMPTION OF LAND BEFORE FORECLOSURE (Section 92.750)

This act adds that for any improved non-homestead parcel, any person having any right, title or interest in, or lien upon, any parcel of real estate may redeem such parcel of real estate at any time prior to the time of the foreclosure sale of such real estate by paying all of the sums due as of the date of redemption to the city collector, including all debts owed to the city.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

NOTICE OF FILING (Section 92.760)

This act provides that the city collector shall mail a notice to the people named in the petition as having an interest in the parcel or lot, or people otherwise known to the collector, at the address most likely to inform the parties of the proceedings.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

FILING OF AFFIDAVITS (Section 92.765)

This act provides that the city collector shall file with the court an affidavit of compliance with all notice requirements for the suit prior to any sheriff's sale. The affidavit shall include the identities of all parties to whom notice was attempted and by what means notice was given.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

FINAL JUDGMENT (Section 92.775)

Currently, if the parcel of real estate is auctioned off at a sheriff's foreclosure sale for a sum greater than the total amount necessary to pay all the tax bills included in the judgment, all proceedings in the suit shall be ordered dismissed as to taxes owned. This act provides that the receipt of such surplus funds shall constitute a bar to any claim of right, title or interest in, or lien upon the parcel of real estate by the fund recipient.

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HANDLER: Koenig

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

NOTICES OF SALE (Section 92.810)

This act provides that no later than 120 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall obtain a title abstract or report on any unredeemed parcels, which shall include all conveyances, liens, and charges against the real estate, and the names and mailing addresses of any interested parties and lienholders. Additionally, no later than 20 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall send notice of the sale to the interested parties which shall include the date, time, and place of the sale as well as other information as provided in the act.

This act also modifies the requirement that the collector shall send notice of the sale to the parties having interest in the parcel no later than 40 days prior to the sheriff's sale, rather than 20 days. The notice shall be sent to the addresses most likely to inform the parties of the proceedings.

Finally, no later than 20 days prior to the sheriff's sale, the sheriff shall post a written notice on the parcel in a conspicuous location and attached to a structure. The notice shall describe the property and advise that it is the subject of delinquent land tax collection proceedings and that it may be sold for the payment of delinquent taxes. This notice shall also contain other information as provided in the act. The sheriff shall also attempt in-person notice no later than 20 days prior to the sale to any person found at the property.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

REDEMPTION CONTRACTS (Section 92.815)

This act provides that the city collector shall not enter into a redemption contract with respect to any improved parcel not occupied as a homestead. On an annual basis, the city collector shall make publicly available the number of parcels under redemption contract.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

ACTIONS FOR TEMPORARY POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY FOR REHABILITATION (Section 92.817)

The court shall stay the sale of any parcel to be sold under foreclosure in an action for temporary possession of real property for rehabilitation, provided that the party which has brought such an action has, upon order of the court, paid to the circuit court the principal amount of all land taxes then due under the foreclosure judgment prior to the date of sale. Upon the granting by a court of temporary possession of the property, the court shall direct payment to the collector of all principal land taxes paid to the circuit court. Additionally, the court shall order the permanent extinguishment of penalties and interest arising from actions to collect delinquent land taxes.

If the owner of the parcel moves for restoration of possession, the owner shall pay into the circuit

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HANDLER: Koenig

court all land tax amounts currently due, including all penalties. If the court orders the property be restored to the owner, all funds paid on the principal land taxes shall be returned to the payer and all funds paid to the circuit court by the owner shall be paid out to the collector.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

FORECLOSURE SALE BIDS (Section 92.825)

This act provides that no person shall be eligible to bid at the time of the sheriff's sale unless the person has, no later than 10 days before the sale date, demonstrated to the collector or sheriff that they are not the owner of any parcel of real estate in the city which is subject to delinquent taxes or fees. The collector or sheriff may require prospective bidders to submit an affidavit attesting to the bid requirements of this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

CONFIRMATION OF SALE (Section 92.840)

This act provides that within 6 months after the sheriff sells the parcel of real estate, the court shall set a hearing to confirm or set aside the foreclosure sale. The court's judgment shall include a specific finding that adequate notice was provided to all necessary parties.

If there are any surplus funds from the sale then 10% of the funds shall be distributed to the St. Louis Affordable Housing Trust Fund of the city or its equivalent. The city may also, by ordinance, elect to allocate a portion of its share of the sale proceeds towards a fund for the purpose of defending against claims challenging the sufficiency of notice.

Additionally, this act provides that the purchasers of the property shall agree that in the event of their failure to obtain an occupancy permit prior to any subsequent transfer of the property, they shall pay \$5,000 in damages without proof of loss or damages, except these damages shall not constitute a lien on the property. If any purchaser applies for an occupancy permit and inspectors do not inspect the parcel in 120 days, the cost of the application shall be dedicated to the sheriff for the purpose of providing notice to interested parties.

If the sale is not confirmed within 6 months after the sale, any set-aside of the sale, at the discretion of the court or collector, shall include a penalty of 25% of the bid amount over the opening bid amount and shall be paid to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund of the city or its equivalent.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

RECORDING FEE FOR DEED (Sections 92.852 and 92.855)

This act modifies provisions relating to the recording of a sheriff's deed. All such deeds shall be recorded with the recorder of deeds within 2 months after the court confirms the sale, if no proceeding to set aside the confirmation judgment is before the court. The sheriff's deed shall be prima facie evidence

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that the suit and all proceedings met the requirements of law.

This act repeals the provision that after 2 years from the date of the recording of the deed, there shall be a presumption that the suit and all proceedings met the requirements of law and no suit may be filed to attack the validity of the claim.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), provisions in SB 1190 (2022), provisions in HB 2217 (2022), and provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022), and similar to provisions in SB 495 (2021).

BUILDING CODES - REGULATION OF REFRIGERANTS (Section 260.295)

No building code adopted by a political subdivision shall prohibit the use of refrigerants that are approved for use under the federal Clean Air Act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1606 (2022), HCS/HB 2673 (2022), a provision in SCS/HB 2593 (2022), a provision in SS/SCS/SB 918 (2022), a provision in HCS/SB 984 (2022), and SCS/SB 1069 (2022), and similar to HB 2078 (2022).

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS - DISCRIMINATORY COVENANTS (Sections 442.403)

This act prohibits deeds recorded on or after August 28, 2022, from specifically referencing restrictions relating to a person's race, color, religion, or national origin.

The person preparing or submitting a deed for recording has the responsibility for ensuring compliance with this act, and Recorders of Deeds may refuse to accept deeds that are in violation of the act. Deeds in violation of this act shall nevertheless constitute a valid transfer of real property.

Lastly, the act provides that the owner of real property may release the prohibited covenants by filing a certificate of release in a form specified under the act.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS - RENEWABLE ENERGY (Sections 442.404 and B)

This act specifies that no deed restriction, covenant, or similar binding agreement running with the land shall limit or prohibit the installation of solar panels or solar collectors, as defined in the act, on the rooftop of any property or structure.

A homeowners' association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the placement of solar panels or solar collectors to the extent those rules do not prevent the installation of the device or adversely affect its functioning, use, cost, or efficiency.

These provisions shall apply only with regard to rooftops that are owned, controlled, and maintained by the owner of the individual property or structure.

These provisions shall take effect January 1, 2023. (Section B)

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SB 820 (2022), provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 745 (2022), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1734 (2022), provisions in SCS/HB 2593 (2022), provisions in SS/SCS/SB 756 (2022),

SPONSOR: Fishel

HANDLER: Koenig

and SCS/SB 249 (2021), and similar to HB 1535 (2022), HB 1882 (2022), HB 938 (2021), SB 1008 (2020), HB 2526 (2020), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 594 (2020), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 618 (2020), provisions in HCS/SB 664 (2020), and provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 725 (2020).

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS - SALE SIGNS (Sections 442.404 and B)

This act specifies that no deed restriction, covenant, or similar binding agreement running with the land shall limit or prohibit the display of sale signs on the property of a homeowner or nearby street corners.

A homeowners' association may adopt reasonable rules regarding the time, size, place, number, and manner of display of sale signs.

A homeowners' association may remove sale signs without liability if the sign is placed within the common ground, threatens public health or safety, violates an applicable statute or ordinance, is accompanied by sound or music, or if any other materials are attached to the sale sign.

These provisions shall take effect January 1, 2023. (Section B)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2218 (2022) and provisions in SCS/HB 2593 (2022), and similar to provisions in HCS/HB 1682 (2022), and HB 2828 (2022).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Christofanelli

HANDLER: Thompson Rehder

SS/HB 1667 - This act creates the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act". Any dealer, as such term is defined in the act, preparing, distributing, selling, or exposing for sale a food represented to be a kratom product shall disclose on the product label the factual basis upon which the representation is made. Such dealer shall not prepare, distribute, sell, or expose for sale a kratom product: (1) adulterated with a dangerous non-kratom substance, including a substance that affects the quality or strength of the kratom product so as to render the product injurious to a consumer; (2) contaminated with a dangerous non-kratom substance, including a substance that is poisonous or otherwise deleterious; (3) containing a level of 7-hydroxymitragynine in the alkaloid fraction that is greater than 2% of the alkaloid composition of the product; (4) containing any synthetic alkaloids; or (5) does not include on its package or label the amount of mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine contained in the product.

A dealer shall not distribute, sell, or expose for sale a kratom product to an individual under 18 years of age.

A dealer who violates certain labeling provisions of this act may be assessed a fine as specified in the act and a dealer who violates other provisions, including sales to minors and sales of contaminated or adulterated kratom products, shall be guilty of a Class D misdemeanor. Such dealer may also be subject to a civil cause of action by any aggrieved person for damages incurred.

This act shall preempt any existing or future order, ordinance, or regulation of kratom by any political subdivision of this state.

This act is substantially similar to SB 774 (2022) and HCS/HB 350 (2021) and substantially similar to

***** HB 1667 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Christofanelli

HANDLER: Thompson Rehder

HB 2061 (2020), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 580 (2020), and HCS/SCS/SB 662 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 1697 *****

SPONSOR: Baker

HANDLER: Burlison

HB 1697 - Current law prohibits the sale of cottage foods through the Internet. Under this act, such sales shall be permitted if both the cottage food production operation and the purchaser are located in Missouri. This act also modifies the definition of "cottage food production operation" by removing the annual gross income limit of \$50,000 or less from the sale of certain foods for sale at the individual's home.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 357 (2021) and substantially similar to HB 1348 (2020).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 1720 *****

SPONSOR: Pollitt

HANDLER: Bean

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1720 - This act modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities.

PET BREEDERS WEEK

This act designates the second full week of March every year as Pet Breeders Week in Missouri. (Section 9.315)

This provision is identical to SB 1200 (2022) and to a provision in SCS/SB 697 (2022) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This act establishes the Joint Committee on Rural Economic Development, which shall be composed of five members of the Senate to be appointed by the President Pro Tem and five members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Committee shall investigate and examine issues relating to the economic development of rural areas of the state, as described in the act. The Committee may submit a report of its activities to the General Assembly, which shall include any recommendations for legislative action or administrative and procedural changes. (Section 21.915)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 672 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), and HCS/HB 2203 (2022).

LAND SURVEYS

This act modifies definitions relating to conducting land surveys. The definition of "corners of the United States public land survey" is modified by adding the "center of section". The definition of "obliterated, decayed or destroyed corner" by changing the phrase "an existent corner" to "a position". The definition of "double proportionate measurement" is modified by repealing a description of the procedure used to relate the intersection of meridional and latitudinal lines to the measurement between four known corners.

SPONSOR: Pollitt

HANDLER: Bean

This act repeals methods of reestablishing lost standard corners and lost section and quarter-section corners and replaces such methods with the single proportionate method.

This act also provides that the proportional position shall be offset, if necessary, in a cardinal direction to the true line defined by the nearest adjacent corners on opposite sides of the quarter-section corner to be established. (Sections 60.301 to 60.345)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 705 (2022) and SCS/SB 750 (2022).

WOOD ENERGY TAX CREDIT

A tax credit for the production of certain wood-energy processed wood products expired on June 30, 2020. This act extends the tax credit until June 30, 2024. (Section 135.305)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 677 (2022), HB 1862 (2022), SB 127 (2021), HB 393 (2021), SB 674 (2020), and HB 2274 (2020), and to a provision in SB 644 (2022), SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SB 986 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), HCS/HB 601 (2021), HCS/HB 693 (2021), SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 570 (2020), HCS/SCS/SB 616 (2020), HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020), and SB 454 (2019).

MEAT PROCESSING FACILITIES TAX CREDIT

Current law authorizes the Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit for the expansion or modernization of meat processing facilities, with such tax credit program to expire December 31, 2021. This act extends such tax credit until December 31, 2024.

This act also modifies the definition of "taxpayer" to require that a taxpayer shall own a meat processing facility located in this state and employs a combined total of fewer than 500 individuals in all meat processing facilities owned by the individual in the United States.

Current law limits the total amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a calendar for the Meat Processing Facilities tax credit and the Qualified Beef tax credit to \$2 million. This act allows \$2 million in tax credits for the Meat Processing Facilities tax credit without regard for the amount of Qualified Beef tax credits issued. (Section 135.686)

This provision is substantially similar to HB 2126 (2022), SB 355 (2021), and to a provision contained in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SB 986 (2022), SB 644 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), HCS/HB 601 (2021), SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021), and HCS/HB 1095 (2021).

ETHANOL FUEL TAX CREDIT

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit for retail dealers selling higher ethanol blend at the retail dealer's service station and distributors selling higher ethanol blend directly to the final user located in this state, as such terms are defined in the act. The credit shall be equal to five cents per gallon of higher ethanol blend sold and dispensed through metered pumps at the service station during the tax year. The tax credit shall be nontransferable and nonrefundable. The total amount of tax credits authorized under the act in a given fiscal year shall not exceed \$5 million.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.755)

SPONSOR: Pollitt

HANDLER: Bean

This provision is substantially similar to SB 707 (2022), HCS/HB 1695 (2022), and SCS/SB 140 (2021), and to a provision in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 4 (2021), and HCS/HB 601 (2021).

BIODIESEL RETAIL SALE TAX CREDIT

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit for retail dealers selling biodiesel blend at the retail dealer's service station and distributors selling biodiesel blend directly to the final user located in this state, as such terms are defined in the act. The credit shall be equal to two cents per gallon of biodiesel blend of between 5-10%, and five cents per gallon of biodiesel blend of between 10-20% sold and dispensed at the service station during the tax year.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be transferable but shall be refundable. The total amount of tax credits authorized under the act in a given fiscal year shall not exceed \$16 million. If the amount of tax credits claimed during the fiscal year exceed such amount, the tax credits shall be equally apportioned among the retail dealers claiming the credit by April 15 of such year.

This provision shall sunset on December 31, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.775)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SB 805 (2022), HCS/HB 1875 (2022), and CCS/SB 37 (2021), and is similar to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021).

BIODIESEL PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit for Missouri biodiesel producers in the amount of two cents per gallon of biodiesel fuel produced by such producer. To qualify for a tax credit, a biodiesel producer shall be a facility that produces biodiesel fuel, is registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as required by federal law, has begun construction or has been selling biodiesel fuel on or before August 28, 2022.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be transferable but shall be refundable. The total amount of tax credits authorized under the act in a given fiscal year shall not exceed \$4 million. If the amount of tax credits claimed during the fiscal year exceed such amount, the tax credits shall be equally apportioned among the biodiesel producers claiming the credit by April 15 of such year.

This provision shall sunset on December 31, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.778)

This provision is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SB 805 (2022) and HCS/HB 1875 (2022).

URBAN FARMS TAX CREDIT

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a tax credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of a taxpayer's expenses incurred in the construction or development of establishing or improving an urban farm in an urban area, as such terms are defined in the act.

