

# Journal of the Senate

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

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**SIXTY-THIRD DAY - THURSDAY, MAY 4, 2023**

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kehoe in the Chair.

Senator Trent offered the following prayer:

Please join with me in prayer. Heavenly Father, We come before You with humility. We thank You for Your many blessings, both physical and spiritual. We ask that You busy our hands with service toward all of Your children. We ask that You would set our eyes on spiritual riches; that rust doth not corrupt. We ask that You set our hearts on Thee, rather than the things of this world. These things we pray and ask in the name of Thy Son and our Savior. Amen.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was recited.

A quorum being established, the Senate proceeded with its business.

Photographers from Nexstar Media Group, KOMU-8 News, and The Kansas City Star were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

The Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Senator Gannon assumed the Chair.

Senator Fitzwater assumed the Chair.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Fitzwater assumed the Chair.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

Senator Coleman assumed the Chair.

Senator Cierpiot assumed the Chair.

Senator Rowden assumed the Chair.

On motion of Senator O'Laughlin the Senate recessed until 5:45 p.m.

## RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Rowden.

The following Senators were present during the day's proceedings:

Present—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Black	Brattin	Brown (16th Dist.)
Brown (26th Dist.)	Carter	Cierpiot	Coleman	Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger
Fitzwater	Gannon	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May
McCreery	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Razer	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden
Schroer	Thompson Rehder	Trent	Washington	Williams—33		

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Moon—1

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

## **RESOLUTIONS**

Senators Rizzo, Arthur, Razer, and Washington offered Senate Resolution No. 439, regarding the death of Carl Jack DiCapo, Kansas City, which was adopted.

On behalf of Senator Moon, Senator O'Laughlin offered Senate Resolution No. 440, regarding Cole Joseph Marks, which was adopted.

Senator Bernskoetter offered Senate Resolution No. 441, regarding the Missouri Retired Teachers Association, which was adopted.

Senator Bernskoetter offered Senate Resolution No. 442, regarding the Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary of Don and Linda Ferguson, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

Senator Thompson Rehder offered Senate Resolution No. 443, regarding Melissa Kaminsky, Jackson, which was adopted.

Senator Thompson Rehder offered Senate Resolution No. 444, regarding Thomas J. Schreiner, Oak Ridge, which was adopted.

Senator Thompson Rehder offered Senate Resolution No. 445, regarding Mark Gihring, Atlenburg, which was adopted.

## **MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 111**, as amended. Representatives: Griffith, Schulte, Peters, Baringer, and Johnson (12).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker hereby removes the following member from the Conference Committee for **HCS** for **SB 186**, as amended: Representative Sharp (37) and the Speaker hereby appoints the following member to the Conference Committee for **HCS** for **SB 186**, as amended: Representative Collins.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 24**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 287.245 and 320.400, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the provision of resources to first responders for mental health.

With HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5, HA 6, HA 7, HA 8, and HA 9, adopted.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 1, In the Title, Line 3, by deleting the words “the provision of resources to first responders for mental health” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “vulnerable persons”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“67.145. 1. No political subdivision of this state shall prohibit any first responder from engaging in any political activity while off duty and not in uniform, being a candidate for elected or appointed public office, or holding such office unless such political activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by state or federal law.

2. As used in this section, “first responder” means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, **telecommunicator first responders**, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, [ambulance attendants and attendant drivers,] emergency medical technicians, [mobile emergency medical technicians, emergency medical technician-paramedics,] registered nurses, or physicians.

70.631. 1. Each political subdivision may, by majority vote of its governing body, elect to cover [emergency telecommunicators] **telecommunicator first responders**, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system. The clerk or secretary of the political subdivision shall certify an election concerning the coverage of [emergency telecommunicators] **telecommunicator first responders**, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system to the board within ten days after such vote. The date in which the political subdivision’s election becomes effective shall be the first day of the calendar month specified by such governing body, the first day of the calendar month next following receipt by the board of the certification of the election, or the effective date of the political subdivision’s becoming an employer, whichever is the latest date. Such election shall not be changed after the effective date. If the election is made, the coverage provisions shall be applicable to all past and future employment with the employer by present and future employees. If a political subdivision makes no election under this section, no [emergency] telecommunicator **first responder**, jailor, or emergency medical service personnel of the political subdivision shall be considered public safety personnel for purposes determining a minimum service retirement age as defined in section 70.600.

2. If an employer elects to cover [emergency telecommunicators] **telecommunicator first responders**, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system, the employer’s contributions shall be correspondingly changed effective the same date as the effective date of the political subdivision’s election.

3. The limitation on increases in an employer's contributions provided by subsection 6 of section 70.730 shall not apply to any contribution increase resulting from an employer making an election under the provisions of this section.

105.500. For purposes of sections 105.500 to 105.598, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "Bargaining unit", a unit of public employees at any plant or installation or in a craft or in a function of a public body that establishes a clear and identifiable community of interest among the public employees concerned;

(2) "Board", the state board of mediation established under section 295.030;

(3) "Department", the department of labor and industrial relations established under section 286.010;

(4) "Exclusive bargaining representative", an organization that has been designated or selected, as provided in section 105.575, by a majority of the public employees in a bargaining unit as the representative of such public employees in such unit for purposes of collective bargaining;

(5) "Labor organization", any organization, agency, or public employee representation committee or plan, in which public employees participate and that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with a public body or public bodies concerning collective bargaining, grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work;

(6) "Public body", the state of Missouri, or any officer, agency, department, bureau, division, board or commission of the state, or any other political subdivision or special district of or within the state. Public body shall not include the department of corrections;

(7) "Public employee", any person employed by a public body;

(8) "Public safety labor organization", a labor organization wholly or primarily representing persons trained or authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment, including, but not limited to, firefighters, [ambulance attendants, attendant drivers,] emergency medical technicians, [emergency medical technician paramedics,] dispatchers, registered nurses and physicians, and persons who are vested with the power of arrest for criminal code violations including, but not limited to, police officers, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs.

170.310. 1. For school year 2017-18 and each school year thereafter, upon graduation from high school, pupils in public schools and charter schools shall have received thirty minutes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction and training in the proper performance of the Heimlich maneuver or other first aid for choking given any time during a pupil's four years of high school.

2. Beginning in school year 2017-18, any public school or charter school serving grades nine through twelve shall provide enrolled students instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Students with disabilities may participate to the extent appropriate as determined by the provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Instruction shall be included in the district's existing health or physical education curriculum. Instruction shall be based on a program established by the American Heart Association or the American Red Cross, or through a nationally recognized program based on the most current national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular care

guidelines, and psychomotor skills development shall be incorporated into the instruction. For purposes of this section, “psychomotor skills” means the use of hands-on practicing and skills testing to support cognitive learning.

3. The teacher of the cardiopulmonary resuscitation course or unit shall not be required to be a certified trainer of cardiopulmonary resuscitation if the instruction is not designed to result in certification of students. Instruction that is designed to result in certification being earned shall be required to be taught by an authorized cardiopulmonary instructor. Schools may develop agreements with any local chapter of a voluntary organization of first responders to provide the required hands-on practice and skills testing. **For purposes of this subsection, “first responders” shall include telecommunicator first responders as defined in section 650.320.**

4. The department of elementary and secondary education may promulgate rules to implement this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2012, shall be invalid and void.

190.091. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Bioterrorism”, the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or any other living organism to influence the conduct of government or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(2) “Department”, the Missouri department of health and senior services;

(3) “Director”, the director of the department of health and senior services;

(4) “Disaster locations”, any geographical location where a bioterrorism attack, terrorist attack, catastrophic or natural disaster, or emergency occurs;

(5) “First responders”, state and local law enforcement personnel, **telecommunicator first responders**, fire department personnel, and emergency medical personnel who will be deployed to bioterrorism attacks, terrorist attacks, catastrophic or natural disasters, and emergencies;

(6) “Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicator”, **any authorized Missouri state highway patrol communications division personnel whose primary responsibility includes directly responding to emergency communications and who meet the training requirements pursuant to section 650.340.**

2. The department shall offer a vaccination program for first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** who may be exposed to infectious diseases when deployed to disaster locations as a result of a bioterrorism event or a suspected bioterrorism event. The vaccinations shall

include, but are not limited to, smallpox, anthrax, and other vaccinations when recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.

3. Participation in the vaccination program shall be voluntary by the first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators**, except for first responders **or Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** who, as determined by their employer, cannot safely perform emergency responsibilities when responding to a bioterrorism event or suspected bioterrorism event without being vaccinated. The recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices shall be followed when providing appropriate screening for contraindications to vaccination for first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators**. A first responder **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicator** shall be exempt from vaccinations when a written statement from a licensed physician is presented to their employer indicating that a vaccine is medically contraindicated for such person.

4. If a shortage of the vaccines referred to in subsection 2 of this section exists following a bioterrorism event or suspected bioterrorism event, the director, in consultation with the governor and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall give priority for such vaccinations to persons exposed to the disease and to first responders **or Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** who are deployed to the disaster location.

5. The department shall notify first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** concerning the availability of the vaccination program described in subsection 2 of this section and shall provide education to such first responders, [and] their employers, **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** concerning the vaccinations offered and the associated diseases.

6. The department may contract for the administration of the vaccination program described in subsection 2 of this section with health care providers, including but not limited to local public health agencies, hospitals, federally qualified health centers, and physicians.

7. The provisions of this section shall become effective upon receipt of federal funding or federal grants which designate that the funding is required to implement vaccinations for first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** in accordance with the recommendations of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Upon receipt of such funding, the department shall make available the vaccines to first responders **and Missouri state highway patrol telecommunicators** as provided in this section.