The tax credit shall not exceed \$5,000 for any single urban farm and shall not be transferable or refundable, but may be carried forward for three years. The total amount of tax credits that may be

SPONSOR: Pollitt

HANDLER: Bean

authorized for all taxpayers for any given urban farm shall not exceed \$25,000. The total amount of tax credits authorized under this act during a calendar year shall not exceed \$200,000.

The Missouri Agriculture and Small Business Authority shall recapture the amount of tax credits issued to a taxpayer who, after receiving the tax credit, uses the urban farm for the personal benefit of the taxpayer instead of for producing agricultural food products used solely for distribution to the public by sale or donation.

This provision shall sunset after two years unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.1610)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 717 (2022), HB 1570 (2022), HB 2020 (2022), SCS/SB 82 (2021), HB 652 (2021), HB 720 (2021), and HCS/HB 1586 (2020), and to a provision contained in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), HB 1919 (2022), CCS/SS/SB 22 (2021), and CCS/HCS/SB 365 (2021).

ROLLING STOCK TAX CREDIT

This act reauthorizes a tax credit for eligible expenses incurred in the manufacture, maintenance, or improvement of a freight line company's qualified rolling stock, which expired on August 28, 2020. Such credit shall be reauthorized until August 28, 2024. (Section 137.1018)

This provision is identical to SB 1063 (2022), HB 2647 (2022), SB 418 (2021), and to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), and is substantially similar to SB 1081 (2020) and to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 616 (2020) and SB 454 (2019).

FARM MACHINERY SALES TAX EXEMPTION

The act modifies a sales tax exemption for certain farm machinery and equipment by providing that the term "farm machinery and equipment" shall include utility vehicles, as defined in the act, that are used for any agricultural purposes. (Section 144.030)

This provision is identical to SB 1152 (2022) and to a provision in SS#2/SCS/SB 649 (2022), and is substantially similar to HB 2599 (2022).

PROCESSED RECYCLED ASPHALT SHINGLES

Under this act, processed recycled asphalt shingles, as defined in the act, may be used for fill, reclamation, and other beneficial purposes without any permits relating to solid waste management or any permits relating to the Missouri Clean Water Law if the shingles are inspected for toxic and hazardous substances, provided that such shingles shall not be used for fill, reclamation, or other beneficial purposes within 500 feet of any lake, river, sink hole, perennial stream, or ephemeral stream, and shall not be used for such purposes below surface level and closer than 50 feet above the water table.

The act shall not be construed to authorize the abandonment, accumulation, placement, or storage of recycled asphalt shingles or processed asphalt shingles on any property without the consent of the property owner. (Sections 260.221 and 644.060)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2447 (2022) and to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2485 (2022), and is substantially similar to SB 910 (2022) and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 918 (2022), HCS/SB 984 (2022), and HCS/HB 2600 (2022).

SPONSOR: Pollitt

HANDLER: Bean

SOYBEAN PRODUCERS ASSESSMENT

Current federal law requires a soybean producer to remit an assessment equal to 0.5% of the net market price of the soybeans sold. This act provides that as long as such federal assessment is equal to 0.5%, the assessment imposed and levied under state law shall be equal to one-half of the federal assessment. If the federal assessment is reduced to less than 0.5% or is eliminated, the state assessment shall be equal to 0.5% of the net market price, as defined in the act, of the soybeans sold. (Section 275.357)

This provision is identical to HB 2387 (2022) and to a provision in SCS/SB 705 (2022) and SCS/SB 750 (2022).

COMMERCIAL LOG TRUCKING

This act increases, from 100 miles to 150 miles, the radius within which land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicles, local log trucks, and local log truck tractors may operate in certain circumstances (Section 301.010(27), (29) and (30)), and modifies a reference in the statute on extended distance log truck permits to refer to the radius specified in the definitions section rather than a specific number (Section 301.062).

The act also repeals the requirement that local log trucks carry a load with dimensions not in excess of 25 cubic yards per two axles with dual wheels (Section 301.010(29)).

Lastly, the act specifies weight limits for local log trucks, specifies or relocates weight limits for local log truck tractors (Section 304.180.14), and provides for weight-based penalty amounts for load-limit violations involving local log trucks or local log truck tractors (Section 304.240).

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 785 (2022) and to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/HB 661 (2021), and are similar to HB 1962 (2022), HCS/HB 1270 (2021) and to provisions in HCS/SB 38 (2021), HCS/SS/SB 46 (2021), HCS/SS/SB 89 (2021), and HCS/HB 307 (2021).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS

Current law authorizes tax credits for contributions to the Missouri Agriculture and Small Business Development Authority and investments in new generation cooperatives for the purpose of development of agricultural business, with such tax credit programs to expire December 31, 2021. This act extends such tax credits until December 31, 2024. (Section 348.436)

This provision is identical to SB 866 (2022) and HB 2172 (2022), and to a provision in SB 644 (2022), SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), SB 986 (2022), SB 1091 (2022), SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021), HCS/HB 601 (2021), HCS/HB 693 (2021), and SS/SCS/HB 948 (2021).

FAMILY FARMS ACT

In current law, "small farmer" is defined in the Family Farms Act as a farmer who is a Missouri resident and who has less than \$250,000 in gross sales per year. This act changes the amount of gross sales to less than \$500,000 per year.

The act repeals a provision that each small farmer is eligible for only one family farm livestock loan per family and for only one type of livestock.

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HANDLER: Bean

Additionally, the maximum amount of the family farm livestock loan for each type of livestock under the act is as follows:

- Beef cattle: \$150,000
- Dairy cattle: \$150,000
- Swine: \$70,000; and
- Sheep & goats: \$60,000

This provision is identical to SB 817 (2022), HB 1596 (2022), SB 490 (2021), and HB 645 (2021), and to provisions contained in SCS/SB 705 (2022), SCS/SB 750 (2022), HCS/HB 601 (2021), and is similar to SB 868 (2020) and HB 2041 (2020). (Section 348.500)

SPECIALTY AGRICULTURAL CROPS

This act establishes the "Specialty Agricultural Crops Act".

Under the act, the Missouri Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority (MASBDA) shall establish a specialty agricultural crops loan program for family farmers for purposes listed in the act.

To participate in the loan program, a family farmer, as defined in the act, shall first obtain approval for a specialty agricultural crops loan from a lender. Each family farmer is eligible for only one loan per family.

The maximum amount of the loan is \$35,000.

Eligible borrowers shall follow conditions set forth in the act.

Once a loan is approved by a lender, the loan shall be submitted to MASBDA for approval.

Any eligible lender under the loan program shall be entitled to receive a tax credit equal to 100% of the amount of interest waived by the lender on a qualifying loan for the first year of the loan only.

MASBDA shall be responsible for the administration and issuance of the certificate of tax credits.

The act lists provisions applicable to tax credits authorized under the act.

These provisions shall sunset on August 28, 2024, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Sections 348.491 and 348.493)

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 1157 (2022), HB 2720 (2022), and HB 2762 (2022).

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

This act repeals provisions of law that give the Department of Agriculture oversight over standards relating to anhydrous ammonia.

Additionally, under the act the Air Conservation Commission shall have the power to adopt, promulgate, amend, and repeal rules and regulations for covered processes at agricultural stationary sources that use, store, or sell anhydrous ammonia, and regulations necessary to implement and enforce

***** HB 1720 *** (Cont'd)**

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the risk management plans under the federal Clean Air Act.

Each retail agricultural facility that uses, stores, or sells anhydrous ammonia that is an air contaminant source subject to a risk management plan under the federal Clean Air Act shall pay an annual registration of \$200. The act establishes an annual tonnage fee for anhydrous ammonia of \$1.25 per ton used or sold.

Each distributor or terminal agricultural facility that uses, stores, or sells anhydrous ammonia that is an air contaminant source subject to a risk management plan program 3 under federal regulations relating to chemical accident prevention shall pay an annual registration of \$5,000 and shall not pay a tonnage fee.

Finally, the act creates the Anhydrous Ammonia Risk Management Plan Subaccount within the Natural Resources Protection Fund which shall consist of fees required under the act. (Sections 643.050 to 643.245)

These provisions are identical to HB 1898 (2022) and are substantially similar to SB 37 (2021), SB 994 (2020), and HB 2573 (2020), and to provisions in SCS/SB 705 (2022) and SCS/SB 750 (2022).
JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 1725 *****

SPONSOR: Hudson

HANDLER: Burlison

HB 1725 - Under current law, lodging establishments within the state are not liable for the loss of certain items if the establishment has a safe and displays copies of certain statutes at the guest registration desk and in guest rooms, unless the guest offered to put the items in the safe and the establishment refuses or omits to deposit the items and give the guest a receipt for the deposited items.

This act adds safe deposit boxes to the statute, except that establishments are not required to provide a receipt for the deposited items unless they are deposited in a safe. The act also requires the safe or safe deposit boxes to be located behind the guest registration desk.

Lastly, the act exempts lodging establishments that publish current rates on the internet from the requirement to post rates in each guest room.

This act is identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2382 (2022).
ERIC VANDER WEERD

***** HB 1738 *****

SPONSOR: Dogan

HANDLER: Roberts

SS/SCS/HB 1738 - This act modifies provisions relating to state designations, including the following:

- Every June 19th, known as Juneteenth, shall be a state holiday. This provision is identical to HB 2431 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.010);
- Designates January 31 of every year as "Constitution Day". This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), and SB 1208 (2022). (Section 9.142);

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- This act designates the third week of September in every year as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri. This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SB 718 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), SB 83 (2021), and HB 1381 (2020). (Section 9.170);
- The second Wednesday in May is designated as "Celiac Awareness Day". This provision is identical to HB 1074 (2022) and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.235);
- The third full week in September of each year is designated as "Sickle Cell Awareness Week". This provision is identical to SB 1145 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS#2/SB 710 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022), a provision in HB 2559 (2022), a provision in HB 2653 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2658 (2022), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 46 (2021), and a provision in CCS#2/HCS/SS/SB 64 (2021). (Section 9.236);
- Designates June as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Month". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.275);
- Designates July 2 of each year as "Mormon War Remembrance Day". This provision is identical a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 9.280);
- Designates April 18 of each year as "Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome Awareness Day". This provision is identical to SS/SB 726 (2022), and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022). (Section 9.288);
- The first full week in May each year is designated as "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week". This provision shall expire on August 28, 2026, and is identical to SB 903 (2022), HB 2525 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022), and a provision in SCS/SB 403 (2021). (Section 9.289);
- Every July 20th as "Farmers and Ranchers Day". This provision is identical to HB 1627 (2022) and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.307);
- The first full week in February as "School Counseling Week". This provision is identical to HB 2456 (2022), HB 2606 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 1735 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 681 & 662 (2022). (Section 9.308);
- The third full week of March as "Victims of Coronavirus Memorial Week". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.317);
- September 22nd of every year as "Hazel Erby Day". This provision is identical to HB 1739 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 9.339);
- Every May 10th as "School Bus Drivers' Appreciation Day". This provision is identical to HB 1628 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 9.343);
- Every September 28th as "National Good Neighbor Day" and the week beginning on September 28th

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as "Missouri Good Neighbor Week". This provision is similar to HCS/HB 1560 (2022), and identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.344);

- Designates September as "Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Awareness Day". This provision is identical to HB 1782 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.345);
- Designates July as "Uterine Fibroid Awareness Month". This provision is identical to HB 2233 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.346);
- Every October is designated as "Substance Abuse Awareness and Prevention Month" in Missouri. This provision is identical to HB 1838 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022), and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022). (Section 9.347);
- September 15th of every year is designated as "Caregiver Appreciation Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to HB 2192 (2022) and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.348);
- Every September 15th to October 15th as "Hispanic Heritage Month". This provision is identical to HB 2069 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 9.349);
- October 1st of every year is designated as "Biliary Atresia Awareness Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to HB 2356 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS#2/SB 710 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.350);
- April 16th of every year is designated as "Missouri Donate Life Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.351);
- The month of May and May 10th every year are designated as "Lupus Awareness Month" and "Lupus Awareness Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to HB 2539 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCS/HB 2462 (2022). (Section 9.352);
- Designates March as "Triple Negative Breast Cancer Awareness Month". This provision is identical to HB 2800 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.357);
- Every June 1st as "Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Day". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 9.362);
- Designates the month of March as "Problem Gambling Awareness Month". This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022). (Section 9.366);
- Changes the name of the official state dinosaur to the Parrosaurus Missouriensis dinosaur. This provision is identical to HB 2477 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 10.095);

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- Designates archery as the official state sport. This provision is identical to HB 1672 (2022) and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 10.245);
- Designates the "Chief of Police Ferman R Raines Memorial Highway" in Pulaski County. This provision is identical to HB 1687 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.475);
- Designates the "George Washington Highway" in St. Charles County. This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 1464 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.774);
- Designates the "Daniel Boone Highway" in St. Charles County. This provision is identical to HB 2759 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 1464 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.775);
- Renames the "Veterans Memorial Bridge" in Ripley County as the "Ripley County Veterans Memorial Bridge". This provision is identical to HB 2308 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.785);
- Renames the "David Dorn Memorial Highway" in St. Louis as the "Captain David Dorn Memorial Highway". This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2785 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.787);
- Designates the "WWII Henry Archie Black Memorial Bridge" in Polk County. This provision is identical to HB 2475 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.796);
- Designates the bridge on U.S. Highway 54 crossing the Missouri River at Jefferson City in Cole and Callaway counties the "Senator Roy Blunt Bridge". This provision is similar to SB 1162 (2022), and identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022). (Section 227.807);
- Designates the "Police Officer Richard C Fleming Memorial Highway" in Jackson County. This provision is identical to HB 1460 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.808);
- Designates the "Atomic Veterans Memorial Highway" in Jasper County. This provision is identical to HB 1652 (2022), a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.809);
- Designates a portion of State Highway J in Pemiscot County as the "Annistyn Kate Rackley Memorial Highway". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2453 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.810);
- Designates the "Russell Lee Burton Memorial Highway" in Montgomery County. This provision is identical to HB 2524 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a

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provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.811);

- Designates the "Firefighter Benjamin J Polson Memorial Highway" in St. Louis County. This provision is identical to HB 2790 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.812);
- Designates the "Samuel C Houston Memorial Highway" in Clay County. This provision is identical to HB 2744 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), a provision in HCS/HB 2453 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.813);
- Designates the "SP5 Billy J Meador Memorial Highway" in St. Francois County. This provision is identical to a provision in HCB 3 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 227.814);
- Designates the "WO1 Reginald D Cleve Memorial Highway" in St. Francois County. This provision is identical to a provision in HCB 3 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 227.815);
- Designates the bridge on Interstate 44 crossing over Hampton Avenue in St. Louis City as "Police Officer Tamarris Bohannon Memorial Bridge". This provision is identical to SB 1165 (2022) and a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 (2022). (Section 227.816);
- Designates the "Championship Way" in Clinton and Clay Counties. This provision is identical to HB 2821 (2022), a provision in HB 1629 (2022), a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022), and a provision in HCB 3 (2022). (Section 227.817);
- Establishes standards for the labeling and qualifying of liquor as "Ozark Highland" spirits. These provisions are identical to HB 2621 (2022), and a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 311.028);
- Designates the "Marine LCPL Jared Schmitz Memorial Bridge" in St. Charles County. This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022) and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 1);
- Designates the "Mehlville Fire Captain Chris Francis Memorial Highway" in St. Louis County. This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 2);
- Every February 1st is designated as "National Girls and Women Sports Day". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022). (Section 3);
- Every May 2nd is designated as "Pinhook Remembrance Day". This provision is identical to a provision in HB 1629 (2022) and a provision in HS/HB 2310 (2022). (Section 4);
- January 15 of every year is designated as "Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Day". (Section 5);
- Every February 10 is designated as "Ethel Hedgeman Lyle Day". (Section 6);
- Designates April 11 through April 17 of each year as "Black Maternal Health Week". (Section 7); and
- Designates April of each year as "Minority Health Month". (Section 8);

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- Designates the month of September as "Hydrocephalus Awareness Month". (Section 9);
- Designates June of each year as "Scoliosis Awareness Month". (Section 10);
- Designates April 15 of every year as "Dangers of Inflation Awareness Day". (Section 11); and
- Designates March 26 of each year as "Epilepsy Awareness Day". (Section 12).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Simmons

HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SCS/HB 1878 - This act modifies various provisions relating to elections. This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 654 (2022), SB 670 (2022), HCS/HB 2140 (2022), and HS/HCS/HB 738 (2021). Certain provisions in this act are additionally identical or substantially similar to provisions in SB 633 (2022), SB 668 (2022), SB 679 (2022), SB 695 (2022), SB 738 (2022), SB 780 (2022), SB 861 (2022), SB 887 (2022), SB 1065 (2022), HB 1454 (2022), HB 1483 (2022), HCS/HB 1595 (2022), HB 1646 (2022), HCS/HB 1678 (2022), HB 1859 (2022), HB 1911 (2022), HB 1976 (2022), HCS/HB 2082 (2022), HB 2113 (2022), HB 2531 (2022), HB 2577 (2022), and HB 2630 (2022).

AUDITS OF VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS BY SECRETARY OF STATE (Section 28.960)

The Secretary of State (SOS) is authorized to audit the voter registration records of any local election authority (LEA). Each such audit shall, at least quarterly, determine whether the LEA has performed certain voter registration list maintenance activities that are required by law. If, after completing the audit, the SOS determines that the LEA has not performed such activities, then the SOS may withhold transaction funds associated with voter list maintenance from the LEA.

AMENDMENTS TO ELECTION LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS (Section 115.004)

The act prohibits amendments or modifications of any kind to all election laws, rules, and regulations in the 26 weeks preceding any presidential election.

AIR-GAPPED ELECTION EQUIPMENT (Section 115.013)

The act requires all automatic tabulating equipment, electronic voting machines, and electronic voting systems to all be air-gapped, as that term is defined in the act.

ELECTION FUNDING (Section 115.022)

Neither the state of Missouri nor any political subdivision thereof that conducts elections shall receive or expend private moneys, excluding in-kind donations as provided in the act, for preparing, administering, or conducting an election, including registering voters. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the SOS is permitted to receive private funds in any election year in which the amount of funds appropriated for elections, as required by law, is less than the amount of funds that was appropriated for elections during the previous election year. Such funds received may not exceed the difference plus 10% of the amount appropriated in the previous year. Funds shall then be disbursed to counties based upon the

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number of registered voters in each county. Funds may be withheld from any LEA in violation of these provisions.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

(Sections 115.031 to 115.107)

The act stipulates that no employee of a board of election commissioners shall be required to reside and be a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the LEA unless directed by the board. (Section 115.045) The act also stipulates that no deputy county clerk shall be required to reside and be a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the county clerk unless directed by the clerk. (Section 115.051)

The act permits the committee of each major political party within the jurisdiction of a particular LEA to provide the LEA with a list of candidates for the position of election judge. If the committee fails to submit a number of candidates equal to the number of positions available for election judge, then the LEA may fill the positions as otherwise required by law. Furthermore, if the LEA determines that a candidate submitted by the committee does not meet the qualifications for election judge, the LEA shall notify the committee and permit it to submit a new name prior to filling the position. (Section 115.081) This provision is identical to a provision in HB 709 (2021).

Current law permits an LEA to appoint election judges who are registered voters of another LEA's jurisdiction only after receiving the written consent of the other LEA. This act repeals that requirement. (Section 115.085) This provision is identical to a provision in HB 709 (2021) and substantially similar to a provision in HB 1065 (2021).

VOTER REGISTRATION

(Sections 115.135 to 115.205)

The act modifies various provisions relating to voter registration.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FOR ALREADY REGISTERED VOTERS

The act permits a registered voter who has changed his or her residence within the state and has not been removed from the list of registered voters to file a change of address in person at the office of the LEA on election day. In order to change an address in person on election day, a registered voter shall provide a form of personal photo identification required to vote. The act makes corresponding modifications to law to allow for this change of address procedure. (Sections 115.135 and 115.165)

DECLARING A POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

Under current law, voters are not required to declare a political party affiliation when registering to vote. This amendment requires any person registering to vote to declare a political party affiliation, beginning January 1, 2023. The options for political party affiliation shall include all established political parties. Voters are entitled to choose to be unaffiliated with any political party as well. If a voter does not designate any political party affiliation, then the election authority shall designate the voter as unaffiliated. A voter can change his or her political party affiliation at any time by notifying his or her election authority in the manner described in the amendment.

Prior to January 1, 2025, election authorities are required to notify registered voters of the political party affiliation opportunities of this amendment using all current election mailings that would otherwise be mailed to registered voters.

ELECTRONIC VOTER REGISTRATION

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This act requires the use of electronic voter registration application forms by the Director of Revenue. The Director must additionally provide for the secure electronic transfer of voter registration information to election authorities in the manner described in the act. All voter registration information sent electronically to the election authorities shall be printed out by the election authorities and retained for a period of at least two years. (Section 115.160)

The act requires LEAs to accept and process voter registration records, including electronic images of applicant signatures, transmitted electronically by the Division of Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing of the Department of Revenue. (Section 115.960)

UPDATING VOTER HISTORY ON VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The act requires LEAs to forward voter history to the Missouri voter registration system not later than 3 months after each election. Current law gives LEAs up to 6 months. (Section 115.157)

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The act modifies the voter registration information that a LEA or the SOS may furnish to any member of the public. Specifically, in furnishing electronic media printouts containing voter registration information a LEA or the SOS may only include unique voter identification numbers, voters' names, years of birth, addresses, and townships or wards, and precincts. Furthermore, any information so furnished shall not be used for commercial purposes. (Section 115.157)

SOLICITATION OF VOTER REGISTRATIONS

The act prohibits any person from being paid or otherwise compensated for soliciting voter registration applications, provided that a governmental entity or person paid or compensated by a governmental entity may solicit such applications. Any person who solicits more than 10 voter registration applications is required to register with the SOS for every election cycle. (Section 115.205)

PAPER BALLOTS AND ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES

(Sections 115.225 and 115.237)

The act prohibits the use of touchscreen direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machines beginning January 1, 2024. Upon the removal of such a machine from an LEA's inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic vote-counting machine shall be added to the LEA's inventory. Equipment that is designed for accessibility for voting shall provide a paper ballot audit trail.

The act includes provisions relating to cyber security in election authority offices. Each election authority that controls its own information technology department is required to annually have a cybersecurity review of their office by either the SOS or an entity that specializes in cybersecurity reviews. Each political subdivision that controls the information technology department for an election authority shall annually allow a cyber security review of the information technology department by the secretary of state or alternatively by an entity that specializes in cyber security reviews. The SOS is also required to annually have a cybersecurity review of their office by an entity that specializes in cybersecurity reviews. If an election authority fails to have a cyber security review in any calendar year, the SOS may publish a notice of noncompliance in a newspaper within the jurisdiction of the election authority or in electronic format. The SOS may also withhold funds from an election authority in violation of this section unless such funding is a federal mandate or part of a federal and state agreement. All audits required by this provision that are conducted by SOS must be solely paid for by state and federal funding.

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The SOS shall have authority to require cyber security testing, including penetration testing, of vendor machines, programs, and systems. Failure to participate in such testing shall result in a revocation of vendor certification. Upon notice from another jurisdiction of cyber security failures or certification withholds or revocation, the SOS shall have authority to revoke or withhold certification for vendors. The requirements of this section shall be subject to appropriation for the purpose of cyber security testing. (Section 115.225)

Beginning January 1, 2023, the official ballot shall be a paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter or by the voter's designee, unless such voter desires to use a ballot marking device as prescribed by law. (Section 115.237)

ABSENTEE VOTING

(Sections 115.257 to 115.291)

DEFINITION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT

The act provides that an absentee ballot includes any ballot cast in the office of the LEA, by mail, or at another authorized location designated as a polling place by the LEA. (Section 115.275(1)).

ABSENTEE VOTING - REASONS FOR VOTING

The act expands the use of absentee voting to members of the Space Force as well as their spouses and dependents. (Section 115.275) The Uniformed Military and Overseas Voters Act is also amended to include members of the Space Force as well as their spouses and dependents. (Section 115.902)

The act also allows persons who are employed as a first responder, health care worker, or member of law enforcement to vote absentee. (Section 115.277.3(7))

ABSENTEE VOTING - GENERALLY

This act provides that any person may cast an absentee ballot in person at a place determined by the LEA by providing a form of personal photo identification required by law if it is for one of the reasons enumerated by law. (Section 115.277.1) A person may cast an absentee ballot not in person by having his or her ballot envelope notarized. (Section 115.277.2)

NO-EXCUSE PERIOD

The act provides that beginning on the second Tuesday prior to an election, an excuse shall not be required for voting absentee in person. This provision contains a non-severability provision connecting it with the voter identification provision. (Section 115.277.1)

VOTING ABSENTEE NOT IN-PERSON DUE TO INCAPACITY OR CONFINEMENT

For persons voting absentee not in person, if the reason for such person voting absentee is due to incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability, such person must expect to have such incapacity or confinement on election day. Furthermore, if the reason for voting absentee is due to being primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability, the person voting must live at the same address as the person that is being cared for. (Section 115.277.2(2))

ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATIONS

No individual, group, or party shall solicit a voter into obtaining an absentee ballot application.

SPONSOR: Simmons

HANDLER: Crawford

Furthermore, absentee ballot applications shall not have any information pre-filled prior to being provided to a voter. This provision does not prohibit any election authority from assisting an individual voter. (Section 115.279.2)

ABSENTEE BALLOTS - WHEN DEEMED CAST

The act stipulates that absentee ballots that are received by an LEA in person are deemed cast when received prior to election day and absentee ballots that are received through a common carrier are deemed cast when received prior to the closing of polls. Furthermore, absentee ballots received by the LEA through a common carrier such as the United States Postal Service are required to be received prior to the time fixed by law for the closing of polls on election day. The LEA shall hand mark or stamp each absentee envelope as it is received, indicating the date and time the absentee ballot was received. (Section 115.286)

WITNESS AND RETURN OF MASS ABSENTEE BALLOTS

Under current law, in charter counties and the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, if the LEA receives ten or more applications for absentee ballots from the same address it may appoint a team to deliver and witness the voting and return of absentee ballots by voters residing at that address. This act expands this provision to all LEAs and furthermore requires, rather than permits, a team to be appointed to deliver and witness the voting and return of the ballots. (Section 115.287)

DROP BOXES PROHIBITED

The act prohibits the use of drop boxes for the delivery of absentee ballots. (Section 115.291.5)

MAIL-IN BALLOTS

(Section 115.302)

The act repeals current law authorizing mail-in ballots, which expired December 31, 2020, and expressly prohibits the use of mail-in ballots.

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

(Section 115.427)

The act modifies provisions governing forms of identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

The act repeals the following:

- A provision requiring the SOS to provide advance notice of the identification requirements for voting in elections by means calculated to inform the public generally, including advertisements in print, TV, and radio. Instead the SOS is required to post such a notice on the official SOS website;
- A provision requiring all costs associated with the implementation of the voter identification law to be reimbursed from the general revenue by an appropriation for that purpose; and
- A provision preventing the voter identification provisions from being enforced unless a sufficient appropriation of state funds is made to implement the law.

SPONSOR: Simmons

HANDLER: Crawford

CASTING BALLOTS

(Section 115.435)

The act provides that once a ballot has been completed by the voter and he or she successfully submits the ballot into the ballot box, the ballot is deemed cast.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY ELECTION

(Sections 115.755 through 115.785)

The act repeals the presidential preference primary election.

SOS SYSTEM - ACCEPTANCE OF VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS ELECTRONICALLY

(Section 115.960.2)

Current law requires the SOS to maintain a system for accepting voter registration applications electronically. This act makes maintenance of such a system permissive.

CIVIL ACTIONS INVOLVING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Section 2)

The act requires parties to provide a copy of the pleading to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tem of the Senate within fourteen days of filing the pleading with the court in the following cases:

- Cases challenging the constitutionality of a statute facially or as applied;
- Cases challenging a statute as violating or preempted by federal law; or
- Cases challenging the construction or validity of a statute, as part of a claim or affirmative defense.

The Speaker of the House and the President pro tem of the Senate may intervene to defend against the action at any time in the action as a matter of right by serving motion upon the parties as provided by applicable rules of civil procedure.

The Speaker of the House and President pro tem of the Senate may intervene at any time in an action on behalf of their respective chambers. They may obtain legal counsel other than from the Attorney General, with the cost of representation paid from funds appropriated for that purpose, to represent the respective chamber in any action.

The President pro tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly, may intervene at any time in an action on behalf of the General Assembly. The President pro tem and the Speaker, acting jointly, may obtain legal counsel other than from the attorney general, with the cost of representation paid from funds appropriated for that purpose, to represent the General Assembly in any action in which the President pro tem and Speaker jointly intervene.

No individual member, or group of members, of the Senate or the House of Representatives, except the President pro tem and the Speaker, as provided under this act, shall intervene in an action described in this act or obtain legal counsel at public expense under this act in the member's or group's capacity as a member or members of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

The participation of the Speaker of the House or the President pro tem of the senate in any state or federal action, as a party or otherwise, does not constitute a waiver of the legislative immunity or legislative privilege of any member, officer, or staff of the General Assembly.

SPONSOR: Simmons

HANDLER: Crawford

This act contains a severability clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Haffner

HANDLER: Bean

SS/HCS/HB 2005 - This act modifies provisions relating to eminent domain for electrical corporations.

The authority for an electrical corporation, as defined in the act, to condemn property for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity shall not extend to the construction of a merchant transmission line with Federal Regulatory Energy Commission negotiated rate authority unless such line has a substation or converter station located in Missouri which is capable of delivering an amount of its electrical capacity to electrical customers in this state that is greater than or equal to the proportionate number of miles of the line that passes through the state. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.010)

If an electrical corporation acquires any involuntary easement in this state by means of eminent domain and does not obtain the financial commitments necessary to construct a project for which the involuntary easement was needed in this state within 7 years of the date that such easement rights are recorded, the corporation shall return possession of the easement to the title holder within 60 days and record the dissolution with the county recorder of deeds. In the event of such return of the easement to the title holder, no reimbursement of any payment made by the corporation to the title holder shall be due. (Section 523.025)

For eminent domain proceedings of any agricultural or horticultural property by an electrical corporation for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, just compensation shall be an amount equivalent to 150% of fair market value as determined by the court. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.039)

In any eminent domain proceeding involving agricultural or horticultural property for purposes of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, at least one of the disinterested commissioners appointed by the court shall be a farmer who has been engaged in farming for a minimum of 10 years in the county where such property is situated. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.040)

A condemning authority shall be deemed to have engaged in good faith negotiations if, for condemnation of any agricultural or horticultural property for the construction of an electrical transmission line designed to transmit electricity at 345 kilovolts or greater, but not for condemnation of such property by an electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan, for the purpose of constructing electric plant subject to a certificate of convenience and necessity, the total compensation package offered was no lower than the amount reflected in an appraisal performed by a state-licensed or state-certified appraiser for the condemning authority multiplied by 150% percent. This provision shall not apply to applications for a certificate of convenience and necessity filed prior to August 28, 2022. (Section 523.256)

***** HB 2005 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Haffner

HANDLER: Bean

This act is identical to provisions in the truly agreed CCS/HCS/SB 820 (2022) and similar to SB 1211 (2022) and HCS/HB 1876 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

***** HB 2090 *****

SPONSOR: Griffith

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SCS/HB 2090 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury.