190.100. As used in sections 190.001 to 190.245 and section 190.257, the following words and terms mean:

(1) "Advanced emergency medical technician" or "AEMT", a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in certain aspects of advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules and regulations adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(2) “Advanced life support (ALS)”, an advanced level of care as provided to the adult and pediatric patient such as defined by national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(3) “Ambulance”, any privately or publicly owned vehicle or craft that is specially designed, constructed or modified, staffed or equipped for, and is intended or used, maintained or operated for the transportation of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or who require the presence of medical equipment being used on such individuals, but the term does not include any motor vehicle specially designed, constructed or converted for the regular transportation of persons who are disabled, handicapped, normally using a wheelchair, or otherwise not acutely ill, or emergency vehicles used within airports;

(4) “Ambulance service”, a person or entity that provides emergency or nonemergency ambulance transportation and services, or both, in compliance with sections 190.001 to 190.245, and the rules promulgated by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(5) “Ambulance service area”, a specific geographic area in which an ambulance service has been authorized to operate;

(6) “Basic life support (BLS)”, a basic level of care, as provided to the adult and pediatric patient as defined by national curricula, and any modifications to that curricula specified in rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(7) “Council”, the state advisory council on emergency medical services;

(8) “Department”, the department of health and senior services, state of Missouri;

(9) “Director”, the director of the department of health and senior services or the director’s duly authorized representative;

(10) “Dispatch agency”, any person or organization that receives requests for emergency medical services from the public, by telephone or other means, and is responsible for dispatching emergency medical services;

(11) “Emergency”, the sudden and, at the time, unexpected onset of a health condition that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity that would lead a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of health and medicine, to believe that the absence of immediate medical care could result in:

(a) Placing the person’s health, or with respect to a pregnant woman, the health of the woman or her unborn child, in significant jeopardy;

(b) Serious impairment to a bodily function;

(c) Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(d) Inadequately controlled pain;

(12) “Emergency medical dispatcher”, a person who receives emergency calls from the public and has successfully completed an emergency medical dispatcher course[, meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the United States Department of Transportation and any modifications to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245] **and any ongoing training requirements under section 650.340;**

(13) “Emergency medical responder”, a person who has successfully completed an emergency first response course meeting or exceeding the national curriculum of the U.S. Department of Transportation and any modifications to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted under sections 190.001 to 190.245 and who provides emergency medical care through employment by or in association with an emergency medical response agency;

(14) “Emergency medical response agency”, any person that regularly provides a level of care that includes first response, basic life support or advanced life support, exclusive of patient transportation;

(15) “Emergency medical services for children (EMS-C) system”, the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for effective and coordinated delivery of pediatric emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents which occur as a result of a medical emergency or of an injury event, natural disaster or similar situation;

(16) “Emergency medical services (EMS) system”, the arrangement of personnel, facilities and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of emergency medical services required in prevention and management of incidents occurring as a result of an illness, injury, natural disaster or similar situation;

(17) “Emergency medical technician”, a person licensed in emergency medical care in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245, and by rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(18) [“Emergency medical technician-basic” or “EMT-B”, a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in basic life support as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with standards prescribed by sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(19)] “Emergency medical technician-community paramedic”, “community paramedic”, or “EMT-CP”, a person who is certified as an emergency medical technician-paramedic and is certified by the department in accordance with standards prescribed in section 190.098;

[(20) “Emergency medical technician-paramedic” or “EMT-P”, a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(21)] **(19)** “Emergency services”, health care items and services furnished or required to screen and stabilize an emergency which may include, but shall not be limited to, health care services that are provided in a licensed hospital’s emergency facility by an appropriate provider or by an ambulance service or emergency medical response agency;

[(22)] **(20)** “Health care facility”, a hospital, nursing home, physician’s office or other fixed location at which medical and health care services are performed;

[(23)] **(21)** “Hospital”, an establishment as defined in the hospital licensing law, subsection 2 of section 197.020, or a hospital operated by the state;

[(24)] **(22)** “Medical control”, supervision provided by or under the direction of physicians, or their designated registered nurse, including both online medical control, instructions by radio, telephone, or



other means of direct communications, and offline medical control through supervision by treatment protocols, case review, training, and standing orders for treatment;

[(25)] **(23)** “Medical direction”, medical guidance and supervision provided by a physician to an emergency services provider or emergency medical services system;

[(26)] **(24)** “Medical director”, a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 334 designated by the ambulance service, **dispatch agency**, or emergency medical response agency and who meets criteria specified by the department by rules pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

[(27)] **(25)** “Memorandum of understanding”, an agreement between an emergency medical response agency or dispatch agency and an ambulance service or services within whose territory the agency operates, in order to coordinate emergency medical services;

**(26) “Paramedic”, a person who has successfully completed a course of instruction in advanced life support care as prescribed by the department and is licensed by the department in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;**

[(28)] **(27)** “Patient”, an individual who is sick, injured, wounded, diseased, or otherwise incapacitated or helpless, or dead, excluding deceased individuals being transported from or between private or public institutions, homes or cemeteries, and individuals declared dead prior to the time an ambulance is called for assistance;

[(29)] **(28)** “Person”, as used in these definitions and elsewhere in sections 190.001 to 190.245, any individual, firm, partnership, copartnership, joint venture, association, cooperative organization, corporation, municipal or private, and whether organized for profit or not, state, county, political subdivision, state department, commission, board, bureau or fraternal organization, estate, public trust, business or common law trust, receiver, assignee for the benefit of creditors, trustee or trustee in bankruptcy, or any other service user or provider;

[(30)] **(29)** “Physician”, a person licensed as a physician pursuant to chapter 334;

[(31)] **(30)** “Political subdivision”, any municipality, city, county, city not within a county, ambulance district or fire protection district located in this state which provides or has authority to provide ambulance service;

[(32)] **(31)** “Professional organization”, any organized group or association with an ongoing interest regarding emergency medical services. Such groups and associations could include those representing volunteers, labor, management, firefighters, [EMT-B’s] **EMTs**, nurses, [EMT-P’s] **paramedics**, physicians, communications specialists and instructors. Organizations could also represent the interests of ground ambulance services, air ambulance services, fire service organizations, law enforcement, hospitals, trauma centers, communication centers, pediatric services, labor unions and poison control services;

[(33)] **(32)** “Proof of financial responsibility”, proof of ability to respond to damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of such proof, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle in the financial amount set in rules promulgated by the department, but in no event less than the statutory minimum required for motor vehicles. Proof of financial responsibility shall be used as proof of self-insurance;

[(34)] **(33)** “Protocol”, a predetermined, written medical care guideline, which may include standing orders;

[(35)] **(34)** “Regional EMS advisory committee”, a committee formed within an emergency medical services (EMS) region to advise ambulance services, the state advisory council on EMS and the department;

[(36)] **(35)** “Specialty care transportation”, the transportation of a patient requiring the services of an emergency medical technician-paramedic who has received additional training beyond the training prescribed by the department. Specialty care transportation services shall be defined in writing in the appropriate local protocols for ground and air ambulance services and approved by the local physician medical director. The protocols shall be maintained by the local ambulance service and shall define the additional training required of the emergency medical technician-paramedic;

[(37)] **(36)** “Stabilize”, with respect to an emergency, the provision of such medical treatment as may be necessary to attempt to assure within reasonable medical probability that no material deterioration of an individual’s medical condition is likely to result from or occur during ambulance transportation unless the likely benefits of such transportation outweigh the risks;

[(38)] **(37)** “State advisory council on emergency medical services”, a committee formed to advise the department on policy affecting emergency medical service throughout the state;

[(39)] **(38)** “State EMS medical directors advisory committee”, a subcommittee of the state advisory council on emergency medical services formed to advise the state advisory council on emergency medical services and the department on medical issues;

[(40)] **(39)** “STEMI” or “ST-elevation myocardial infarction”, a type of heart attack in which impaired blood flow to the patient’s heart muscle is evidenced by ST-segment elevation in electrocardiogram analysis, and as further defined in rules promulgated by the department under sections 190.001 to 190.250;

[(41)] **(40)** “STEMI care”, includes education and prevention, emergency transport, triage, and acute care and rehabilitative services for STEMI that requires immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;

[(42)] **(41)** “STEMI center”, a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department to care for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarctions;

[(43)] **(42)** “Stroke”, a condition of impaired blood flow to a patient’s brain as defined by the department;

[(44)] **(43)** “Stroke care”, includes emergency transport, triage, and acute intervention and other acute care services for stroke that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment, and may include education, primary prevention, acute intervention, acute and subacute management, prevention of complications, secondary stroke prevention, and rehabilitative services;

[(45)] **(44)** “Stroke center”, a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department;

[(46)] **(45)** “Time-critical diagnosis”, trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care occurring either outside of a hospital or in a center designated under section 190.241;

[(47)] (46) “Time-critical diagnosis advisory committee”, a committee formed under section 190.257 to advise the department on policies impacting trauma, stroke, and STEMI center designations; regulations on trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care; and the transport of trauma, stroke, and STEMI patients;

[(48)] (47) “Trauma”, an injury to human tissues and organs resulting from the transfer of energy from the environment;

[(49)] (48) “Trauma care” includes injury prevention, triage, acute care and rehabilitative services for major single system or multisystem injuries that potentially require immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment;

[(50)] (49) “Trauma center”, a hospital that is currently designated as such by the department.