PAYMENT OF STATE SALARIES

Current law requires the salaries of all elective and appointive officers and employees of the state shall be paid out of the state treasury, in semimonthly or monthly installments as designated by the commissioner of administration. This act allows salaries to additionally be paid out once every two weeks.

This provision is identical to the perfected SS#2/SB 997 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 316 (2021), a provision in the perfected SB 78 (2021), and a provision in HCS/HBs 846 & 407 (2021).

ELIMINATION OF THE PERSONNEL ADVISORY BOARD

This act eliminates the Personnel Advisory Board and gives all duties and responsibilities previously held by the board to the Director of the Personnel Division and the Commissioner of Administration. The act additionally makes the position of Director of the Personnel Division appointed by the Commissioner of Administration.

These provisions are identical to SB 996 (2022) and HB 2023 (2022).

REFUND OF SALES AND USE TAX ASSESSMENTS

The act requires the refund of sales and use tax assessments paid by a taxpayer when it is determined by the Administrative Hearing Commission or a court of law that the negligence of or incorrect information provided by an employee of the Department of Revenue resulted in the taxpayer failing to collect and remit sales and use tax assessments that were required to be collected for which the Department of Revenue subsequently audited the taxpayer. A taxpayer must file a claim for refund not later than April 15, 2023.

INCOME TAX CREDIT

For the 2021 tax year, this act allows a qualified taxpayer, as defined in the act, to claim a non-refundable tax credit in the amount equal to the lesser of \$500 if filing single, or \$1,000 if filing married combined. The Department of Revenue shall automatically adjust each qualified taxpayer's return and shall issue refunds if necessary to qualified taxpayers. Among other qualifications, in order to be a qualified taxpayer under this provision, a person must have a Missouri adjusted gross income of less than \$150,000 if filing single, or less than \$300,000 if a married couple filing a combined income tax return.

The Director of Revenue shall not authorize more than \$500 million in tax credits under the act. If the total amount of tax credits claimed by qualified taxpayers exceeds \$500 million, the amount of the credit shall be prorated.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 908 (2022).

SPONSOR: Griffith

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS

The act prohibits requiring any state employee from being required to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 as a condition of commencing or continuing employment.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: White

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2116, 2097, 1690, & 2221 - This act establishes the "No Patient Left Alone Act". Under this act, a health care facility, defined as a hospital, hospice, or long-term care facility, shall allow a resident, patient, or guardian of such, to permit in-person contact with a compassionate care visitor during visiting hours. A compassionate care visitor may be the patient's or resident's friend, family member, or other person requested by the patient or resident. The compassionate care visitation is a visit necessary to meet the physical or mental needs of the patient or resident, including end-of-life care, assistance with hearing and speaking, emotional support, assistance with eating or drinking, or social support.

A health care facility shall allow a resident to permit at least 2 compassionate care visitors simultaneously to have in-person contact with the resident during visitation hours. Visitation hours shall include evenings, weekends, and holidays, and shall be no less than 6 hours daily. 24-hour visitation may be allowed when reasonably appropriate. Visitors may leave and return during visitor hours. Visitors may be restricted within the facility to the patient or resident's room or common areas and may be restricted entirely for reasons specified in the act.

By January 1, 2023, the Department of Health and Senior Services shall develop informational materials for patients, residents, and their legal guardians regarding the provisions of this act. Health care facilities shall make these informational materials accessible upon admission or registration and on the primary website of the facility.

A compassionate care visitor may report any violation of the Compassionate Care Visitation Act by a health care facility to the Department of Health and Senior Services, as specified in the act. The Department shall investigate any such complaint within thirty-six hours of receipt.

No health care facility shall be held liable for damages in an action involving a liability claim against the facility arising from compliance with the provisions of this act; provided no recklessness or willful misconduct on the part of the facility, employees, or contractors has occurred.

The provisions of this act shall not be terminated, suspended, or waived except by a declaration by the Governor of a state of emergency, in which case the provisions of the "Essential Caregiver Program Act" shall apply.

Additionally, this act establishes the "Essential Caregiver Program Act". During a governor-declared state of emergency, a hospital, long-term care facility, or facility operated, licensed, or certified by the Department of Mental Health shall allow a resident of such facility, or the resident's guardian or legal representative, to designate an essential caregiver for in-person contact with the resident in accordance with the standards and guidelines developed under this act. An "essential caregiver" is defined as a family member, friend, guardian, or other individual selected by a resident, or the guardian or legal representative of the resident. Essential caregivers shall be considered a part of the patient's care team, along with the

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: White

resident's health care providers and facility staff.

The Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Mental Health shall develop the program's standards and guidelines, including: (1) allowing the resident to select at least two caregivers, although the facility may limit in-person contact to one at a time; (2) establishing an in-person contact schedule allowing for at least four hours each day; and (3) establishing procedures enabling physical contact between the caregiver and resident. The facility may require the caregiver to follow infection control and safety measures; provided that such measures are no more stringent than required for facility employees. Caregiver in-person contact may be restricted or revoked for caregivers who do not follow such measures.

A facility may request a suspension of in-person contact for a period not to extend seven days. The suspension may be extended, but not for more than fourteen consecutive days in a twelve-month period or more than forty-five days in a twelve-month period. The Department shall suspend in-person contact by essential caregivers under this act if it determines that doing so is required under federal law, including a determination that federal law requires a suspension of in-person contact by members of the resident's care team.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to those residents whose condition necessitates limited visitation for reasons unrelated to the stated reason for the declared state of emergency.

A facility, its employees, and its contractors shall be immune from civil liability for (1) an injury or harm caused by or resulting from exposure of a contagious disease or harmful agent or (2) acts or omissions by essential caregivers who are present in the facility, as a result of the implementation of the caregiver program. This immunity shall not apply to any act or omission of the facility, its employees, or its contractors that constitutes recklessness or willful misconduct.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 671 (2022), HCS#2/SB 710 (2022), and SCS/HB 2331 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

CCS#2/SS/HB 2149 - This act modifies several provisions relating to professional licensing, including: (1) home health licensing; (2) exemptions for professional licensing; (3) land surveyors; (4) Missouri Dental Board pilot projects; (5) physical therapists; (6) physician and pharmacist prescription and dispensation of ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine; and (7) audiologists and speech-language pathologists.

HOME HEALTH LICENSING (Sections 197.400 and 197.445)

Current law limits licensed home health agencies to those that provide two or more home health services at the residence of a patient according to a physician's written and signed plan of treatment. This act permits such licensed entities to provide treatment according to written plans signed by physicians, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, or physician assistants, as specified in the act.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 830 (2022) and SB 177 (2021).

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

EXEMPTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL LICENSING (Sections 324.005 and B)

Under this act, a professional who has a current license to practice his or her profession from another state, commonwealth, territory, or the District of Columbia shall be exempt from Missouri licensure requirements if: (1) the professional is an active duty or reserve member of the Armed Forces, a member of the National Guard, a civilian employee of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), an authorized contractor under federal law, or a professional otherwise authorized under the DOD; (2) the professional practices the same occupation or profession for which he or she holds a current license; and (3) the professional is engaged in the practice of a profession through a partnership with the federal Innovative Readiness Training program within the DOD. This exemption shall only apply while: (1) the professional's practice is required by the program pursuant to military orders; and (2) the services provided by the professional are within the scope of practice for individual's respective profession in Missouri.

This provision has an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1153 (2022).

LAND SURVEYORS (Sections 327.312, 327.313, 327.314, and 327.331)

Beginning January 1, 2024, this act changes the name of a person licensed as a land surveyor-in-training to a land surveyor intern. A person may apply to the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Professional Landscape Architects for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern if such person is a high school graduate or possesses a certificate of high school equivalence and has passed any examination required by the Board. Beginning January 1, 2024, this act institutes new education, experience, and examination requirements for licensure as a land surveyor, as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to SB 1001 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1153 (2022).

MISSOURI DENTAL BOARD PILOT PROJECTS (Section 332.325)

This act authorizes the Missouri Dental Board, in collaboration with the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Office of Dental Health within the Department of Health and Senior Services, to approve pilot projects designed to examine new methods of extending care to under-served populations. Such projects may employ techniques or approaches to care that may necessitate a waiver of statute or regulation and shall follow the requirements of the act regarding scope, content, and reports.

The provisions of this act shall expire on August 28, 2026, and a report of the pilot projects approved by the Board shall be submitted to the General Assembly no later than December 1, 2025.

This provision is identical SCS/SB 993 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1153 (2022).

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (Sections 334.530 and 334.655)

Currently, a candidate for a physical therapy or physical therapist assistant license shall submit evidence of completion of physical therapy education program to the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. This act adds that candidates may submit evidence of eligibility to graduate from such a program within 90 days. Additionally, this act requires applicants to meet the qualifying standards for fitness to practice examinations, including those established by any entity contracted by the Board to administer the Board-approved examination. No person who has failed on 6 or more occasions to achieve a passing score on the examination shall be eligible for licensure by examination.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1153 (2022).

PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST PRESCRIPTION AND DISPENSATION OF IVERMECTIN AND HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE (Sections 334.100 and 338.055)

Under this act, the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall not deny, revoke, suspend, or otherwise take any disciplinary action against a physician who prescribes, dispenses, administers, or otherwise distributes ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets for human use.

Under this act, the Board of Pharmacy shall not deny, revoke, suspend, or otherwise take any disciplinary action against a pharmacist who dispenses, distributes, or sells ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets for human use. Additionally, no pharmacist shall contact the prescribing physician or the patient to dispute the efficacy of such medications, unless the physician or patient inquires of the pharmacist about the efficacy of such medications.

This provision is similar to provisions in SB 1133 (2022) and SB 1242 (2022).

AUDIOLOGISTS AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS (Sections 345.015, 345.022, 345.050, 345.052, and 345.085)

This act modifies provisions relating to audiology and speech-language pathology. In order to be eligible for licensure by the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts by examination under this act, each applicant shall present written evidence of completion of a clinical fellowship. Any person in a clinical fellowship shall hold a provisional license to practice speech-language pathology or audiology and shall be issued a license if the person meets requirements set forth in the act.

This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity. Currently, those applicants who are licensed in another country or hold a certificate of competence issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association may receive a license without an examination. This act repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.

This act also adopts the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact. The purpose of the compact is to increase access to audiology and speech-language pathology services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses. The compact sets forth requirements that must be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.

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

The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the 10th member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the

***** HB 2149 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Eslinger

same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 978 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1153 (2022).
SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2162 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hegeman

SS/HB 2162 - Under this act, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, if a licensed physician, or a licensed physician on behalf of the Director, may issue a statewide standing order for an addiction mitigation medication, defined as naltrexone hydrochloride administered in a manner approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering.

Any licensed pharmacist may sell and dispense an addiction mitigation medication under a physician protocol or a statewide standing order. A pharmacist who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, sells or dispenses the addiction mitigation medication and an appropriate device to administer the drug, and the protocol physician, shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or professional disciplinary action for prescribing or dispensing the medication and any outcome resulting from the administration of the medication. A physician issuing the statewide standing order shall likewise face no liability or professional discipline relating to the order or administration of the medication.

It shall be permissible for any person to possess an addiction mitigation medication.

This provision is identical to SB 1037 (2022).

This act modifies the Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund to permit the Department of Corrections and the judiciary to access moneys in the fund for the purposes of opioid addiction treatment and prevention services and health care and law enforcement costs related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1032 (2022).
SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2168 *****

SPONSOR: Porter

HANDLER: Crawford

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2168 - This act modifies provisions relating to insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (Sections 288.132, 288.133, and B)

This act provides that any employer required to make contributions under the unemployment compensation laws shall pay an annual unemployment automation adjustment equal to .02% of its total taxable wages for the twelve-month period ending the preceding June 30th. The Division of Employment Security is permitted to lower this rate under certain circumstances.

These provisions have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2023.

These provisions are identical to SB 876 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 665 (2022), and provisions in

SPONSOR: Porter

HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SB 742 (2022), and substantially similar to HB 2290 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022), SB 115 (2021), SCS/SB 691 (2020), provisions in SCS/HB 1559 (2020), HB 765 (2021), HB 2072 (2020), SB 161 (2019), HB 375 (2019), and provisions in SCS/HB 332 (2019).

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (Sections 303.025, 303.041, and C)

The act specifies that the Department of Revenue shall establish by rule a process for the voluntary suspension of motor vehicle registration for vehicles which are inoperable or being stored and not in operation. The owner or nonresident shall not further operate the vehicle until notifying the Department that the vehicle will be in use, and the Department shall reinstate the registration upon receipt of proof of financial responsibility. Owners or nonresidents who operate a motor vehicle during a period of inoperability or storage claimed under the act shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor, and may additionally be guilty of a violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law.

The act also provides that the Department of Revenue may verify motor vehicle financial responsibility as provided by law, but shall not otherwise take enforcement action unless the Director determines a violation has occurred as described in the act. (Section 303.025.1).

Currently, a first violation of The Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law is punishable as a Class D misdemeanor, meaning a fine may be imposed of up to \$500; a second or subsequent offense is punishable by up to 15 days in jail and/or a fine not to exceed \$500. Under the act, a second or subsequent offense may be punished by up to 15 days in jail and shall be punished by a fine not less than \$200 but not to exceed \$500. (Section 303.025.3). Fines owed to the state for violations of the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law may be eligible for payment in installments. Rules for the application of payment plans shall take into account individuals' ability to pay. (Section 303.025.6).

The act provides that if the Director of the Department of Revenue determines the "owner or" operator of a motor vehicle has not maintained financial responsibility as required by law, the Director shall suspend, in accordance with current law, the driving privilege of the owner or operator and/or the registration of the vehicle failing to meet the requirement. The act also repeals language detailing the manners in which the Director could determine whether financial responsibility has been maintained. (Section 303.041).

These provisions have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2024. (Section C).

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), and similar to provisions in SS/SB 742 (2022), HB 2170 (2022), provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/HB 661 (2021), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 4 (2021), SB 1086 (2020), and HB 2733 (2020).

PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK INSURANCE FUND (Section 319.129)

Currently, the Petroleum Storage Tank Insurance Fund expires on December 31, 2025. This act extends the expiration date to December 31, 2030, and gives the Board of Trustees authority to promulgate rules.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), and substantially similar to HB 2311 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 742 (2022), provisions in HB 2311 (2022), provisions in SB 546 (2021), and provisions in HCS/HB 1436 (2021).

SPONSOR: Porter

HANDLER: Crawford

TRAVEL INSURANCE (Section 375.159)

The act specifies that the act shall not apply to cancellation fee waivers or travel assistance services, as defined in the act. Under the act, the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance may issue a limited lines travel insurance producer license to a person or business entity that has filed an application with the Director. A limited lines producer may sell, solicit, or negotiate travel insurance through a licensed insurer. (Section 375.159.2). The existing grounds for license suspension or revocation by the Director shall apply to limited lines travel insurance producers and travel retailers, as defined in the act. (Section 375.159.3(2)(b)). The act specifies that certain information travel retailers are currently required to provide to customers shall have been approved by the travel insurer. (Section 375.159.3(3)).

Persons licensed to produce major lines of insurance may produce travel insurance as well. A property and casualty insurance producer is not required to be appointed by an insurer in order to produce travel insurance. (Section 375.159.3(8)).

Under the act, travel insurance will be subject to taxation of premiums as provided by law, with certain disclosures to be made as specified in the act. (Section 375.159.4).

Travel protection plans, as defined in the act, may be offered if the protection plan makes certain disclosures and provides information and materials described in the act. (Section 375.159.5).

Except as otherwise provided in the act, persons offering travel insurance to residents of this state shall be subject to the Unfair Trade Practices Act. If there is any conflict between the act and the other insurance laws of the state regarding travel insurance, the provisions of the act shall control. (Section 375.159.6(1)). It shall be an unfair trade practice to offer or sell a policy of travel insurance that could never result in payment to the insured. (Section 375.159.6(2)).