190.103. 1. One physician with expertise in emergency medical services from each of the EMS regions shall be elected by that region’s EMS medical directors to serve as a regional EMS medical director. The regional EMS medical directors shall constitute the state EMS medical director’s advisory committee and shall advise the department and their region’s ambulance services on matters relating to medical control and medical direction in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The regional EMS medical director shall serve a term of four years. The southwest, northwest, and Kansas City regional EMS medical directors shall be elected to an initial two-year term. The central, east central, and southeast regional EMS medical directors shall be elected to an initial four-year term. All subsequent terms following the initial terms shall be four years. The state EMS medical director shall be the chair of the state EMS medical director’s advisory committee, and shall be elected by the members of the regional EMS medical director’s advisory committee, shall serve a term of four years, and shall seek to coordinate EMS services between the EMS regions, promote educational efforts for agency medical directors, represent Missouri EMS nationally in the role of the state EMS medical director, and seek to incorporate the EMS system into the health care system serving Missouri.

2. A medical director is required for all ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that provide: advanced life support services; basic life support services utilizing medications or providing assistance with patients’ medications; or basic life support services performing invasive procedures including invasive airway procedures. The medical director shall provide medical direction to these services and agencies in these instances.

3. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall have the responsibility and the authority to ensure that the personnel working under their supervision are able to provide care meeting established standards of care with consideration for state and national standards as well as local area needs and resources. The medical director, in cooperation with the ambulance service or emergency medical response agency administrator, shall establish and develop triage, treatment and transport protocols, which may include authorization for standing orders. Emergency medical technicians shall only perform those medical procedures as directed by treatment protocols approved by the local medical director or when authorized through direct communication with online medical control.

4. All ambulance services and emergency medical response agencies that are required to have a medical director shall establish an agreement between the service or agency and their medical director.

The agreement will include the roles, responsibilities and authority of the medical director beyond what is granted in accordance with sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The agreement shall also include grievance procedures regarding the emergency medical response agency or ambulance service, personnel and the medical director.

5. Regional EMS medical directors and the state EMS medical director elected as provided under subsection 1 of this section shall be considered public officials for purposes of sovereign immunity, official immunity, and the Missouri public duty doctrine defenses.

6. The state EMS medical director's advisory committee shall be considered a peer review committee under section 537.035.

7. Regional EMS medical directors may act to provide online telecommunication medical direction to AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] **EMTs, paramedics**, and community paramedics and provide offline medical direction per standardized treatment, triage, and transport protocols when EMS personnel, including AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] **EMTs, paramedics**, and community paramedics, are providing care to special needs patients or at the request of a local EMS agency or medical director.

8. When developing treatment protocols for special needs patients, regional EMS medical directors may promulgate such protocols on a regional basis across multiple political subdivisions' jurisdictional boundaries, and such protocols may be used by multiple agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments. Treatment protocols shall include steps to ensure the receiving hospital is informed of the pending arrival of the special needs patient, the condition of the patient, and the treatment instituted.

9. Multiple EMS agencies including, but not limited to, ambulance services, emergency response agencies, and public health departments shall take necessary steps to follow the regional EMS protocols established as provided under subsection 8 of this section in cases of mass casualty or state-declared disaster incidents.

10. When regional EMS medical directors develop and implement treatment protocols for patients or provide online medical direction for patients, such activity shall not be construed as having usurped local medical direction authority in any manner.

11. The state EMS medical directors advisory committee shall review and make recommendations regarding all proposed community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans.

12. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when regional EMS medical directors are providing either online telecommunication medical direction to AEMTs, [EMT-Bs, EMT-Ps] **EMTs, paramedics**, and community paramedics, or offline medical direction per standardized EMS treatment, triage, and transport protocols for patients, those medical directions or treatment protocols may include the administration of the patient's own prescription medications.

190.142. 1. (1) For applications submitted before the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, the department shall, within a reasonable time after receipt of an application, cause such investigation as it deems necessary to be made of the applicant for an emergency medical technician's license.

(2) For applications submitted after the recognition of EMS personnel licensure interstate compact under sections 190.900 to 190.939 takes effect, an applicant for initial licensure as an emergency medical technician in this state shall submit to a background check by the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation through a process approved by the department of health and senior services. Such processes may include the use of vendors or systems administered by the Missouri state highway patrol. The department may share the results of such a criminal background check with any emergency services licensing agency in any member state, as that term is defined under section 190.900, in recognition of the EMS personnel licensure interstate compact. The department shall not issue a license until the department receives the results of an applicant's criminal background check from the Missouri state highway patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but, notwithstanding this subsection, the department may issue a temporary license as provided under section 190.143. Any fees due for a criminal background check shall be paid by the applicant.

(3) The director may authorize investigations into criminal records in other states for any applicant.

2. The department shall issue a license to all levels of emergency medical technicians, for a period of five years, if the applicant meets the requirements established pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245 and the rules adopted by the department pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The department may promulgate rules relating to the requirements for an emergency medical technician including but not limited to:

(1) Age requirements;

(2) Emergency medical technician and paramedic education and training requirements based on respective National Emergency Medical Services Education Standards and any modification to such curricula specified by the department through rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245;

(3) Paramedic accreditation requirements. Paramedic training programs shall be accredited [by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) or hold a CAAHEP letter of review] **as required by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians;**

(4) Initial licensure testing requirements. Initial [EMT-P] **paramedic** licensure testing shall be through the national registry of EMTs;

(5) Continuing education and relicensure requirements; and

(6) Ability to speak, read and write the English language.

3. Application for all levels of emergency medical technician license shall be made upon such forms as prescribed by the department in rules adopted pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245. The application form shall contain such information as the department deems necessary to make a determination as to whether the emergency medical technician meets all the requirements of sections 190.001 to 190.245 and rules promulgated pursuant to sections 190.001 to 190.245.

4. All levels of emergency medical technicians may perform only that patient care which is:

(1) Consistent with the training, education and experience of the particular emergency medical technician; and

(2) Ordered by a physician or set forth in protocols approved by the medical director.

5. No person shall hold themselves out as an emergency medical technician or provide the services of an emergency medical technician unless such person is licensed by the department.

6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

190.147. 1. [An emergency medical technician paramedic (EMT-P)] **A paramedic** may make a good faith determination that such behavioral health patients who present a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others, as the term “likelihood of serious harm” is defined under section 632.005, or who are significantly incapacitated by alcohol or drugs shall be placed into a temporary hold for the sole purpose of transport to the nearest appropriate facility; provided that, such determination shall be made in cooperation with at least one other [EMT-P] **paramedic** or other health care professional involved in the transport. Once in a temporary hold, the patient shall be treated with humane care in a manner that preserves human dignity, consistent with applicable federal regulations and nationally recognized guidelines regarding the appropriate use of temporary holds and restraints in medical transport. Prior to making such a determination:

(1) The [EMT-P] **paramedic** shall have completed a standard crisis intervention training course as endorsed and developed by the state EMS medical director’s advisory committee;

(2) The [EMT-P] **paramedic** shall have been authorized by his or her ground or air ambulance service’s administration and medical director under subsection 3 of section 190.103; and

(3) The [EMT-P’s] **paramedic** ground or air ambulance service has developed and adopted standardized triage, treatment, and transport protocols under subsection 3 of section 190.103, which address the challenge of treating and transporting such patients. Provided:

(a) That such protocols shall be reviewed and approved by the state EMS medical director’s advisory committee; and

(b) That such protocols shall direct the [EMT-P] **paramedic** regarding the proper use of patient restraint and coordination with area law enforcement; and

(c) Patient restraint protocols shall be based upon current applicable national guidelines.

2. In any instance in which a good faith determination for a temporary hold of a patient has been made, such hold shall be made in a clinically appropriate and adequately justified manner, and shall be documented and attested to in writing. The writing shall be retained by the ambulance service and included as part of the patient’s medical file.

3. [EMT-Ps] **Paramedics** who have made a good faith decision for a temporary hold of a patient as authorized by this section shall no longer have to rely on the common law doctrine of implied consent and

therefore shall not be civilly liable for a good faith determination made in accordance with this section and shall not have waived any sovereign immunity defense, official immunity defense, or Missouri public duty doctrine defense if employed at the time of the good faith determination by a government employer.

4. Any ground or air ambulance service that adopts the authority and protocols provided for by this section shall have a memorandum of understanding with applicable local law enforcement agencies in order to achieve a collaborative and coordinated response to patients displaying symptoms of either a likelihood of serious harm to themselves or others or significant incapacitation by alcohol or drugs, which require a crisis intervention response. The memorandum of understanding shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Administrative oversight, including coordination between ambulance services and law enforcement agencies;

(2) Patient restraint techniques and coordination of agency responses to situations in which patient restraint may be required;

(3) Field interaction between paramedics and law enforcement, including patient destination and transportation; and

(4) Coordination of program quality assurance.

5. The physical restraint of a patient by an emergency medical technician under the authority of this section shall be permitted only in order to provide for the safety of bystanders, the patient, or emergency personnel due to an imminent or immediate danger, or upon approval by local medical control through direct communications. Restraint shall also be permitted through cooperation with on-scene law enforcement officers. All incidents involving patient restraint used under the authority of this section shall be reviewed by the ambulance service physician medical director.

190.327. 1. Immediately upon the decision by the commission to utilize a portion of the emergency telephone tax for central dispatching and an affirmative vote of the telephone tax, the commission shall appoint the initial members of a board which shall administer the funds and oversee the provision of central dispatching for emergency services in the county and in municipalities and other political subdivisions which have contracted for such service. Beginning with the general election in 1992, all board members shall be elected according to this section and other applicable laws of this state. At the time of the appointment of the initial members of the board, the commission shall relinquish to the board and no longer exercise the duties prescribed in this chapter with regard to the provision of emergency telephone service and in chapter 321, with regard to the provision of central dispatching service, and such duties shall be exercised by the board.

2. Elections for board members may be held on general municipal election day, as defined in subsection 3 of section 115.121, after approval by a simple majority of the county commission.