The act requires documents provided to consumers prior to purchasing travel insurance to be accurate, and requires disclosure of and an opportunity to learn more about preexisting condition exclusions. The act specifies that certain documents required by law shall be provided to the purchaser as soon as practicable following the purchase of a travel protection plan, and provides for minimum periods in which policies can be cancelled for a full refund. (Section 375.159.6(3)(a)-(c)). The act requires disclosure of whether the travel insurance is primary or secondary coverage, and specifies that marketing the policies directly to consumers through an aggregator site, as defined in the act, shall not be an unfair trade practice if an accurate summary of the coverage is provided on the web page and the consumer has access to the full policy through electronic means. (Section 375.159.6(3)(d)-(e)).

The act prohibits the use of selling travel insurance by means of a negative option or "opt-out" that would require the consumer to take action to decline coverage, such as unchecking a box on an electronic form, when purchasing a trip. (Section 375.159.6(4)). It shall be an unfair trade practice to market blanket travel insurance coverage, as defined in the act, as free. (Section 375.159.6(5)). Where a consumer's destination jurisdiction requires travel insurance, it shall not be an unfair trade practice to require purchase of coverage through the travel retailer, or agreement to obtain and provide proof of coverage from another source, prior to departure. (Section 375.159.6(6)).

No person shall represent himself or herself as a travel administrator, as defined in the act, for issuance of travel insurance unless the person holds one of the types of license described in the act. Insurers are responsible for the acts of travel administrators administering their policies, and are responsible for ensuring relevant books and records are maintained to be provided to the Director upon

SPONSOR: Porter

HANDLER: Crawford

request. (Section 375.159.7(1)).

Travel insurance shall be classified and filed for purposes of forms and rates under an inland marine line of insurance, except as otherwise provided in the act. Eligibility and underwriting standards for travel insurance may be developed, provided they also meet the state's underwriting standards for inland marine insurance. (Section 375.159.8).

These provisions are identical to SB 1116 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 742 (2022), and provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), and substantially similar to HB 2566 (2022).

VALUATION OF INSURANCE POLICIES AND CONTRACTS (Section 376.380)

Current law requires insurers providing life insurance, accident and health policies, deposit-type contracts, or annuity or pure endowment contracts, to hold reserves in an amount determined under the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' valuation manual.

This act repeals an exception specifying that insurers licensed and doing business in Missouri which have less than \$300 million of ordinary life insurance premium may instead utilize a different method specified by law to determine the reserve amounts, provided the insurer meets certain conditions.

These provisions are identical to SB 1079 (2022), provisions in SS/SB 742 (2022), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022), and HB 2145 (2022).

MEDICAL RETAINER AGREEMENTS (Section 376.1800)

Current law allows for physicians to enter into contracts for the provision of health care services to an individual for an agreed-upon fee and period of time. This act provides that chiropractors and dentists may enter into the contracts as well.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 1097 (2022) and provisions in SCS/HB 2331 (2022), and similar to HCS/HB 2340 (2022) and provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF INSURANCE DOCUMENTS AND NOTICES (Section 379.011)

This act provides that if an insurance policy is purchased directly through an insurer's website, portal, or application, and is initially delivered by electronic means, a party's consent to have future notices and documents related to the policy, or claims thereunder, delivered by electronic means shall be presumed. The act shall not affect the rights of these parties to withdraw this consent.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 1042 (2022) and provisions in SS/SB 742 (2022), and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 783 (2022).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Baker

HANDLER: White

SS/SCS/HB 2331 - This act modifies several provisions relating to programs administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services, including: (1) medical preceptorship tax credit; (2) the Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force; (3) emergency medical services; (4) medical student loan programs; (5) the Older Americans Act; (6) oversight of health care facilities; (7) naltrexone hydrochloride; (8) organ donation; (9) medical marijuana facility background checks; (10) home health licensing; and (11) the

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HANDLER: White

repeal of certain statutes relating to the duties of the Department of Health and Senior Services.

MEDICAL PRECEPTORSHIP TAX CREDIT (Section 135.690)

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for serving as a community-based faculty preceptor for a medical student core preceptorship or a physician assistant student core preceptorship, as such terms are defined in the act. The tax credit shall be equal to \$1,000 for each preceptorship, but not to exceed \$3,000 in any tax year. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable or transferable, and shall not be carried forward or backward to any other tax year. The total amount of tax credits authorized in a given year shall not exceed \$200,000. Additional tax credits may be authorized provided in amount not to exceed the excess funds available in the Medical Preceptor Fund, as created by the act.

Beginning January 1, 2023, the Division of Professional Registration of the Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance shall increase the license fees for physicians and surgeons by \$7 and for physician assistants by \$3, with such revenues to be deposited in the Medical Preceptor Fund. At the end of each tax year, an amount equal to the total dollar amount of tax credits claimed during the tax year shall be transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 801 (2022), SS/HB 502 (2021), HCS/SCS/SB 403 (2021), HCS/SS/SB 580 (2020), and HB 2036 (2020).

ALZHEIMER'S STATE PLAN TASK FORCE (Sections 172.800 and 191.116)

This act repeals an obsolete reference to the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Task Force. Additionally, the act changes the date that the Alzheimer's State Plan Task Force shall submit a report of recommendations from June 1, 2022, to January 1, 2023, and extends the task force expiration date from December 31, 2026, to December 31, 2027.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES (Sections 190.100, 190.101, 190.103, 190.176, 190.200, 190.241, 190.243, 190.245, and 190.257)

Under this act, the state EMS medical director shall serve as an ex officio member of the State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services. The Council shall consult with the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee established under this act regarding time-critical diagnosis, defined as trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care occurring either outside of a hospital or in a designated center.

The State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee shall review and make recommendations regarding all proposed community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans.

This act repeals the requirement under current law that hospitals disclose data elements under the Missouri Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Registry to the Department of Health and Senior Services' uniform data collection system on all ambulance runs and injured patients.

The Department shall cooperate with hospitals to provide public and professional information related to emergency medical services systems. The Department may provide public information of hospital designations as trauma, stroke, or STEMI centers. The Department shall make publicly available research and guidelines recommended by the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee for recommended

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HANDLER: White

treatment standards. Currently, the Department makes recommendations for treatment standards, establishes protocols for transport of patients, and approves the development of regional or community-based plans for transporting STEMI or stroke patients. This act includes trauma patients.

Currently, the Department shall conduct a site review of a hospital to determine the applicable level of trauma center, STEMI, or stroke center criteria. Under this act, the site review may occur onsite or by any reasonable means of communication or combination thereof. In developing trauma, STEMI, or stroke center designation criteria, the Department shall use, as practicable, peer-reviewed and evidence-based clinical research and guidelines.

Currently, the Department shall conduct an onsite review of every trauma, STEMI, or stroke center every 5 years. Under this act, a site review shall be conducted every 3 years. The Department may deny, place on probation, suspend, or revoke a center's designation if it has determined there has been a substantial failure to comply with certain regulations. Centers that are placed on probationary status shall show compliance with these regulations within 12 months, unless otherwise provided by a settlement agreement with a maximum duration of 18 months.

This act modifies provisions governing alternative trauma, stroke, and STEMI center designations by repealing current law establishing various designation levels and requiring the Department to designate hospitals seeking alternative designation in manner that corresponds to a similar national designation. A hospital receiving a center designation under this provision may have such designation removed upon the request of the hospital or upon a determination by the Department that the organization certifying or verifying the alternative designation has suspended or revoked its designation. This act requires centers receiving alternative designations under this provision to submit to the Department proof of certification or verification and to participate in local and regional emergency services systems for training, sharing educational resources, and collaboration on improving patient outcomes.

This act modifies data submission requirements for designated centers to require submission to either a state or national registry. Additionally, this act repeals requirements that the data collections system meet certain standards.

This act repeals provisions of current law granting the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts the sole authority to establish education requirements for physicians practicing in an emergency department in a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center. Instead, the Department shall not have authority to establish additional education requirements for emergency medicine board-certified or board-eligible physicians, either through the American Board of Emergency Medicine or American Osteopathic Board of Emergency Medicine, who are practicing in the emergency department of a designated center. The Department shall deem the education requirements of such entities to meet the standards for designation. Education requirements for other physicians, nurses, and other providers who provide care at the designated center shall equal, but not exceed, those established by national designating or verifying bodies of trauma, stroke, or STEMI centers.

Under this act, the Department may only establish appropriate fees to offset the costs of center surveys.

This act adds physician assistants to the list of providers who shall instruct ambulance personnel to transport a severely ill patient to a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center.

SPONSOR: Baker

HANDLER: White

Failure of a hospital to provide all medical records and quality improvement documentation necessary for the Department to implement the provisions of this act shall result in the revocation of the hospital's designation as a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center.

This act repeals a provision of law relating to peer review systems for trauma, STEMI, and stroke cases.

Finally, this act establishes the "Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee" within the Department for the purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Department on improving public and professional education related to time-critical diagnosis; cooperative research endeavors; developing standards and policies relating to time-critical diagnosis; and reviewing and recommending community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans. The Director of the Department shall appoint 14 members to the committee, as specified in the act.

These provisions are identical to HB 2355 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 1020 (2022) and similar to SB 541 (2021).

MEDICAL STUDENT LOAN PROGRAMS (Sections 191.500, 191.515, 191.520, 191.525, 335.230, and 335.257)

This act modifies provisions of current law relating to the medical student loan program administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services by adding psychiatry, dental surgery, dental medicine, or dental hygiene students to the list of eligible students in the program, as well as adding psychiatric care, dental practice, and dental hygienists to the definition of "primary care". Additionally, this act modifies the loan amount students may be eligible to receive from \$7,500 each academic year to \$25,000 each academic year.

This act also modifies the Nursing Student Loan Program by modifying the amount of financial assistance available to students from \$5,000 each academic year for professional nursing programs to \$10,000 each academic year and from \$2,500 each academic year for practical nursing programs to \$5,000 each academic year.

Finally, this act modifies the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program by removing the June and December deadlines for qualified employment verification while retaining the requirement that such employment be verified twice each year.

These provisions are identical to SB 757 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT (Sections 192.005, 251.070, and 660.010) This act transfers authority for the implementation of the federal Older Americans Act of 1965 from the Department of Social Services to the Department of Health and Senior Services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

OVERSIGHT OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES (Sections 192.2225, 197.100, 197.256, 197.258, 197.415, 198.006, 198.022, 198.026, 198.036, 198.525, 198.526, and 198.545)

Currently, the Department of Health and Senior Services conducts at least two inspections per year for licensed adult day care programs, at least one of which is unannounced. Under this act, the Department shall be required to conduct at least one unannounced inspection per year.

SPONSOR: Baker

HANDLER: White

Currently, the Department conducts an annual inspection of licensed hospitals. Under this act, such inspections shall instead be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

A hospice currently seeking annual renewal of its certification shall be inspected by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, the Department may conduct a survey to evaluate the quality of services rendered by the applicant. Additionally, current law requires annual inspections of a certified hospice and this act instead requires such inspections to be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

Currently, the Department conducts an inspection of licensed home health agencies at least every 1 to 3 years, depending on the number of months the agency has been in operation following the initial inspection. Under this act, such inspections shall instead be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law.

This act updates a reference to a Missouri regulation regarding long-term care facility orientation training.

Current law requires the Department to inspect long-term care facilities at least twice a year, one of which shall be unannounced. Under this act, the Department shall be required to conduct at least one unannounced inspection per year. Additionally, current law requires that the Department issue a notice of noncompliance or revocation of a license by certified mail to each person disclosed to be an owner or operator of a long-term care facility. This act instead requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service to the operator or administrator of the facility.

Finally, this act modifies the "Missouri Informal Dispute Resolution Act" relating to informal dispute resolutions between the Department of Health and Senior Services and licensed long-term care facilities. Current law requires the Department to send to a facility by certified mail a statement of deficiencies following an inspection. This act requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service that provides dated receipt of delivery. Additionally, current law provides a facility ten calendar days following receipt of notice to return a plan of correction to the Department. This act changes the ten calendar days to ten working days.

These provisions are identical to SB 1029 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022) and substantially similar to provisions of SB 342 (2021).

ORGAN DONATION (Sections 194.210, 194.255, 194.265, 194.285, 194.290, 194.297, 194.299, 194.304, 194.321, 301.020, and 302.171)

This act modifies the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act". Currently, moneys in the Organ Donor Program Fund are limited to use for grants by the Department of Health and Senior Services to certified organ procurement organizations for the development and implementation of organ donation programs, publication of informational booklets, maintenance of an organ donor registry, and implementation of organ donation awareness programs in schools. This act modifies the fund to be used by the Department for educational initiatives, donor family recognition efforts, training, and other initiatives, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the Organ Donation Advisory Committee. The Department shall no longer be required to disperse grants to organ procurement organizations, but shall have the authority to enter into contracts with such organizations or other organizations and individuals for the development

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and implementation of awareness programs. The fund may seek other sources of moneys, including grants, bequests, and federal funds.

Currently, applicants for motor vehicle registrations and driver's licenses may make a one dollar donation to the Organ Donor Program Fund. This act changes that to a donation of not less than one dollar.

These provisions are identical to SB 1146 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

This act prohibits hospitals, physicians, procurement organizations, or other person from considering COVID-19 vaccination status of a potential organ transplant recipient or potential organ donor in any part of the organ transplant process, except in cases of lung transplants.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HB 1861 (2022) and HCS/HBs 2358 & 1485 (2022).

NALTREXONE HYDROCHLORIDE (Section 195.206)

Under this act, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, if a licensed physician, or a licensed physician on behalf of the Director, may issue a statewide standing order for an addiction mitigation medication, defined as naltrexone hydrochloride administered in a manner approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering.

Any licensed pharmacist may sell and dispense an addiction mitigation medication under a physician protocol or a statewide standing order. A pharmacist who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, sells or dispenses the addiction mitigation medication and an appropriate device to administer the drug, and the protocol physician, shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or professional disciplinary action for prescribing or dispensing the medication and any outcome resulting from the administration of the medication. A physician issuing the statewide standing order shall likewise face no liability or professional discipline relating to the order or administration of the medication.

It shall be permissible for any person to possess an addiction mitigation medication.

This provision is identical to SB 1037 (2022).

MEDICAL MARIJUANA FACILITY BACKGROUND CHECKS (Section 195.815)

Under current law, the Department of Health and Senior Services requires all officers, managers, contractors, employees and support staff of licensed or certified medical marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints for background checks. Under this act, only employees, contractors, owners, and volunteers shall be required to submit fingerprints.

This provision is identical to HB 1736 (2022), SB 939 (2022), and a provision in HB 2623 (2022).

HOME HEALTH LICENSING (Sections 197.400 and 197.445)

Current law limits licensed home health agencies to those that provide two or more home health services at the residence of a patient according to a physician's written and signed plan of treatment. This act permits such licensed entities to provide treatment according to written plans signed by physicians, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, or physician assistants, as specified in the act.

***** HB 2331 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Baker

HANDLER: White

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS#2/SS/HB 2149 (2022) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 830 (2022), provisions in HCS/HB 2434 (2022), and SB 177 (2021).

REPEAL OF CERTAIN STATUTES RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES (Sections 191.743, 196.866, and 196.868)

Currently, physicians or health care providers who are providing services to women with high-risk pregnancies are required to identify such women and report them to the Department of Health and Senior Services within 72 hours for referral for services. The provision authorizing Department services for such women has previously been repealed and this act repeals the reporting requirements for the physicians and health care providers.

Additionally, producers of ice cream, mellorine, or other frozen dessert products are required to be licensed by the Department and pay an associated license fee. This act repeals such requirement and fee.

These provisions are identical to SB 1100 (2022) and provisions in SCS/SB 1045 (2022).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2365 *****

SPONSOR: Shields

HANDLER: Hegeman

HB 2365 - This act removes the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Social Services from the early learning quality assurance report program. The act removes the designation of the program as a pilot program and extends the program until August 28, 2028. The act authorizes the program to provide continuous improvement and ongoing updated consumer education.