3. For the purpose of providing the services described in this section, the board shall have the following powers, authority and privileges:

(1) To have and use a corporate seal;

(2) To sue and be sued, and be a party to suits, actions and proceedings;

(3) To enter into contracts, franchises and agreements with any person, partnership, association or corporation, public or private, affecting the affairs of the board;

(4) To acquire, construct, purchase, maintain, dispose of and encumber real and personal property, including leases and easements;

(5) To have the management, control and supervision of all the business affairs of the board and the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of any improvements;

(6) To hire and retain agents and employees and to provide for their compensation including health and pension benefits;

(7) To adopt and amend bylaws and any other rules and regulations;

(8) To fix, charge and collect the taxes and fees authorized by law for the purpose of implementing and operating the services described in this section;

(9) To pay all expenses connected with the first election and all subsequent elections; and

(10) To have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental to or implied from the specific powers granted in this subsection. Such specific powers shall not be considered as a limitation upon any power necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and intent of sections 190.300 to 190.329.

4. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section to the contrary, the county commission may elect to appoint the members of the board to administer the funds and oversee the provision of central dispatching for emergency services in the counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions which have contracted for such service upon the request of the municipalities and other political subdivisions. Upon appointment of the initial members of the board, the commission shall relinquish all powers and duties to the board and no longer exercise the duties prescribed in this chapter with regard to the provision of central dispatching service and such duties shall be exercised by the board.

(2) The board shall consist of seven members appointed without regard to political affiliation. The members shall include:

(a) Five members who shall serve for so long as they remain in their respective county or municipal positions as follows:

a. The county sheriff, or his or her designee;

b. The heads of the municipal police department who have contracted for central dispatching service in the two largest municipalities wholly contained within the county, or their designees; or

c. The heads of the municipal fire departments or fire divisions who have contracted for central dispatching service in the two largest municipalities wholly contained within the county, or their designees;

(b) Two members who shall serve two-year terms appointed from among the following:

a. The head of any of the county's fire protection districts who have contracted for central dispatching service, or his or her designee;



b. The head of any of the county's ambulance districts who have contracted for central dispatching service, or his or her designee;

c. The head of any of the municipal police departments located in the county who have contracted for central dispatching service, or his or her designee, excluding those mentioned in subparagraph b. of paragraph (a) of this subdivision; and

d. The head of any of the municipal fire departments in the county who have contracted for central dispatching service, or his or her designee, excluding those mentioned in subparagraph c. of paragraph (a) of this subdivision.

(3) Upon the appointment of the board under this subsection, the board shall have the powers provided in subsection 3 of this section and the commission shall relinquish all powers and duties relating to the provision of central dispatching service under this chapter to the board.

[5. An emergency services board originally organized under section 190.325 operating within a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall not have a sales tax for emergency services or for providing central dispatching for emergency services greater than one-quarter of one percent. If on July 9, 2019, such tax is greater than one-quarter of one percent, the board shall lower the tax rate.]

190.460. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Board", the Missouri 911 service board established under section 650.325;

(2) "Consumer", a person who purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction;

(3) "Department", the department of revenue;

(4) "Prepaid wireless service provider", a provider that provides prepaid wireless service to an end user;

(5) "Prepaid wireless telecommunications service", a wireless telecommunications service that allows a caller to dial 911 to access the 911 system and which service shall be paid for in advance and is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the number declines with use in a known amount;

(6) "Retail transaction", the purchase of prepaid wireless telecommunications service from a seller for any purpose other than resale. The purchase of more than one item that provides prepaid wireless telecommunication service, when such items are sold separately, constitutes more than one retail transaction;

(7) "Seller", a person who sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to another person;

(8) "Wireless telecommunications service", commercial mobile radio service as defined by 47 CFR 20.3, as amended.

2. (1) Beginning January 1, 2019, there is hereby imposed a prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge on each retail transaction. The amount of such charge shall be equal to three percent of the

amount of each retail transaction. The first fifteen dollars of each retail transaction shall not be subject to the service charge.

(2) When prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with one or more products or services for a single, nonitemized price, the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall apply to the entire nonitemized price unless the seller elects to apply such service charge in the following way:

(a) If the amount of the prepaid wireless telecommunications service is disclosed to the consumer as a dollar amount, three percent of such dollar amount; or

(b) If the seller can identify the portion of the price that is attributable to the prepaid wireless telecommunications service by reasonable and verifiable standards from the seller's books and records that are kept in the regular course of business for other purposes including, but not limited to, nontax purposes, three percent of such portion;

The first fifteen dollars of each transaction under this subdivision shall not be subject to the service charge.

(3) The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this state. The amount of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge shall be either separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller or otherwise disclosed to the consumer.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, a retail transaction that is effected in person by a consumer at a business location of the seller shall be treated as occurring in this state if that business location is in this state, and any other retail transaction shall be treated as occurring in this state if the retail transaction is treated as occurring under chapter 144.

(5) The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge is the liability of the consumer and not of the seller or of any provider; except that, the seller shall be liable to remit all charges that the seller collects or is deemed to collect.

(6) The amount of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this state, any political subdivision of this state, or any intergovernmental agency.

3. (1) Prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges collected by sellers shall be remitted to the department at the times and in the manner provided by state law with respect to sales and use taxes. The department shall establish registration and payment procedures that substantially coincide with the registration and payment procedures that apply under state law. On or after the effective date of the service charge imposed under the provisions of this section, the director of the department of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the service charge, and the director shall collect, in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri, all additional service charges imposed in this section. All service charges imposed under this section together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported

upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525 governing the state sales tax and section 32.057 shall apply to the collection of any service charges imposed under this section except as modified.

(2) Beginning on January 1, 2019, and ending on January 31, 2019, when a consumer purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction from a seller under this section, the seller shall be allowed to retain one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges that are collected by the seller from the consumer. Beginning on February 1, 2019, a seller shall be permitted to deduct and retain three percent of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges that are collected by the seller from consumers.

(3) The department shall establish procedures by which a seller of prepaid wireless telecommunications service may document that a sale is not a retail transaction, which procedures shall substantially coincide with the procedures for documenting sale for resale transactions for sales and use purposes under state law.

(4) The department shall deposit all remitted prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges into the general revenue fund for the department's use until eight hundred thousand one hundred fifty dollars is collected to reimburse its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges. From then onward, the department shall deposit all remitted prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges into the Missouri 911 service trust fund created under section 190.420 within thirty days of receipt for use by the board. After the initial eight hundred thousand one hundred fifty dollars is collected, the department may deduct an amount not to exceed one percent of collected charges to be retained by the department to reimburse its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges.

(5) The board shall set a rate between twenty-five and one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund collected in counties without a charter form of government, less the deductions authorized in subdivision (4) of this subsection, that shall be remitted to such counties in direct proportion to the amount of charges collected in each county. The board shall set a rate between sixty-five and one hundred percent of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund collected in counties with a charter form of government and any city not within a county, less the deductions authorized in subdivision (4) of this subsection, that shall be remitted to each such county or city not within a county in direct proportion to the amount of charges collected in each such county or city not within a county. If a county has an elected emergency services board, the Missouri 911 service board shall remit the funds to the elected emergency services board, except for an emergency services board originally organized under section 190.325 operating within a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, in which case the funds shall be remitted to the county's general fund for the purpose of public safety infrastructure. The initial percentage rate set by the board for counties with and without a charter form of government and any city not within a county shall be set by June thirtieth of each applicable year and may be adjusted annually for the first three years, and thereafter the rate may be adjusted every three years; however, at no point shall the board set rates that fall below twenty-five percent for counties without a charter form of government and sixty-five percent for counties with a charter form of government and any city not within a county.

(6) Any amounts received by a county or city under subdivision (5) of this subsection shall be used only for purposes authorized in sections 190.305, 190.325, and 190.335. Any amounts received by any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants under this section may be used for emergency service notification systems.

4. (1) A seller that is not a provider shall be entitled to the immunity and liability protections under section 190.455, notwithstanding any requirement in state law regarding compliance with Federal Communications Commission Order 05-116.

(2) A provider shall be entitled to the immunity and liability protections under section 190.455.

(3) In addition to the protection from liability provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, each provider and seller and its officers, employees, assigns, agents, vendors, or anyone acting on behalf of such persons shall be entitled to the further protection from liability, if any, that is provided to providers and sellers of wireless telecommunications service that is not prepaid wireless telecommunications service under section 190.455.

5. The prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge imposed by this section shall be in addition to any other tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge imposed by this state, any political subdivision of this state, or any intergovernmental agency for 911 funding purposes.

6. The provisions of this section shall become effective unless the governing body of a county or city adopts an ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation by at least a two-thirds vote prohibiting the charge established under this section from becoming effective in the county or city at least forty-five days prior to the effective date of this section. If the governing body does adopt such ordinance, order, rule, resolution, or regulation by at least a two-thirds vote, the charge shall not be collected and the county or city shall not be allowed to obtain funds from the Missouri 911 service trust fund that are remitted to the fund under the charge established under this section. The Missouri 911 service board shall, by September 1, 2018, notify all counties and cities of the implementation of the charge established under this section, and the procedures set forth under this subsection for prohibiting the charge from becoming effective.

7. Any county or city which prohibited the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge pursuant to the provisions of subsection 6 of this section may take a vote of the governing body, and notify the department of revenue of the result of such vote[, by November 15, 2019,] to impose such charge [effective January 1, 2020]. A vote of at least two-thirds of the governing body is required in order to impose such charge. The department shall notify the board of notices received by [December 1, 2019] **within sixty days of receiving such notice.**”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 190.1010, Line 66, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“192.2405. 1. The following persons shall be required to immediately report or cause a report to be made to the department under sections 192.2400 to 192.2470:

(1) Any person having reasonable cause to suspect that an eligible adult presents a likelihood of suffering serious physical harm, or bullying as defined in subdivision (2) of section 192.2400, and is in need of protective services; and

(2) Any adult day care worker, chiropractor, Christian Science practitioner, coroner, dentist, embalmer, employee of the departments of social services, mental health, or health and senior services, employee of a local area agency on aging or an organized area agency on aging program, emergency medical technician, firefighter, first responder, funeral director, home health agency, home health agency employee, hospital and clinic personnel engaged in the care or treatment of others, in-home services owner or provider, in-home services operator or employee, law enforcement officer, long-term care facility administrator or employee, medical examiner, medical resident or intern, mental health professional, minister, nurse, nurse practitioner, optometrist, other health practitioner, peace officer, pharmacist, physical therapist, physician, physician's assistant, podiatrist, probation or parole officer, psychologist, social worker, or other person with the responsibility for the care of an eligible adult who has reasonable cause to suspect that the eligible adult has been subjected to abuse or neglect or observes the eligible adult being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a duly ordained minister, clergy, religious worker, or Christian Science practitioner while functioning in his or her ministerial capacity shall not be required to report concerning a privileged communication made to him or her in his or her professional capacity.

2. Any other person who becomes aware of circumstances that may reasonably be expected to be the result of, or result in, abuse or neglect of an eligible adult may report to the department.

3. The penalty for failing to report as required under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is provided under section 565.188.

4. As used in this section, "first responder" means any person trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. Such persons may include, but shall not be limited to, emergency first responders, police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, firefighters, **or** emergency medical technicians[, or emergency medical technician-paramedics].

208.1032. 1. The department of social services shall be authorized to design and implement in consultation and coordination with eligible providers as described in subsection 2 of this section an intergovernmental transfer program relating to ground emergency medical transport services, including those services provided at the emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician (EMT), advanced EMT, [EMT intermediate,] or paramedic levels in the prestabilization and preparation for transport, in order to increase capitation payments for the purpose of increasing reimbursement to eligible providers.

2. A provider shall be eligible for increased reimbursement under this section only if the provider meets the following conditions in an applicable state fiscal year:

- (1) Provides ground emergency medical transportation services to MO HealthNet participants;
- (2) Is enrolled as a MO HealthNet provider for the period being claimed; and
- (3) Is owned, operated, or contracted by the state or a political subdivision.

3. (1) To the extent intergovernmental transfers are voluntarily made by and accepted from an eligible provider described in subsection 2 of this section or a governmental entity affiliated with an eligible provider, the department of social services shall make increased capitation payments to applicable MO HealthNet eligible providers for covered ground emergency medical transportation services.

(2) The increased capitation payments made under this section shall be in amounts at least actuarially equivalent to the supplemental fee-for-service payments and up to equivalent of commercial reimbursement rates available for eligible providers to the extent permissible under federal law.

(3) Except as provided in subsection 6 of this section, all funds associated with intergovernmental transfers made and accepted under this section shall be used to fund additional payments to eligible providers.

(4) MO HealthNet managed care plans and coordinated care organizations shall pay one hundred percent of any amount of increased capitation payments made under this section to eligible providers for providing and making available ground emergency medical transportation and prestabilization services pursuant to a contract or other arrangement with a MO HealthNet managed care plan or coordinated care organization.

4. The intergovernmental transfer program developed under this section shall be implemented on the date federal approval is obtained, and only to the extent intergovernmental transfers from the eligible provider, or the governmental entity with which it is affiliated, are provided for this purpose. The department of social services shall implement the intergovernmental transfer program and increased capitation payments under this section on a retroactive basis as permitted by federal law.

5. Participation in the intergovernmental transfers under this section is voluntary on the part of the transferring entities for purposes of all applicable federal laws.

6. As a condition of participation under this section, each eligible provider as described in subsection 2 of this section or the governmental entity affiliated with an eligible provider shall agree to reimburse the department of social services for any costs associated with implementing this section. Intergovernmental transfers described in this section are subject to an administration fee of up to twenty percent of the nonfederal share paid to the department of social services and shall be allowed to count as a cost of providing the services not to exceed one hundred twenty percent of the total amount.

7. As a condition of participation under this section, MO HealthNet managed care plans, coordinated care organizations, eligible providers as described in subsection 2 of this section, and governmental entities affiliated with eligible providers shall agree to comply with any requests for information or similar data requirements imposed by the department of social services for purposes of obtaining supporting documentation necessary to claim federal funds or to obtain federal approvals.

8. This section shall be implemented only if and to the extent federal financial participation is available and is not otherwise jeopardized, and any necessary federal approvals have been obtained.

9. To the extent that the director of the department of social services determines that the payments made under this section do not comply with federal Medicaid requirements, the director retains the discretion to return or not accept an intergovernmental transfer, and may adjust payments under this section as necessary to comply with federal Medicaid requirements.

285.040. 1. As used in this section, "public safety employee" shall mean a person trained or authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment, including, but not limited to, firefighters, [ambulance attendants and attendant drivers,] emergency medical technicians, [emergency

medical technician paramedics,] dispatchers, registered nurses, physicians, and sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

2. No public safety employee of a city not within a county who is hired prior to September 1, 2023, shall be subject to a residency requirement of retaining a primary residence in a city not within a county but may be required to maintain a primary residence located within a one-hour response time.

3. Public safety employees of a city not within a county who are hired after August 31, 2023, may be subject to a residency rule no more restrictive than a requirement of retaining a primary residence in a city not within a county for a total of seven years and of then allowing the public safety employee to maintain a primary residence outside the city not within a county so long as the primary residence is located within a one-hour response time.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 320.400, Line 139, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“321.225. 1. A fire protection district may, in addition to its other powers and duties, provide emergency ambulance service within its district if a majority of the voters voting thereon approve a proposition to furnish such service and to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to be used exclusively to supply funds for the operation of an emergency ambulance service. The district shall exercise the same powers and duties in operating an emergency ambulance service as it does in operating its fire protection service.

2. The proposition to furnish emergency ambulance service may be submitted by the board of directors at any municipal general, primary or general election or at any election of the members of the board.

3. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the board of directors of \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Protection District be authorized to provide emergency ambulance service within the district and be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for such service?

4. If a majority of the voters casting votes thereon be in favor of emergency ambulance service and the levy, the district shall forthwith commence such service.

5. As used in this section “emergency” means a situation resulting from a sudden or unforeseen situation or occurrence that requires immediate action to save life or prevent suffering or disability.

6. In addition to all other taxes authorized on or before September 1, 1990, the board of directors of any fire protection district may, if a majority of the voters of the district voting thereon approve, levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation to be used for the support of the ambulance service or partial or complete support of [an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician] a paramedic first responder program. The proposition to levy the tax authorized by this subsection may be submitted by the board of directors at the next annual election of the members of the board or at any regular municipal or school election conducted by the county clerk or board of election commissioners in such district or at a special election called for the purpose, or upon petition of five hundred registered voters of the district. A separate ballot containing the question shall read as follows:

Shall the board of directors of the \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Protection District be authorized to levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for the support of an ambulance service or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician paramedic first responder program?

FOR THE PROPOSITION

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION

(Place an X in the square opposite the one for which you wish to vote.)

If a majority of the qualified voters casting votes thereon be in favor of the question, the board of directors shall accordingly levy a tax in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, but if a majority of voters casting votes thereon do not vote in favor of the levy authorized by this subsection, any levy previously authorized shall remain in effect.

321.620. 1. Fire protection districts in first class counties may, in addition to their other powers and duties, provide ambulance service within their district if a majority of the voters voting thereon approve a proposition to furnish such service and to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to be used exclusively to supply funds for the operation of an emergency ambulance service. The district shall exercise the same powers and duties in operating an ambulance service as it does in operating its fire protection service. As used in this section "emergency" means a situation resulting from a sudden or unforeseen situation or occurrence that requires immediate action to save life or prevent suffering or disability.

2. The proposition to furnish ambulance service may be submitted by the board of directors at any municipal general, primary or general election or at any election of the members of the board or upon petition by five hundred voters of such district.

3. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the board of directors of \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Protection District be authorized to provide ambulance service within the district and be authorized to levy a tax not to exceed thirty cents on the one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for such service?

4. If a majority of the voters casting votes thereon be in favor of ambulance service and the levy, the district shall forthwith commence such service.

5. In addition to all other taxes authorized on or before September 1, 1990, the board of directors of any fire protection district may, if a majority of the voters of the district voting thereon approve, levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation to be used for the support of the ambulance service, or partial or complete support of [an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician] a paramedic first responder program. The proposition to levy the tax authorized by this subsection may be submitted by the board of directors at the next annual election of the members of the board or at any regular municipal or



school election conducted by the county clerk or board of election commissioners in such district or at a special election called for the purpose, or upon petition of five hundred registered voters of the district. A separate ballot containing the question shall read as follows:

Shall the board of directors of the \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Protection District be authorized to levy an additional tax of not more than forty cents per one hundred dollars assessed valuation to provide funds for the support of an ambulance service or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician defibrillator program or partial or complete support of an emergency medical technician paramedic first responder program?

FOR THE PROPOSITION

AGAINST THE PROPOSITION

(Place an X in the square opposite the one for which you wish to vote).

If a majority of the qualified voters casting votes thereon be in favor of the question, the board of directors shall accordingly levy a tax in accordance with the provisions of this subsection, but if a majority of voters casting votes thereon do not vote in favor of the levy authorized by this subsection, any levy previously authorized shall remain in effect.

537.037. 1. Any physician or surgeon, registered professional nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed to practice in this state under the provisions of chapter 334 or 335, or licensed to practice under the equivalent laws of any other state and any person licensed as [a mobile] **an** emergency medical technician under the provisions of chapter 190, may:

(1) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care;

(2) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any minor involved in an accident, or in competitive sports, or other emergency at the scene of an accident, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, and shall not be liable for any civil damages other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.