This act is similar to SB 846 (2022), SB 800 (2022), and to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 2376 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

***** HB 2400 *****

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

SS/HB 2400 - This act modifies provisions relating to business entities.

**PERSONAL PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT
(Section 105.1500)**

This act establishes the "Personal Privacy Protection Act" prohibiting public agencies, as defined in the act, from disclosing or requiring the disclosure of personal information, as defined in the act.

Specifically, public agencies are prohibited from:

- Requiring any individual to provide the public agency with personal information or otherwise compel the release of such personal information;
- Requiring any entity exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide the public agency with personal information or otherwise compel the release of personal information;
- Releasing, publicizing, or otherwise publicly disclosing personal information in possession of a public agency; or
- Requesting or requiring a current or prospective contractor or grantee with the public agency to provide the public agency with a list of entities exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

of the Internal Revenue Code to which it has provided financial or nonfinancial support.

The act contains various exceptions to these prohibitions.

Any person or entity may bring a civil action for appropriate injunctive relief, damages, or both. Damages may be not less than \$2,500 to compensate for injury or loss caused by each violation of this act and, for an intentional violation, a sum of money not to exceed three times the sum of damages assessed. A court may additionally award all or a portion of the costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney fees and witness fees, to the complainant in the action if the court determines that the award is appropriate. Furthermore, a person who knowingly violates this act is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 741 (2022) and substantially similar to the perfected HCS/HB 2120 (2022), HCS/HB 1030 (2021), SB 464 (2021), and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 333 (2021).

LLC CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

(Section 130.029)

The amendment permits any limited liability company that has not elected to be classified as a corporation under federal law to make campaign contributions to any committee, provided such limited liability company has been in existence for at least one year prior to making such contribution and such entity electronically files with the Missouri Ethics Commission indicating that such LLC is a legitimate business with a legitimate business interest and is not created for the sole purpose of making campaign contributions.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022).

NEW BUSINESS FACILITIES TAX CREDIT

(Section 135.155)

Current law authorizes a tax credit for a 10-year period for businesses that establish a headquarters in the state, with an additional possible 10-year period if certain conditions are met. This act allows for a further additional 6-year period conditional on such conditions being met. (Section 135.110)

Current law also provides that such tax credit shall only be available for headquarters that commence operations on or before December 31, 2024. This act extends such date to December 31, 2031.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 1141 (2022).

TAX CREDIT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

(Section 135.800-135.815)

This act modifies the definition of "domestic and social tax credits" by removing the health care access fund tax credit, which has expired, and by adding the previously authorized health, hunger, and hygiene tax credit.

This act also modifies the definition of "recipient" to provide that such term does not include the transferee of a tax credit. (Section 135.800)

This act requires an applicant for a tax credit, as a part of the application process, to sign a statement affirming that the applicant is aware of the reporting requirements and penalty provisions of the Tax

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

Credit Accountability Act. (Section 135.802)

Current law requires the recipients of tax credits to file annual reports that includes either the estimated or actual project costs. This act requires such reports to include both the estimated and actual project costs.

Additionally, current law requires the administering agency of a tax credit to make available the names of each tax credit recipient. This act allows such information to be made available either on the Department of Economic Development's website or through the Missouri Accountability Portal.

This act modifies a provision providing that a person or entity shall not be required to submit an annual report until at least one year after the credit issuance date by making such time period one month.

Current law provides for penalties for a failure to submit required annual reports, with a penalty of 2% of the value of the tax credits for each month of delinquency of more than six months but less than one year, and a penalty of 10% of the value of the credits for each month of delinquency of more than one year. This act modifies such penalties. Failure to file the first annual report for more than three months shall result in a penalty of 1% of the value of the credits, not to exceed 10%. Failure to file the second or third annual report for more than three months shall result in a penalty of 1.5% of the value of the credits, not to exceed 20% per report.

Current law provides for a penalty equal to 100% of the value of the credits for fraud in the tax credit application process. This act increases such penalty to 200% for fraud in the application or reporting process. This act also provides that the Administrative Hearing Commission shall determine whether fraud has occurred. The Department of Revenue, the Department of Economic Development, or the administering agency may file a fraud complaint to the Administrative Hearing Commission, as described in the act.

Current law requires an administering agency to send a notice of delinquency ninety days after the annual report is due. This act changes such requirement to thirty days. This act also allows the Department of Revenue to enter into agreements to compromise or abate some or all of any penalties administered under the act. (Section 135.810)

Current law requires tax credit applicants to forfeit and repay tax credits if such applicant purposely and directly employs unauthorized aliens. This act changes such standard to an applicant knowingly employing unauthorized aliens. (Section 135.815)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 868 (2022).

"SALE AT RETAIL" FOR THE PURPOSES OF SALES TAXES ON CERTAIN PURCHASES OF UTILITIES

(Sections 143.010 to 143.011)

This act provides that, for the purposes of levying sales tax, the definition of "sale at retail" shall not include the purchase by persons operating hotels, motels, or other transient accommodation establishments of electricity, electrical current, water, and gas, whether natural or artificial, which are used to heat, cool, or provide water or power to the guests' accommodations of such establishments, including sleeping rooms, meeting and banquet rooms, and any other customer space rented by guests, and which are included in the charge made for such accommodations. Any person required to remit sales

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

tax on such purchases prior to August 28, 2022, shall be entitled to a refund on such taxes remitted.

This provision is identical to SB 945 (2022).

S CORP TAX CREDIT

(Section 143.081)

Current law authorizes a tax credit for the amount of income tax paid to another state for income that is also taxed in this state. This amendment allows such tax credit to be claimed by resident shareholders of an S corporation for the amount of tax imposed by this state on income earned in another state but not taxed by such state.

This provision is identical to SB 410 (2021) and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022).

HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTION TAX CREDIT

(Section 143.119)

Current law authorizes a refundable tax credit for self-employed taxpayers who are ineligible for the federal health insurance deduction. This act modifies such tax credit by making it nonrefundable, nontransferable, and not eligible to be carried forward or backward to any other tax year. This act also requires a taxpayer to have a Missouri income tax liability of less than \$3,000. A taxpayer shall not be able to claim such tax credit and the state health insurance deduction in current law for the same tax year.

This provision shall sunset on December 31, 2028, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 868 (2022).

SALT PARITY ACT

(Section 143.436)

This amendment establishes the "SALT Parity Act".

Current law provides that, in lieu of a corporate income tax on a pass-through entity, shareholders of such pass-through entity shall pay income tax on the shareholder's pro rata share of the entity's income attributable to Missouri. For tax years ending on or after December 31, 2022, this amendment allows the pass-through entity to elect to pay the tax, as described in the amendment. The tax shall be equal to the sum of each member's income and loss items, as described in federal law, reduced by a deduction allowed for qualified business income, as described in federal law, and modified by current provisions of state law relating to the taxation of pass-through entities, with such sum multiplied by the highest rate of tax in effect for the state personal income tax.

A nonresident who is a member, as defined in the amendment, shall not be required to file a tax return for a tax year if, for such tax year, the only income derived from this state for such member is from one or more affected business entities, as defined in the amendment, that has elected to pay the tax imposed under this amendment.

Each partnership and S corporation shall report to each of its members, for each tax year, the member's pro rata share of the tax imposed by this amendment.

Each taxpayer, including part-year residents, that is subject to the state personal income tax shall be allowed a tax credit if such taxpayer is a member of an affected business entity that elects to pay the tax

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HANDLER: Hoskins

imposed by this amendment. The tax credit shall be equal to the taxpayer's pro rata share of the tax paid under this amendment. Such tax credit shall be nonrefundable, but may be carried forward to subsequent tax years, except that a tax credit authorized for taxes paid to other states shall not be carried forward.

Each corporation that is subject to the state corporate income tax shall be allowed a tax credit if such corporation is a member of an affected business entity that elects to pay the tax imposed by this amendment. The tax credit shall be equal to the corporation's pro rata share of the tax paid under this amendment. Such tax credit shall be nonrefundable, but may be carried forward to subsequent tax years.

Partnerships and S corporations may elect to pay the tax imposed under this amendment by submitting a form to be provided by the Department of Revenue. A separate election shall be made for each tax year. Such election shall be signed either by each member of the electing entity, or by any officer, manager, or member of the electing entity who is authorized to make such election and who attests to having such authorization under penalty of perjury.

An affected business entity shall designate an affected business entity representative for the tax year to act on behalf of the affected business entity in any action required or permitted to be taken by an affected business entity pursuant to this amendment, a proceeding to protest taxes, an appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission, or review by the judiciary with respect to such action, and the affected business entity's members shall be bound by those actions.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 931 (2022) and is substantially similar to SB 1154 (2022).

MISSOURI RX PLAN

(Section 208.798)

This act changes the expiration date of the Missouri Rx Plan from August 28, 2022, to August 28, 2029.

This provision is identical to SB 1179 (2022).

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

(Section 285.730)

This act provides that both a client and a registered professional employer organization (PEO) shall each be deemed an employer for purposes of sponsoring retirement and welfare benefits plans for its covered employees. A fully insured welfare benefit plan sponsored by a registered PEO for the benefit of its covered employees shall be treated for the purposes of state law as a single employer welfare benefit plan. For purposes of sponsoring welfare benefit plans for its eligible covered employees, a registered PEO shall be considered the employer of all of its eligible covered employees, and all eligible covered employees of one or more clients participating in a health benefit plan sponsored by a registered PEO shall be considered employees of such registered PEO.

This provision is identical to SB 904 (2022).

EXCURSION GAMBLING BOATS

(Sections 313.800 to 313.805)

Current law defines "nonfloating facility" for the purposes of licensing excursion gambling boats as a structure within one thousand feet of the Missouri or Mississippi River. This act requires such structure to be within one thousand feet from the closest edge of the main channel of the Missouri or Mississippi

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River. This act also allows the water beneath or inside of such facility to be in tanks in addition to rigid or semirigid storage containers or structures. (Section 313.800)

This act also makes technical corrections to provisions relating to the transition from a floating facility to a nonfloating facility. (Section 313.805)

These provisions are identical to SB 987 (2022).

CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

(Section 407.475)

The act prohibits the state from imposing any additional annual filing or reporting requirements on a charitable organization that are more stringent, restrictive, or expansive than the report already required to be submitted to the Attorney General's office unless such filing or report is specifically required by federal law. This provision shall not apply to labor organizations, state grants or contracts, or investigations by the Attorney General of charitable organizations as set forth in state statute.

The restriction on additional annual filing or reporting requirements on a charitable organization shall not apply when such organization is providing any report or disclosure required by state law to be filed with the Secretary of State.

These provisions are identical to a provision in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022) and similar to HB 1490 (2022), provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 333 (2021), and to HB 245 (2021).

SHOW-ME HEROES PROGRAM

(Section 620.515)

This act provides that the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development may award grants from the Show-Me Heroes Program or a program administering the Show-Me Heroes Program to one or more nonprofit organizations that facilitate the participation of veterans and active duty United States military personnel transitioning to civilian employment in apprenticeship training programs, as described in the act. The grant shall be used only to recruit or assist veterans or active duty United States military personnel transitioning into civilian employment to participate in an apprenticeship training program in this state.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 1013 (2022).

MISSOURI ONE-START PROGRAM

(Sections 620.800 to 620.809)

This act modifies the Missouri One Start Program by adding, modifying, and repealing certain definitions.

The definition of "committee", "existing Missouri business", and "training program" are removed. Definitions for "application", "recruitment services", and "relocation costs" are added. The definition of "project facility" is modified by removing county average wage requirements in cases where multiple facilities make up the project facility. The definition of "training project costs" is modified to include relocation costs and costs of training project services not otherwise included in the definition. (Section 620.800)

This act also repeals the Missouri One Start Job Training Joint Legislative Oversight Committee, which was tasked with providing a report on all assistance to qualified companies under the Missouri One

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

Start Program.

The act also authorizes the Department of Economic Development to contract with other entities to provide recruitment services to qualified companies. (Section 620.803)

This act provides that recruitment services for qualified companies shall be administered by the Department, while financial assistance for training projects shall be administered by a local education agency certified by the Department for that purpose. This act also repeals a provision prohibiting a qualified company from receiving more than fifty percent of its training program costs from the Missouri One Start Job Development Fund. (Section 620.806)

Under current law, new job credits are deposited in the Missouri One Start Community College New Jobs Training Fund, and retained job credits are deposited in the Missouri One Start Community College Job Retention Training Fund. Beginning July 1, 2023, all unobligated moneys in such funds shall be transferred to the Missouri One Start Community College Training Fund, which is created by the act, and to which all new jobs credits and retained jobs credits shall be deposited. (Section 620.809)

These provisions are identical to SB 1072 (2022).

CITIZEN'S LAND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE ACT

(Section 620.850)

This act establishes the "Citizen's Land Development Cooperative Act", which creates the Citizen's Land Development Cooperative Commission within the Department of Revenue. The Commission shall consist of eleven members to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Commission shall gather information and make annual reports to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding the establishment and operation of citizen's land development cooperatives. The act defines a citizen's land development cooperative as a for-profit, citizen-owned, professionally managed real estate planning and development corporation or land cooperative that may receive title to land, natural resources, physical infrastructure, or facilities donated by a not-for-profit organization or government entity; borrow money on behalf of its shareholders for the purposes of carrying out the mission of the corporation, and enable each citizen whose principal residence is situated in an area for which future development will be controlled by a citizen's land development cooperative to acquire, free as a right of citizenship, an equal, lifetime, non-transferable, private property ownership stake in the development of the area, as described in the act.

Annual reports submitted by the Commission shall include recommendations on policies relating to the creation and operation of citizen's land development cooperatives, related tax reforms, studies, assistance to local communities, applying for and accepting private funds, and annual financial accounting reports, as described in the act.

Subject to appropriation, the Department of Economic Development shall develop and maintain a program to make grants to communities seeking to establish citizen's land development cooperatives and encourage them to become self-sustaining from land rentals and other fees within the first five years of their formation. The Commission shall seek funding from local, state, federal, and private sources to make grants and loans and otherwise enhance the development of citizen's land development cooperatives. Funds received pursuant to this act shall be deposited into the Citizen's Land Development Cooperative Fund, which is created by the act.

SPONSOR: Houx

HANDLER: Hoskins

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 772 (2022) and substantially similar to SB 460 (2021).

QUALIFIED RESEARCH EXPENSES TAX CREDIT

(Section 620.1039)

A tax credit for a portion of qualified research expenses, as defined in federal law, expired on December 31, 2004. This amendment reauthorizes such tax credit, which shall be equal to 15% of qualified research expenses, or 20% of qualified research expenses if done in conjunction with a public or private college or university located in this state, as described in the amendment. Tax credits shall not be issued for any qualified research expenses that exceed 200% of the taxpayer's average qualified research expenses incurred during the three immediately preceding tax years. Tax credits issued under the amendment shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward for the twelve succeeding tax years, and may be transferred, sold, or assigned. A taxpayer shall not receive tax credits in excess of \$300,000 in a calendar year.

This amendment also authorizes a sales tax exemption for the purchase of qualified research and development equipment and property, as defined in the amendment.

Tax credits issued under the amendment shall not exceed ten million dollars in any year, provided that five million dollars of such tax credits shall be reserved for minority business enterprises, women's business enterprises, and small businesses, as defined in the amendment.

The provisions of this amendment shall sunset on December 31, 2028, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to SB 688 (2022) and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 545 (2021) and HCS/HB 690 (2021), and to a provision contained in SS/SCS/SB 354 (2021).

MEET IN MISSOURI PROGRAM

(Section 620.1620)

The act extends the sunset on the Meet in Missouri Program from six years after August 28, 2016, to six years after August 28, 2022.

MISSOURI WORKS PROGRAM

(Section 620.2020)

This act provides that, during a statewide state of emergency existing for more than 16 months, a qualified company or industrial development authority shall be entitled to a one-time suspension of program deadlines equal to the number of months such statewide state of emergency existed with any partial month round rounded to the next whole, subject to stipulations as provided in the act.

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Porter

HANDLER: Brown

HB 2416 - Current law prohibits motor vehicle dealers from selling or offering to sell motor vehicles away from the dealer's registered place of business, except under certain circumstances. This act specifies that motor vehicle dealers may deliver vehicles for test drives away from the registered place of business, deliver documents for a customer to sign away from the registered place of business, deliver or obtain documents away from the registered place of business, or deliver vehicles to customers away from the

SPONSOR: Porter
registered place of business.

HANDLER: Brown

This act is substantially similar to SB 1022 (2022).
ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Knight

HANDLER: O'Laughlin

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2485 - This act modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation.

ADVANCED RECYCLING (Sections 260.200 & 260.205)

This act adds several definitions to provisions of law relating to solid waste management, including definitions for "advanced recycling" and "advanced recycling facility".

Under the act, advanced recycling facilities shall not be subject to provisions of law relating to the requirements to operate a solid waste facility or a solid waste disposal area of a solid waste management system, including obtaining a permit to operate such facility.

These provisions are similar to SB 1115 (2022)

PROCESSED RECYCLED ASPHALT SHINGLES (Sections 260.221 & 644.060)

Under this act, processed recycled asphalt shingles, as defined in the act, may be used for fill, reclamation, and other beneficial purposes without any permits relating to solid waste management or any permits relating to the Missouri Clean Water Law if the shingles are inspected for toxic and hazardous substances, provided that such shingles shall not be used for fill, reclamation, or other beneficial purposes within 500 feet of any lake, river, sink hole, perennial stream, or ephemeral stream, and shall not be used for such purposes below surface level and closer than 50 feet above the water table.

The act shall not be construed to authorize the abandonment, accumulation, placement, or storage of recycled asphalt shingles or processed asphalt shingles on any property without the consent of the property owner.

These provisions are similar HCS/HB 2447 (2022) and similar to SB 910 (2022).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (Sections 260.373, 260.437, 260.520)

Under the act, the Hazardous Waste Management Commission shall not promulgate rules that are stricter than, apply prior to, or apply mandatory obligations outside of the requirements of regulations promulgated pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The act repeals the Commission's authority to retain, modify, or repeal rules relating to:

1. Thresholds for determining whether a hazardous waste generator is a large quantity generator, small quantity generator, or conditionally exempt small quantity generator;
2. Rules requiring hazardous waste generators to display hazard labels on containers and tanks during the time hazardous waste is stored on-site;
3. The exclusion for hazardous secondary materials used to make zinc fertilizers; and
4. The exclusions for hazardous secondary materials that are burned for fuel or that are recycled.

The Commission shall promulgate rules for the reporting of hazardous waste activities to the

SPONSOR: Knight

HANDLER: O'Laughlin

Department of Natural Resources, effective beginning with the reporting period July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018, that allow for the submittal of reporting data in any format on an annual basis by large quantity generators and treatment storage and disposal facilities.

The act also repeals a requirement that the Department identify certain rules relating to hazardous waste in the Missouri Code of State Regulations that are inconsistent with certain rules promulgated by the Commission.

On December 31, 2017, any rule relating to hazardous waste, resource recovery, or used oil contained in the Missouri Code of State Regulations that remains inconsistent with certain rules promulgated by the Commission shall be null and void to the extent that such rule is inconsistent, and the least stringent rule shall control. Any rule that applies mandatory obligations outside of the requirements of certain federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, shall be null and void.

Except for provisions of law relating to voluntary remediation of contaminated real property, the Commission shall not promulgate rules that are stricter than, apply prior to, or apply mandatory obligations outside of the requirements of certain federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, for provisions of law relating to abandoned or uncontrolled sites. The Commission shall file with the Missouri Secretary of State any amendments necessary to ensure that rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of the act. Any rule that is inconsistent with provisions of the act or applies mandatory obligations outside of the federal regulations shall be null and void.

Except for provisions of law relating to voluntary remediation of contaminated real property, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources shall not promulgate rules that are stricter than, apply prior to, or apply mandatory obligations outside of the requirements of certain federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, for provisions of law relating to the cleanup of hazardous substances. The Director shall file with the Missouri Secretary of State any amendments necessary to ensure that rules are not inconsistent with the provisions of the act. Any rule that is inconsistent with provisions of the act or applies mandatory obligations outside of the federal regulations shall be null and void.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 918 (2022).

PENALTIES ISSUED BY DNR (Section 640.095)

In instances where the Department of Natural Resources has authority to issue penalties and determines that a penalty should be levied, the Department is required to provide information as set forth in the act to the alleged violator in order for the alleged violator to understand the basis for the penalty. Any statement provided by the Department in compliance with this provision shall be treated as confidential information and shall not be disclosed to any party except the alleged violator.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 918 (2022).

JAMIE ANDREWS

SPONSOR: Sharp

HANDLER: Williams

SPONSOR: Sharp

HANDLER: Williams

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2627 - This act creates and modifies a number of state designations.

Every January 31st is designated as "Constitution Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to SB 1208 (2022).

This act designates the third week of September in every year as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri. This provision is identical to SB 718 (2022), SB 83 (2021) and HB 1381 (2020).

This act establishes the third full week in September each year as "Sickle Cell Awareness Week". This provision is identical to SB 1145 (2022), a provision in HB 2559 (2022) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 46 (2021) and CCS#2/HCS/SS/SB 64 (2021).

April 18th of every year is designated as "Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome Awareness Day". This provision is identical to SB 726 (2022).

The first full week of May each year is designated as "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week". This provision shall expire on August 28, 2027. This provision is identical to SB 903 (2022).

The second full week in March is designated as "Pet Breeders Week" in Missouri. This provision is identical to SB 1200 (2022).

December 3rd of each year is designated as "Betty L. Thompson Day" in Missouri. This provision is identical to SB 927 (2022).

This act designates every February as "Black History Month" in Missouri. The act also designates every November as "Native American Heritage Month" in Missouri.

Every March is designated as "Problem Gambling Awareness Month" in Missouri.

The act designated a portion of State Highway F in St. Charles County as "Daniel Boone Highway". This provision is identical to HB 1464 (2022).

The David Dorn Memorial Highways is renamed as the "Captain David Dorn Memorial Highway".

This act designates the bridge on U.S. Highway 54 crossing the Missouri River at Jefferson City in Cole and Callaway counties the "Senator Roy Blunt Bridge".

A portion of Highway 171 in Jasper County is designated as "Atomic Veterans Memorial Highway". This provision is identical to HB 1629 (2022), HB 1652 (2022), and HCB 3 (2022).

The act designates the bridge on I-44 crossing over Hampton Avenue in St. Louis City as the "Police Officer Tamarris Bohannon Memorial Bridge". This provision is identical to SB 1165 (2022).

The first week of October shall be known as "Phi Mu Alpha Week" in Missouri.

The month of September is designated as "Hydrocephalus Awareness Month" in Missouri.

*** HB 2627 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Sharp

HANDLER: Williams

Every January 15th is designated as "Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Day" in Missouri.

Finally, every February 10th is designated as "Ethel Hedgeman Lyle Day" in Missouri.

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 2909 ***

SPONSOR: Shaul

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HCS/HB 2909 - This act establishes new congressional districts for the state beginning with the election to the 118th Congress.

This act contains an emergency clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 3001 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

HCS/HB 3001 - Public Debt

	Governor	House
.		
GR	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	0	0
.		
TOTAL	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

	Senate	Final
.		
GR	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	0	0
.		
TOTAL	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3002 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

	Governor	House
.		
GR	\$3,631,072,653	\$ 3,650,313,134
FEDERAL	5,029,344,652	4,619,285,476
OTHER	1,841,830,526	1,858,194,382
.		
TOTAL	\$10,502,247,831	\$10,127,792,992

*** HB 3002 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$3,904,650,473	\$ 3,894,591,553
FEDERAL	4,893,779,451	4,641,551,931
OTHER	1,857,949,220	1,857,949,220
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$10,656,379,144</u>	<u>\$10,394,092,704</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3003 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3003 - Higher Education & Workforce Development

.	Governor	House
GR	\$1,040,678,032	\$1,056,465,824
FEDERAL	138,269,820	140,849,820
OTHER	282,985,913	291,485,913
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,461,933,765</u>	<u>\$1,488,801,557</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,084,658,476	\$1,084,595,976
FEDERAL	148,720,318	149,528,483
OTHER	291,486,460	291,486,460
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,524,865,254</u>	<u>\$1,525,610,919</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3004 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3004 - Revenue & Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 76,210,483	\$ 76,105,396
FEDERAL	4,152,203	4,152,203
OTHER	496,777,300	495,015,015
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 577,139,986</u>	<u>\$ 575,272,614</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 76,267,595	\$ 76,267,595

*** HB 3004 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

FEDERAL	4,152,203	4,152,203
OTHER	495,765,323	495,016,296
.		
TOTAL	\$ 576,185,121	\$ 575,436,094

TRANSPORTATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 94,424,070	\$ 98,863,690
FEDERAL	402,976,475	302,976,475
OTHER	3,039,215,908	3,028,490,044
.		
TOTAL	\$3,536,616,453	\$3,430,330,209

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 107,863,690	\$ 107,863,690
FEDERAL	476,977,042	451,977,042
OTHER	2,982,995,594	2,928,042,844
.		
TOTAL	\$3,567,836,326	\$3,487,883,576

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3005 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 640,562,336	\$ 815,790,260
FEDERAL	358,602,899	375,546,010
OTHER	155,584,643	157,784,643
.		
TOTAL	\$1,154,749,878	\$1,349,120,913

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 376,163,525	\$ 375,442,676
FEDERAL	383,899,884	383,899,884
OTHER	155,659,671	155,659,671
.		
TOTAL	\$ 915,723,080	\$ 915,002,231

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
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*** HB 3005 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

GR	\$1,677,016,024	\$1,187,818,365
FEDERAL	284,214,024	609,408,839
OTHER	270,580,282	295,972,626
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,231,810,330</u>	<u>\$2,093,199,830</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,687,460,664	\$1,387,818,365
FEDERAL	290,336,502	590,336,502
OTHER	277,213,164	276,855,463
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,255,010,330</u>	<u>\$2,255,010,330</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3006 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 7,246,870	\$ 7,289,070
FEDERAL	7,144,630	7,144,630
OTHER	28,572,740	28,572,740
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 42,964,240</u>	<u>\$ 43,006,440</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 12,487,054	\$ 12,487,054
FEDERAL	7,144,886	7,144,886
OTHER	28,576,974	28,576,974
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 48,208,914</u>	<u>\$ 48,208,914</u>

.	NATURAL RESOURCES	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 33,331,231	\$ 33,373,431
FEDERAL	75,698,030	75,856,652
OTHER	529,754,190	528,756,417
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$638,783,451</u>	<u>\$637,986,500</u>

.	Senate	Final
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*** HB 3006 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

GR	\$ 58,273,408	\$ 58,273,408
FEDERAL	106,000,217	106,177,494
OTHER	763,027,036	763,068,302
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$927,300,661</u>	<u>\$927,519,204</u>

. CONSERVATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 42,200
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	179,943,372	179,943,373
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$179,943,372</u>	<u>\$179,985,573</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	193,916,795	193,916,796
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$193,916,795</u>	<u>\$ 193,916,796</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3007 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3007 - Economic Development, Commerce & Insurance, and Labor & Industrial Relations

. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 88,536,473	\$ 87,835,358
FEDERAL	661,636,906	437,898,684
OTHER	42,906,998	43,406,998
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$793,080,377</u>	<u>\$569,141,040</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$123,937,235	\$101,945,308
FEDERAL	536,748,661	554,248,661
OTHER	43,106,998	43,406,998
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$703,792,894</u>	<u>\$699,600,967</u>

. COMMERCE AND INSURANCE

*** HB 3007 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,125,630	\$ 1,167,830
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	66,034,819	66,034,819
.		
TOTAL	\$ 68,810,449	\$ 68,852,649

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 4,225,854	\$ 4,125,854
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	66,083,675	66,083,675
.		
TOTAL	\$71,959,529	\$ 71,859,529

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,713,201	\$ 2,755,401
FEDERAL	121,934,948	125,286,204
OTHER	175,426,495	220,426,495
.		
TOTAL	\$300,074,644	\$348,468,100

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,804,707	\$ 2,813,434
FEDERAL	124,949,086	125,123,811
OTHER	220,412,406	220,430,820
.		
TOTAL	\$348,166,199	348,368,065

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3008 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3008 - Public Safety

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 89,219,507	\$ 104,293,116
FEDERAL	256,818,444	261,868,444
OTHER	498,875,114	500,725,114
.		
TOTAL	\$844,913,065	\$ 866,886,674

.	Senate	Final
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*** HB 3008 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

GR	\$103,947,927	\$ 104,902,424
FEDERAL	344,296,424	341,796,424
OTHER	500,933,886	500,933,886
.		
TOTAL	\$949,178,237	\$ 947,632,734

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3009 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3009 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$778,079,674	\$781,877,372
FEDERAL	7,128,800	7,128,800
OTHER	76,008,403	76,256,122
.		
TOTAL	\$861,216,877	\$865,262,294

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$788,856,504	\$789,856,504
FEDERAL	56,628,892	56,628,892
OTHER	81,256,281	80,256,281
.		
TOTAL	\$926,741,677	\$926,741,677

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3010 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3010 - Mental Health & Health

.	MENTAL HEALTH	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$1,232,928,025	\$1,123,540,769
FEDERAL	2,107,819,208	2,229,371,976
OTHER	53,223,133	55,123,133
.		
TOTAL	\$3,393,970,366	\$3,408,035,878

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,246,679,219	\$1,128,699,763
FEDERAL	2,123,357,097	2,238,986,553
OTHER	56,123,277	56,123,277

*** HB 3010 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,426,159,593</u>	<u>\$3,423,779,593</u>

HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES

.		
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 537,958,132	\$ 529,714,083
FEDERAL	2,326,978,777	2,321,248,095
OTHER	43,113,120	40,613,120
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,908,050,029</u>	<u>\$2,891,575,298</u>

.		
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 547,737,306	\$ 530,107,522
FEDERAL	2,365,033,172	2,373,682,956
OTHER	42,631,189	42,631,189
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,955,401,667</u>	<u>\$2,946,421,667</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3011 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3011 - Social Services

.		
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 2,550,201,128	\$ 2,258,708,521
FEDERAL	8,452,569,758	8,683,350,471
OTHER	3,324,529,307	3,324,979,307
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$14,327,300,193</u>	<u>\$14,267,038,299</u>

.		
.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 2,281,089,087	\$ 2,261,871,564
FEDERAL	8,741,621,180	8,707,215,917
OTHER	3,326,646,641	3,326,646,641
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$14,349,356,908</u>	<u>\$14,295,734,122</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3012 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3012 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender & General Assembly

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

ELECTED OFFICIALS

	Governor	House
GR	\$106,557,618	\$111,182,618
FEDERAL	42,438,359	42,938,359
OTHER	90,123,194	90,239,194
TOTAL	<u>\$239,119,171</u>	<u>\$244,360,171</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$122,606,371	\$122,606,371
FEDERAL	43,443,047	42,443,047
OTHER	90,245,667	90,245,667
TOTAL	<u>\$256,295,085</u>	<u>\$255,295,085</u>