2. Any other person who has been trained to provide first aid in a standard recognized training program may, without compensation, render emergency care or assistance to the level for which he or she has been trained, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care.

3. Any mental health professional, as defined in section 632.005, or qualified counselor, as defined in section 631.005, or any practicing medical, osteopathic, or chiropractic physician, or certified nurse

practitioner, or physicians' assistant may in good faith render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.

4. Any other person may, without compensation, render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.

650.320. For the purposes of sections 650.320 to 650.340, the following terms mean:

- (1) **“Ambulance service”, the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;**
- (2) “Board”, the Missouri 911 service board established in section 650.325;
- (3) **“Dispatch agency”, the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;**
- (4) **“Medical director”, the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;**
- (5) **“Memorandum of understanding”, the same meaning given to the term in section 190.100;**

[2)] (6) “Public safety answering point”, the location at which 911 calls are answered;

[3)] (7) **“Telecommunicator first responder”,** any person employed as an emergency [telephone worker,] call taker or public safety dispatcher whose duties include receiving, processing or transmitting public safety information received through a 911 public safety answering point.

650.330. 1. The board shall consist of fifteen members, one of which shall be chosen from the department of public safety, and the other members shall be selected as follows:

(1) One member chosen to represent an association domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to municipalities;

(2) One member chosen to represent the Missouri 911 Directors Association;

(3) One member chosen to represent emergency medical services and physicians;

(4) One member chosen to represent an association with a chapter domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to a national emergency number;

(5) One member chosen to represent an association whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to fire chiefs;

(6) One member chosen to represent an association with a chapter domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to public safety communications officers;

(7) One member chosen to represent an association whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to police chiefs;

(8) One member chosen to represent an association domiciled in this state whose primary interest relates to issues pertaining to sheriffs;

(9) One member chosen to represent counties of the second, third, and fourth classification;

(10) One member chosen to represent counties of the first classification, counties with a charter form of government, and cities not within a county;

(11) One member chosen to represent telecommunications service providers;

(12) One member chosen to represent wireless telecommunications service providers;

(13) One member chosen to represent voice over internet protocol service providers; and

(14) One member chosen to represent the governor's council on disability established under section 37.735.

2. Each of the members of the board shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for a term of four years. Members of the committee may serve multiple terms. No corporation or its affiliate shall have more than one officer, employee, assign, agent, or other representative serving as a member of the board. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, all members appointed as of August 28, 2017, shall continue to serve the remainder of their terms.

3. The board shall meet at least quarterly at a place and time specified by the chairperson of the board and it shall keep and maintain records of such meetings, as well as the other activities of the board. Members shall not be compensated but shall receive actual and necessary expenses for attending meetings of the board.

4. The board shall:

(1) Organize and adopt standards governing the board's formal and informal procedures;

(2) Provide recommendations for primary answering points and secondary answering points on technical and operational standards for 911 services;

(3) Provide recommendations to public agencies concerning model systems to be considered in preparing a 911 service plan;

(4) Provide requested mediation services to political subdivisions involved in jurisdictional disputes regarding the provision of 911 services, except that the board shall not supersede decision-making authority of local political subdivisions in regard to 911 services;

(5) Provide assistance to the governor and the general assembly regarding 911 services;

(6) Review existing and proposed legislation and make recommendations as to changes that would improve such legislation;

(7) Aid and assist in the timely collection and dissemination of information relating to the use of a universal emergency telephone number;

(8) Perform other duties as necessary to promote successful development, implementation and operation of 911 systems across the state, including monitoring federal and industry standards being developed for next-generation 911 systems;

(9) Designate a state 911 coordinator who shall be responsible for overseeing statewide 911 operations and ensuring compliance with federal grants for 911 funding;

(10) Elect the chair from its membership;

(11) Apply for and receive grants from federal, private, and other sources;

(12) Report to the governor and the general assembly at least every three years on the status of 911 services statewide, as well as specific efforts to improve efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and levels of service;

(13) Conduct and review an annual survey of public safety answering points in Missouri to evaluate potential for improved services, coordination, and feasibility of consolidation;

(14) Make and execute contracts or any other instruments and agreements necessary or convenient for the exercise of its powers and functions, including for the development and implementation of an emergency services internet protocol network that can be shared by all public safety agencies;

(15) Develop a plan and timeline of target dates for the testing, implementation, and operation of a next-generation 911 system throughout Missouri. The next-generation 911 system shall allow for the processing of electronic messages including, but not limited to, electronic messages containing text, images, video, or data;

(16) Administer and authorize grants and loans under section 650.335 to those counties and any home rule city with more than fifteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than forty-one thousand inhabitants that can demonstrate a financial commitment to improving 911 services by providing at least a fifty percent match and demonstrate the ability to operate and maintain ongoing 911 services. The purpose of grants and loans from the 911 service trust fund shall include:

(a) Implementation of 911 services in counties of the state where services do not exist or to improve existing 911 systems;

(b) Promotion of consolidation where appropriate;

(c) Mapping and addressing all county locations;

(d) Ensuring primary access and texting abilities to 911 services for disabled residents;

(e) Implementation of initial emergency medical dispatch services, including prearrival medical instructions in counties where those services are not offered as of July 1, 2019; and

(f) Development and implementation of an emergency services internet protocol network that can be shared by all public safety agencies;

(17) Develop an application process including reporting and accountability requirements, withholding a portion of the grant until completion of a project, and other measures to ensure funds are used in accordance with the law and purpose of the grant, and conduct audits as deemed necessary;

(18) Set the percentage rate of the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charges to be remitted to a county or city as provided under subdivision (5) of subsection 3 of section 190.460;

(19) Retain in its records proposed county plans developed under subsection 11 of section 190.455 and notify the department of revenue that the county has filed a plan that is ready for implementation;

(20) Notify any communications service provider, as defined in section 190.400, that has voluntarily submitted its contact information when any update is made to the centralized database established under section 190.475 as a result of a county or city establishing or modifying a tax or monthly fee no less than ninety days prior to the effective date of the establishment or modification of the tax or monthly fee;

(21) Establish criteria for consolidation prioritization of public safety answering points;

(22) In coordination with existing public safety answering points, by December 31, 2018, designate no more than eleven regional 911 coordination centers which shall coordinate statewide interoperability among public safety answering points within their region through the use of a statewide 911 emergency services network; [and]

(23) Establish an annual budget, retain records of all revenue and expenditures made, retain minutes of all meetings and subcommittees, post records, minutes, and reports on the board's webpage on the department of public safety website; **and**

**(24) Promote and educate the public about the critical role of telecommunicator first responders in protecting the public and ensuring public safety.**

5. The department of public safety shall provide staff assistance to the board as necessary in order for the board to perform its duties pursuant to sections 650.320 to 650.340. The board shall have the authority to hire consultants to administer the provisions of sections 650.320 to 650.340.

6. The board shall promulgate rules and regulations that are reasonable and necessary to implement and administer the provisions of sections 190.455, 190.460, 190.465, 190.470, 190.475, and sections 650.320 to 650.340. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, shall become effective only if it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2017, shall be invalid and void.

650.335. 1. (1) Any county or any home rule city with more than fifteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than forty-one thousand inhabitants, **or a regional planning commission as defined in section 70.515 that provides emergency telephone service to multiple counties**, when the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge is collected in the county or city, may submit an application for loan funds or other financial assistance to the board for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred in implementing a 911 communications service project. If a county has an elected emergency services board, the elected emergency service board shall be eligible for loan funds or other financial assistance under this section.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by a technical assistance report. The application and the technical assistance report shall be in such form and contain such information, financial or otherwise, as prescribed by the board.

(3) This section shall not preclude any applicant or borrower from joining in a cooperative project with any other political subdivision or with any state or federal agency or entity in a 911 communications service project, provided that all other requirements of this section have been met.

2. Applications may be approved for loans only in those instances where the applicant has furnished the board information satisfactory to assure that the project cost will be recovered during the repayment period of the loan. In no case shall a loan be made to an applicant unless the approval of the governing body of the applicant to the loan agreement is obtained and a written certification of such approval is provided, where applicable. Repayment periods are to be determined by the board.

3. The board shall approve or disapprove all applications for loans which are sent by certified or registered mail or hand delivered and received by the board upon a schedule as determined by the board.

4. Each applicant to whom a loan has been made under this section shall repay such loan, with interest. The rate of interest shall be the rate required by the board. The number, amounts, and timing of the payments shall be as determined by the board.

5. Any applicant who receives a loan under this section shall annually budget an amount which is at least sufficient to make the payments required under this section.

6. Repayment of principal and interest on loans shall be credited to the Missouri 911 service trust fund established under section 190.420.

7. If a loan recipient fails to remit a payment to the board in accordance with this section within sixty days of the due date of such payment, the board shall notify the director of the department of revenue to deduct such payment amount from first, the prepaid wireless emergency telephone service charge remitted to the county or city under section 190.460; and if insufficient to affect repayment of the loan, next, the regular apportionment of local sales tax distributions to that county or city. Such amount shall then immediately be deposited in the Missouri 911 service trust fund and credited to the loan recipient.

8. All applicants having received loans under this section shall remit the payments required by subsection 4 of this section to the board or such other entity as may be directed by the board. The board or such other entity shall immediately deposit such payments in the Missouri 911 service trust fund.

9. Loans made under this section shall be used only for the purposes specified in an approved application or loan agreement. In the event the board determines that loan funds have been expended for purposes other than those specified in an approved application or loan agreement or any event of default of the loan agreement occurs without resolution, the board shall take appropriate actions to obtain the return of the full amount of the loan and all moneys duly owed or other available remedies.

10. Upon failure of a borrower to remit repayment to the board within sixty days of the date a payment is due, the board may initiate collection or other appropriate action through the provisions outlined in subsection 7 of this section, if applicable.

11. If the borrower is an entity not covered under the collection procedures established in this section, the board, with the advice and consent of the attorney general, may initiate collection procedures or other appropriate action pursuant to applicable law.

12. The board may, at its discretion, audit the expenditure of any loan, grant, or expenditure made or the computation of any payments made.

13. The board shall not approve any application made under this section if the applicant has failed to return the board's annual survey of public safety answering points as required by the board under section 650.330.

650.340. 1. The provisions of this section may be cited and shall be known as the "911 Training and Standards Act".

2. Initial training requirements for [telecommunicators] **telecommunicator first responders** who answer 911 calls that come to public safety answering points shall be as follows:

- (1) Police telecommunicator **first responder**, 16 hours;
- (2) Fire telecommunicator **first responder**, 16 hours;
- (3) Emergency medical services telecommunicator **first responder**, 16 hours;
- (4) Joint communication center telecommunicator **first responder**, 40 hours.

3. All persons employed as a telecommunicator **first responder** in this state shall be required to complete ongoing training so long as such person engages in the occupation as a telecommunicator **first responder**. Such persons shall complete at least twenty-four hours of ongoing training every three years by such persons or organizations as provided in subsection 6 of this section.

4. Any person employed as a telecommunicator on August 28, 1999, shall not be required to complete the training requirement as provided in subsection 2 of this section. Any person hired as a telecommunicator **or a telecommunicator first responder** after August 28, 1999, shall complete the training requirements as provided in subsection 2 of this section within twelve months of the date such person is employed as a telecommunicator **or telecommunicator first responder**.

5. The training requirements as provided in subsection 2 of this section shall be waived for any person who furnishes proof to the committee that such person has completed training in another state which is at least as stringent as the training requirements of subsection 2 of this section.

6. The board shall determine by administrative rule the persons or organizations authorized to conduct the training as required by subsection 2 of this section.

7. [This section shall not apply to an emergency medical dispatcher or agency as defined in section 190.100, or a person trained by an entity accredited or certified under section 190.131, or a person who provides prearrival medical instructions who works for an agency which meets the requirements set forth in section 190.134.] **The board shall be responsible for the approval of training courses for emergency medical dispatchers. The board shall develop necessary rules and regulations in collaboration with the state EMS medical director's advisory committee, as described in section**

**190.103, which may provide recommendations relating to the medical aspects of prearrival medical instructions.**

**8. A dispatch agency is required to have a memorandum of understanding with all ambulance services that it dispatches. If a dispatch agency provides prearrival medical instructions, it is required to have a medical director whose duties include the maintenance of standards and approval of protocols or guidelines.**

[190.134. A dispatch agency is required to have a memorandum of understanding with all ambulance services that it dispatches. If a dispatch agency provides prearrival medical instructions, it is required to have a medical director, whose duties include the maintenance of standards and protocol approval.]; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 3, Section 190.1010, Line 66, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“287.067. 1. In this chapter the term “occupational disease” is hereby defined to mean, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, an identifiable disease arising with or without human fault out of and in the course of the employment. Ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed outside of the employment shall not be compensable, except where the diseases follow as an incident of an occupational disease as defined in this section. The disease need not to have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its origin in a risk connected with the employment and to have flowed from that source as a rational consequence.

2. An injury or death by occupational disease is compensable only if the occupational exposure was the prevailing factor in causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. The “prevailing factor” is defined to be the primary factor, in relation to any other factor, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. Ordinary, gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable.

3. An injury due to repetitive motion is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter. An occupational disease due to repetitive motion is compensable only if the occupational exposure was the prevailing factor in causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. The “prevailing factor” is defined to be the primary factor, in relation to any other factor, causing both the resulting medical condition and disability. Ordinary, gradual deterioration, or progressive degeneration of the body caused by aging or by the normal activities of day-to-day living shall not be compensable.

4. “Loss of hearing due to industrial noise” is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be a loss of hearing in one or both ears due to prolonged exposure to harmful noise in employment. “Harmful noise” means sound capable of producing occupational deafness.

5. “Radiation disability” is recognized as an occupational disease for purposes of this chapter and is hereby defined to be that disability due to radioactive properties or substances or to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or exposure to ionizing radiation caused by any process involving the use of or direct contact with



radium or radioactive properties or substances or the use of or direct exposure to Roentgen rays (X-rays) or ionizing radiation.

6. Disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, hypotension, hypertension, or disease of the heart or cardiovascular system, including carcinoma, may be recognized as occupational diseases for the purposes of this chapter and are defined to be disability due to exposure to smoke, gases, carcinogens, inadequate oxygen, of paid firefighters of a paid fire department or paid police officers of a paid police department certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established, or psychological stress of firefighters of a paid fire department or paid peace officers of a police department who are certified under chapter 590 if a direct causal relationship is established.

7. Any employee who is exposed to and contracts any contagious or communicable disease arising out of and in the course of his or her employment shall be eligible for benefits under this chapter as an occupational disease.

8. With regard to occupational disease due to repetitive motion, if the exposure to the repetitive motion which is found to be the cause of the injury is for a period of less than three months and the evidence demonstrates that the exposure to the repetitive motion with the immediate prior employer was the prevailing factor in causing the injury, the prior employer shall be liable for such occupational disease.

**9. (1) (a) Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Health Disorders, Fifth Edition, published by the American Psychiatric Association, (DSM-5) is recognized as a compensable occupational disease for purposes of this chapter when diagnosed in a first responder, as that term is defined under section 67.145.**

**(b) Benefits payable to a first responder under this section shall not require a physical injury to the first responder and are not subject to any preexisting PTSD.**

**(c) Benefits payable to a first responder under this section are compensable only if demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence that PTSD has resulted from the course and scope of employment, and the first responder is examined and diagnosed with PTSD by an authorized treating physician, due to the first responder experiencing one of the following qualifying events:**

**a. Seeing for oneself a deceased minor;**

**b. Witnessing directly the death of a minor;**

**c. Witnessing directly the injury to a minor who subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department, participating in the physical treatment of, or manually transporting, an injured minor who subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department;**

**d. Seeing for oneself a person who has suffered serious physical injury of a nature that shocks the conscience;**

**e. Witnessing directly a death, including suicide, due to serious physical injury; or homicide, including murder, mass killings, manslaughter, self-defense, misadventure, and negligence;**

**f. Witnessing directly an injury that results in death, if the person suffered serious physical injury that shocks the conscience;**

**g. Participating in the physical treatment of an injury, including attempted suicide, or manually transporting an injured person who suffered serious physical injury, if the injured person subsequently died prior to or upon arrival at a hospital emergency department; or,**

**h. Involvement in an event that caused or may have caused serious injury or harm to the first responder or had the potential to cause the death of the first responder, whether accidental or by an intentional act of another individual.**

**(2) The time for notice of injury or death in cases of compensable PTSD under this section is measured from exposure to one of the qualifying stressors listed in the DSM-5 criteria, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later. Any claim for compensation for such injury shall be properly noticed within fifty-two weeks after the qualifying exposure, or the diagnosis of the disorder, whichever is later.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Section A, Line 1, by deleting the word “are” and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“and section 192.530 as truly agreed to and finally passed by senate substitute for house bill no. 402, one hundred second general assembly, first regular session, are”; and

Further amends said bill, Page 8, Section 320.400, Line 139, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“Section 1. The department of health and senior services shall include on its website an advance health care directive form and directions for completing such form as described in section 459.015. The department shall include a listing of possible uses for an advance health care directive, including to limit pain control to nonopioid measures.**

**[192.530. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) “Department”, the department of health and senior services;**

**(2) “Health care provider”, the same meaning given to the term in section 376.1350;**

**(3) “Voluntary nonopioid directive form”, a form that may be used by a patient to deny or refuse the administration or prescription of a controlled substance containing an opioid by a health care provider.**

**2. In consultation with the board of registration for the healing arts and the board of pharmacy, the department shall develop and publish a uniform voluntary nonopioid directive form.**

**3. The voluntary nonopioid directive form developed by the department shall indicate to all prescribing health care providers that the named patient shall not be offered, prescribed, supplied with, or otherwise administered a controlled substance containing an opioid.**

**4. The voluntary nonopioid directive form shall be posted in a downloadable format on the department's publicly accessible website.**

**5. (1) A patient may execute and file a voluntary nonopioid directive form with a health care provider. Each health care provider shall sign and date the form in the presence of the patient as evidence of acceptance and shall provide a signed copy of the form to the patient.**

**(2) The patient executing and filing a voluntary nonopioid directive form with a health care provider shall sign and date the form in the presence of the health care provider or a designee of the health care provider. In the case of a patient who is unable to execute and file a voluntary nonopioid directive form, the patient may designate a duly authorized guardian or health care proxy to execute and file the form in accordance with subdivision (1) of this subsection.**

**(3) A patient may revoke the voluntary nonopioid directive form for any reason and may do so by written or oral means.**

**6. The department shall promulgate regulations for the implementation of the voluntary nonopioid directive form that shall include, but not be limited to:**

**(1) A standard method for the recording and transmission of the voluntary nonopioid directive form, which shall include verification by the patient's health care provider and shall comply with the written consent requirements of the Public Health Service Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 290dd-2(b), and 42 CFR Part 2, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records, provided that the voluntary nonopioid directive form shall also provide the basic procedures necessary to revoke the voluntary nonopioid directive form;**

**(2) Procedures to record the voluntary nonopioid directive form in the patient's medical record or, if available, the patient's interoperable electronic medical record;**

**(3) Requirements and procedures for a patient to appoint a duly authorized guardian or health care proxy to override a previously filed voluntary nonopioid directive form and circumstances under which an attending health care provider may override a previously filed voluntary nonopioid directive form based on documented medical judgment, which shall be recorded in the patient's medical record;**

**(4) Procedures to ensure that any recording, sharing, or distributing of data relative to the voluntary nonopioid directive form complies with all federal and state confidentiality laws; and**

**(5) Appropriate exemptions for health care providers and emergency medical personnel to prescribe or administer a controlled substance containing an opioid when, in their professional medical judgment, a controlled substance containing an opioid is necessary, or the provider and medical personnel are acting in good faith.**

**The department shall develop and publish guidelines on its publicly accessible website that shall address, at a minimum, the content of the regulations promulgated under this subsection. Any rule**

or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2023, shall be invalid and void.