JUDICIARY

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 230,621,878	\$ 232,327,569
FEDERAL	15,454,550	15,454,550
OTHER	15,168,882	15,168,822
TOTAL	<u>\$ 261,245,310</u>	<u>\$ 262,951,001</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 236,050,200	\$ 235,675,077
FEDERAL	15,458,675	15,458,675
OTHER	15,187,327	15,187,327
TOTAL	<u>\$ 266,696,202</u>	<u>\$ 266,321,079</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 56,475,561	\$ 56,475,561
FEDERAL	1,125,000	1,125,000
OTHER	3,507,926	3,507,926
TOTAL	<u>\$ 61,108,487</u>	<u>\$ 61,108,487</u>

	Senate	Final
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*** HB 3012 *** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

GR	\$ 57,211,223	\$ 57,211,223
FEDERAL	1,125,000	1,125,000
OTHER	3,519,176	3,519,176
.		
TOTAL	\$ 61,855,399	\$ 61,855,399

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 40,890,042	\$ 42,341,691
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	382,122	382,122
.		
TOTAL	\$ 41,272,164	\$ 42,723,813

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 42,049,649	\$ 42,594,649
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	382,122	382,122
.		
TOTAL	\$ 42,431,771	\$ 42,976,771

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3013 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3013 - Statewide Leasing

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 79,454,605	\$ 79,454,605
FEDERAL	21,464,900	21,464,900
OTHER	12,224,206	12,224,206
.		
TOTAL	\$113,143,711	\$113,143,711

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 81,807,385	\$ 81,807,385
FEDERAL	21,930,650	21,930,650
OTHER	12,425,443	12,425,443
.		
TOTAL	\$116,163,478	\$116,163,478

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 3014 ***

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

***** HB 3014 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3014 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 62,439,570	\$ 396,302,799
FEDERAL	5,032,870,703	4,366,719,791
OTHER	174,491,028	43,579,638
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$5,269,801,301</u>	<u>\$4,806,602,228</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 401,509,016	\$ 401,509,016
FEDERAL	4,128,919,588	4,128,919,588
OTHER	45,253,427	45,253,427
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$4,575,681,031</u>	<u>\$4,575,681,031</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3015 *****

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3015 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$110,082,941
FEDERAL		428,855,005
OTHER		358,320,688
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$897,258,634</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$110,495,441	\$110,495,441
FEDERAL	383,820,726	382,985,726
OTHER	357,688,406	357,873,406
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$852,004,573</u>	<u>\$851,354,573</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3017 *****

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SCS/HCS/HB 3017 - Capital Improvements/other purposes

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,301,605	\$ 1,301,605

***** HB 3017 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

FEDERAL	287,975,097	285,975,097
OTHER	150,948,542	150,948,542
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$440,225,244</u>	<u>\$438,225,244</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 1,301,605	\$ 1,301,605
FEDERAL	287,195,280	287,195,280
OTHER	150,948,542	150,948,542
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$439,445,427</u>	<u>\$439,445,427</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3018 *****

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SCS/HCS/HB 3018 - Capital Maintenance & Repair

.	Governor	House
GR	\$199,672,180	\$199,672,180
FEDERAL	72,772,214	77,597,068
OTHER	199,981,881	199,981,881
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$472,376,275</u>	<u>\$477,251,129</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$199,672,180	\$199,672,180
FEDERAL	77,597,068	77,597,068
OTHER	202,701,391	202,701,391
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$479,970,639</u>	<u>\$479,970,639</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3019 *****

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SCS/HCS/HB 3019 - Capital Improvements and Maintenance

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 16,960,180	\$316,960,440
FEDERAL	68,149,525	110,244,405
OTHER	29,986,000	41,986,000
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$115,095,965</u>	<u>\$469,190,845</u>

***** HB 3019 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$317,460,440	\$317,460,440
FEDERAL	74,244,405	74,244,405
OTHER	31,986,000	31,986,000
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$423,690,845</u>	<u>\$423,690,845</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3020 *****

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Hegeman

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 3020 - American Recovery Plan Act Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	3,101,572,184	2,530,233,225
OTHER	16,000,000	49,795,080
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,117,572,184</u>	<u>\$2,580,028,305</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 500,000,000	\$ 500,000,000
FEDERAL	2,882,572,184	2,882,572,184
OTHER	30,000,000	30,000,000
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$3,412,572,184</u>	<u>\$3,412,572,184</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HJR 116 *****

SPONSOR: Schnelting

HANDLER: White

HJR 116 - This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, creates the Missouri Department of the National Guard, which shall consist of the Adjutant General and shall administer the militia, uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Missouri, and provide for other defense and security mechanisms.

This amendment is similar to SJR 35 (2022), SCS/HJR 6 (2021), SJR 7 (2021), SJR 59 (2020), and HJR 103 (2020).

KATIE O'BRIEN

Administration, Office of

- SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities
- HB 2090 - Modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury
- HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment
- HB 3005 - Appropriates funds for the Office of Administration and other departments
-

Agriculture

- HB 1720 - Modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities
-

Agriculture, Department of

- HB 3006 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation
-

Aircraft and Airports

- HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property
-

Alcohol

- HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
-

Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

- SB 725 - Modifies provisions relating to ground ambulance services
-

Appropriations

- HB 3001 - Appropriations funds for the cost of issuing bonds
- HB 3002 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- HB 3003 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
- HB 3004 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation
- HB 3005 - Appropriates funds for the Office of Administration and other departments
- HB 3006 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation
- HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations
- HB 3008 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Public Safety
- HB 3009 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Corrections
- HB 3010 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 3011 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Social Services
- HB 3012 - Appropriates funds for Elected Officials, the Judiciary, Public Defender and the General Assembly
- HB 3013 - Appropriates funding for statewide leasing
- HB 3014 - Appropriates supplemental state funding
- HB 3015 - Supplemental Appropriations
- HB 3017 - Reappropriates funds for capitol improvements and other purposes for state departments
- HB 3018 - Appropriates funds for state departments maintenance and improvements
- HB 3019 - Appropriates funds for planning and improvement of state projects
- HB 3020 - Appropriates funds from the American Recovery Plan Act
-

Attorney General

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Auditor, State

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements

Banks and Financial Institutions

HB 1472 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of money laundering

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils

HB 1720 - Modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities

Buses

SB 681 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Business and Commerce

HB 1472 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of money laundering
HB 1697 - Modifies provisions relating to cottage food sales through the Internet
HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers

Capital Improvements

HB 3017 - Reappropriates funds for capitol improvements and other purposes for state departments
HB 3018 - Appropriates funds for state departments maintenance and improvements
HB 3019 - Appropriates funds for planning and improvement of state projects

Cemeteries

SB 886 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts

Children and Minors

SB 681 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
SB 886 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts
HB 1552 - Modifies provisions related to alternative education programs
HB 2365 - Modifies the Early Learning Quality Assurance Report Program

Chiropractors

HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Cities, Towns, and Villages

SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes
SJR 38 - Modifies constitutional provisions relating to funding for a police force established by a state board of police commissioners

Civil Procedure

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Commerce and Insurance, Department of

HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Commerce and Insurance, Department of (cont'd)

HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

Conservation, Department of

HB 3006 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation

Constitutional Amendments

SJR 38 - Modifies constitutional provisions relating to funding for a police force established by a state board of police commissioners

HJR 116 - Creates the Missouri Department of the National Guard

Construction and Building Codes

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Consumer Protection

HB 1667 - Creates the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act"

HB 1725 - Modifies provisions relating to lodging establishments

HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers

Contracts and Contractors

SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers

Cooperatives

SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 2005 - Modifies provisions relating to eminent domain for electrical corporations

Corporations

SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 2005 - Modifies provisions relating to eminent domain for electrical corporations

Corrections, Department of

HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment

HB 3009 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Corrections

Counties

SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements

SB 886 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts

HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials

County Government

SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes

County Government (cont'd)

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements
SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements
SB 886 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts
HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials

County Officials

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements
HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property
HB 1878 - Modifies provisions relating to elections

Courts

SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment

Crimes and Punishment

SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
SB 799 - Modifies the offense of escaping from custody
HB 1472 - Modifies provisions relating to the offense of money laundering
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Criminal Procedure

SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Dentists

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Disabilities

HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients

Drugs and Controlled Substances

HB 1667 - Creates the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act"
HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment

Easements and Conveyances

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Economic Development

SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities

Economic Development, Department of

SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

Education, Elementary and Secondary

SB 681 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Education, Elementary and Secondary (cont'd)

- SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
 - SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
 - HB 1552 - Modifies provisions related to alternative education programs
 - HB 2365 - Modifies the Early Learning Quality Assurance Report Program
-

Education, Higher

- SB 672 - Modifies provisions relating to workforce development
 - SB 718 - Designates the third week of September as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri and modifies provisions regarding higher education
-

Elderly

- HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients
-

Elections

- HB 1878 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
-

Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of

- SB 681 - Modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
 - SB 718 - Designates the third week of September as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri and modifies provisions regarding higher education
 - HB 1552 - Modifies provisions related to alternative education programs
 - HB 2365 - Modifies the Early Learning Quality Assurance Report Program
 - HB 3002 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
-

Emergencies

- SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
 - HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
-

Eminent Domain and Condemnation

- SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
 - HB 2005 - Modifies provisions relating to eminent domain for electrical corporations
-

Employees - Employers

- HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
-

Employment Security

- HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
-

Energy

- SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
 - SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
-

Entertainment, Sports and Amusements

- SB 652 - Provides a sales tax exemption for the sale of 2026 FIFA World Cup tickets to matches held in Jackson County
-

Environmental Protection

- SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
- HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
- HB 2485 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation

Estates, Wills and Trusts

SB 886 - Modifies provisions relating to trusts

Evidence

SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Federal - State Relations

SCR 25 - Applies to Congress for the calling of an Article V convention of the states to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution regarding term limits for members of Congress

Fees

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Food

HB 1667 - Creates the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act"

HB 1697 - Modifies provisions relating to cottage food sales through the Internet

Gambling

SB 987 - Modifies provisions relating to excursion gambling boat facilities

General Assembly

SCR 25 - Applies to Congress for the calling of an Article V convention of the states to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution regarding term limits for members of Congress

SCR 31 - Approves the Missouri Water Resources Plan and its implementation

HB 1600 - Modifies requirements for retaining legislative employees when the General Assembly is not in session

HB 3012 - Appropriates funds for Elected Officials, the Judiciary, Public Defender and the General Assembly

Governor and Lt. Governor

HB 3012 - Appropriates funds for Elected Officials, the Judiciary, Public Defender and the General Assembly

Health and Senior Services, Department of

SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to child care

SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 1667 - Creates the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act"

HB 1697 - Modifies provisions relating to cottage food sales through the Internet

HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment

HB 2331 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 3010 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services

Health Care

SB 725 - Modifies provisions relating to ground ambulance services

HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

HB 2331 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Health Care Professionals

- SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients
HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing
HB 2331 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Health, Public

- HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment
HB 2331 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of

- SB 718 - Designates the third week of September as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri and modifies provisions regarding higher education
HB 3003 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
-

Historic Preservation

- HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
-

Holidays and Observances

- SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
SB 718 - Designates the third week of September as "Historically Black College and University Week" in Missouri and modifies provisions regarding higher education
HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 2627 - Designates ten new awareness months
-

Hospitals

- SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients
-

Housing

- SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
-

Insurance - Automobile

- HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
-

Insurance - General

- HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
-

Internet and E-mail

- HB 1697 - Modifies provisions relating to cottage food sales through the Internet
HB 1725 - Modifies provisions relating to lodging establishments
-

Judges

- HB 3012 - Appropriates funds for Elected Officials, the Judiciary, Public Defender and the General Assembly
-

Kansas City

- SB 678 - Modifies provisions relating to funding for the Kansas City Police Department
-

Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of

- HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of (cont'd)

HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

HB 3007 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce & Insurance and the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

Lakes, Rivers and Waterways

SCR 31 - Approves the Missouri Water Resources Plan and its implementation

HB 2485 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation

Landlords and Tenants

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

SB 678 - Modifies provisions relating to funding for the Kansas City Police Department

SJR 38 - Modifies constitutional provisions relating to funding for a police force established by a state board of police commissioners

HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Liability

HB 1725 - Modifies provisions relating to lodging establishments

Liens

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Medicaid/MO Healthnet

SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

SB 725 - Modifies provisions relating to ground ambulance services

HB 3014 - Appropriates supplemental state funding

Mental Health, Department of

HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients

HB 3010 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services

Military Affairs

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

HJR 116 - Creates the Missouri Department of the National Guard

Mortgages and Deeds

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Motels and Hotels

HB 1725 - Modifies provisions relating to lodging establishments

Motor Fuel

HB 1720 - Modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities

HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

Motor Vehicles

HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance

HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers

National Guard

HJR 116 - Creates the Missouri Department of the National Guard

Natural Resources, Department of

SCR 31 - Approves the Missouri Water Resources Plan and its implementation

HB 2485 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation

HB 3006 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation

Newspapers and Publications

SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities

Nurses

SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities

SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 2116 - Modifies provisions relating to visitation right of patients

Pharmacy

HB 2162 - Modifies provisions relating to Opioid Addiction Treatment

Physical Therapists

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

Physicians

HB 2331 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Political Subdivisions

SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes

SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements

SB 725 - Modifies provisions relating to ground ambulance services

SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Probation and Parole

SB 799 - Modifies the offense of escaping from custody

Professional Registration and Licensing

HB 2149 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licensing

Property, Real and Personal

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Public Officers

- SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities
HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
-

Public Records, Public Meetings

- HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property
-

Public Safety, Department of

- HB 3008 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Public Safety
-

Public Service Commission

- SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
-

Redistricting

- HB 2909 - Establishes new congressional districts beginning with the election to the 118th Congress
-

Retirement - Local Government

- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes
-

Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

- SB 655 - Modifies provisions relating to Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System in order to provide for coverage of certain employee classes
-

Revenue, Department of

- SB 724 - Modifies provisions relating to county financial statements
HB 2090 - Modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers
HB 3004 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation
-

Roads and Highways

- HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
-

Salaries

- HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
-

Secretary of State

- HB 1878 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
-

Sexual Offenses

- SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings
-

Social Services, Department of

- SB 683 - Modifies provisions relating to child care
SB 725 - Modifies provisions relating to ground ambulance services
HB 3011 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Social Services
-

State Departments

- SB 758 - Modifies various provisions relating to bidding procedures for certain public projects for facilities
HJR 116 - Creates the Missouri Department of the National Guard
-

State Employees

- HB 2090 - Modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury
HB 3005 - Appropriates funds for the Office of Administration and other departments
HB 3014 - Appropriates supplemental state funding
-

Sunshine Law

- SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
-

Surveyors

- HB 1720 - Modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities
-

Tax Credits

- HB 1720 - Modifies several provisions relating to agricultural economic opportunities
HB 2090 - Modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury
HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
-

Taxation and Revenue - General

- HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
-

Taxation and Revenue - Income

- HB 2400 - Modifies provisions relating to business entities
-

Taxation and Revenue - Property

- HB 1606 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property
-

Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

- SB 652 - Provides a sales tax exemption for the sale of 2026 FIFA World Cup tickets to matches held in Jackson County
SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
HB 2090 - Modifies various provisions relating to the payment of funds from the state treasury
-

Teachers

- SB 710 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Telecommunications

- SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
-

Transportation

- HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 2168 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance
HB 2416 - Modifies provisions relating to off-premise sales by motor vehicle dealers
-

Transportation, Department of

HB 1738 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

HB 3004 - Appropriates funds for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation

Urban Redevelopment

HB 1662 - Enacts provisions relating to restrictions on real property

Utilities

SB 745 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

SB 820 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities

HB 2005 - Modifies provisions relating to eminent domain for electrical corporations

Victims of Crime

SB 775 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Waste - Hazardous

HB 2485 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation

Waste - Solid

HB 2485 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental regulation

Water Resources and Water Districts

SCR 31 - Approves the Missouri Water Resources Plan and its implementation