7. A written prescription that is presented at an outpatient pharmacy or a prescription that is electronically transmitted to an outpatient pharmacy is presumed to be valid for the purposes of this section, and a pharmacist in an outpatient setting shall not be held in violation of this section for dispensing a controlled substance in contradiction to a voluntary nonopioid directive form, except upon evidence that the pharmacist acted knowingly against the voluntary nonopioid directive form.

8. (1) A health care provider or an employee of a health care provider acting in good faith shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability and shall not be considered to have engaged in unprofessional conduct for failing to offer or administer a prescription or medication order for a controlled substance containing an opioid under the voluntary nonopioid directive form.

(2) A person acting as a representative or an agent pursuant to a health care proxy shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability for making a decision under subdivision (3) of subsection 6 of this section in good faith.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a professional licensing board, at its discretion, may limit, condition, or suspend the license of, or assess fines against, a health care provider who recklessly or negligently fails to comply with a patient's voluntary nonopioid directive form.]; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“135.327. 1. Any person residing in this state who legally adopts a special needs child on or after January 1, 1988, and before January 1, 2000, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child adopted that may be applied to taxes due under chapter 143. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to legally adopt a special needs child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child adopted that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability, except that only one ten thousand dollar credit is available for each special needs child that is adopted.

2. Any person residing in this state who proceeds in good faith with the adoption of a special needs child on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2022, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due

under chapter 143; provided, however, that beginning on March 29, 2013, the tax credits shall only be allocated for the adoption of special needs children who are residents or wards of residents of this state at the time the adoption is initiated. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to proceed in good faith with the adoption of a special needs child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability, except that only one ten thousand dollar credit is available for each special needs child that is adopted.

3. Any person residing in this state who proceeds in good faith with the adoption of a child on or after January 1, 2022, regardless of whether such child is a special needs child, shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under chapter 143. The tax credit shall be allowed regardless of whether the child adopted is a resident or ward of a resident of this state at the time the adoption is initiated; however, **for all fiscal years ending on or before June 30, 2024**, priority shall be given to applications to claim the tax credit for special needs children who are residents or wards of residents of this state at the time the adoption is initiated. Any business entity providing funds to an employee to enable that employee to proceed in good faith with the adoption of a child shall be eligible to receive a tax credit of up to ten thousand dollars for nonrecurring adoption expenses for each child that may be applied to taxes due under such business entity's state tax liability; except that, only one credit, up to ten thousand dollars, shall be available for each child who is adopted.

4. Individuals and business entities may claim a tax credit for their total nonrecurring adoption expenses in each year that the expenses are incurred. A claim for fifty percent of the credit shall be allowed when the child is placed in the home. A claim for the remaining fifty percent shall be allowed when the adoption is final. The total of these tax credits shall not exceed the maximum limit of ten thousand dollars per child. **For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, the total of these tax credits allowed per child shall be adjusted annually for increases in cost-of-living, if any, as of the preceding July over the level of July of the immediately preceding year of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.** The cumulative amount of tax credits which may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses in any one fiscal year prior to July 1, 2004, shall not exceed two million dollars. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses shall not be more than two million dollars but may be increased by appropriation in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2004, and ending on or before June 30, 2021. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses shall not exceed six million dollars in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2021, **and ending on or before June 30, 2024. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2024, there shall be no limit imposed on the cumulative amount of tax credits that may be claimed by taxpayers claiming the credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses.** For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2006, applications to claim the adoption tax credit shall be filed between July first and April fifteenth of each fiscal year.

5. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any individual or business entity may assign, transfer or sell tax credits allowed in this section. Any sale of tax credits claimed pursuant to this section shall be at a discount rate of seventy-five percent or greater of the amount sold.

135.331. No credit shall be allowable for the adoption of any child who has attained the age of eighteen, unless it has been determined that the child has a medical condition or [handicap] **disability** that would limit the child's ability to live independently of the adoptive parents.

135.333. 1. **(1) For tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023**, any amount of tax credit which exceeds the tax due or which is applied for and otherwise eligible for issuance but not issued shall not be refunded but may be carried over to any subsequent [taxable] tax year, not to exceed a total of five years for which a tax credit may be taken for each child adopted.

**(2) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, any amount of tax credit that is issued and which exceeds the tax due shall be refunded to the taxpayer; however, any tax credits carried forward from tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2023, shall not be refundable.**

2. Tax credits that are assigned, transferred or sold as allowed in section 135.327 may be assigned, transferred or sold in their entirety notwithstanding the taxpayer's tax due."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"161.244. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) "Early childhood education services", programming or services intended to effect positive developmental changes in children prior to their entry into kindergarten;**

**(2) "Private entity", an entity that meets the definition of a licensed child care provider as defined in section 210.201, license exempt as described in section 210.211, or that is unlicensed but is contracted with the department of elementary and secondary education.**

**2. Subject to appropriation, the department of elementary and secondary education shall provide grants directly to private entities for the provision of early childhood education services. The standards prescribed in section 161.213 shall be applicable to all private entities that receive such grant moneys."; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 190.1010, Line 66, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"197.020. 1. "Governmental unit" means any county, municipality or other political subdivision or any department, division, board or other agency of any of the foregoing.**

**2. "Hospital" means a place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment or care for not less than twenty-four consecutive hours in any week of three or more nonrelated individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity or other abnormal physical conditions; or a place devoted primarily to provide for not less than twenty-four consecutive hours in any week medical or nursing care for three or more nonrelated individuals. The term "hospital" shall include**

**a facility designated as a rural emergency hospital by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.** The term “hospital” does not include convalescent, nursing, shelter or boarding homes as defined in chapter 198.

3. “Person” means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company or association and the legal successors thereof.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 320.400, Line 139, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“595.209. 1. The following rights shall automatically be afforded to victims of dangerous felonies, as defined in section 556.061, victims of murder in the first degree, as defined in section 565.020, victims of voluntary manslaughter, as defined in section 565.023, victims of any offense under chapter 566, victims of an attempt to commit one of the preceding crimes, as defined in section 562.012, and victims of domestic assault, as defined in sections 565.072 to 565.076; and, upon written request, the following rights shall be afforded to victims of all other crimes and witnesses of crimes:

(1) For victims, the right to be present at all criminal justice proceedings at which the defendant has such right, including juvenile proceedings where the offense would have been a felony if committed by an adult, even if the victim is called to testify or may be called to testify as a witness in the case;

(2) For victims, the right to information about the crime, as provided for in subdivision (5) of this subsection;

(3) For victims and witnesses, to be informed, in a timely manner, by the prosecutor’s office of the filing of charges, preliminary hearing dates, trial dates, continuances and the final disposition of the case. Final disposition information shall be provided within five days;

(4) For victims, the right to confer with and to be informed by the prosecutor regarding bail hearings, guilty pleas, pleas under chapter 552 or its successors, hearings, sentencing and probation revocation hearings and the right to be heard at such hearings, including juvenile proceedings, unless in the determination of the court the interests of justice require otherwise;

(5) The right to be informed by local law enforcement agencies, the appropriate juvenile authorities or the custodial authority of the following:

(a) The status of any case concerning a crime against the victim, including juvenile offenses;

(b) The right to be informed by local law enforcement agencies or the appropriate juvenile authorities of the availability of victim compensation assistance, assistance in obtaining documentation of the victim’s losses, including, but not limited to and subject to existing law concerning protected information or closed records, access to copies of complete, unaltered, unedited investigation reports of motor vehicle, pedestrian, and other similar accidents upon request to the appropriate law enforcement agency by the victim or the victim’s representative, and emergency crisis intervention services available in the community;

(c) Any release of such person on bond or for any other reason;

(d) Within twenty-four hours, any escape by such person from a municipal detention facility, county jail, a correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, mental health facility, or the division of youth services or any agency thereof, and any subsequent recapture of such person;

(6) For victims, the right to be informed by appropriate juvenile authorities of probation revocation hearings initiated by the juvenile authority and the right to be heard at such hearings or to offer a written statement, video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated by the victim in lieu of a personal appearance, the right to be informed by the board of probation and parole of probation revocation hearings initiated by the board and of parole hearings, the right to be present at each and every phase of parole hearings, the right to be heard at probation revocation and parole hearings or to offer a written statement, video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated by the victim in lieu of a personal appearance, and the right to have, upon written request of the victim, a partition set up in the probation or parole hearing room in such a way that the victim is shielded from the view of the probationer or parolee, and the right to be informed by the custodial mental health facility or agency thereof of any hearings for the release of a person committed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 552, the right to be present at such hearings, the right to be heard at such hearings or to offer a written statement, video or audio tape, counsel or a representative designated by the victim in lieu of personal appearance;

(7) For victims and witnesses, upon their written request, the right to be informed by the appropriate custodial authority, including any municipal detention facility, juvenile detention facility, county jail, correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, mental health facility, division of youth services or agency thereof if the offense would have been a felony if committed by an adult, postconviction or commitment pursuant to the provisions of chapter 552 of the following:

(a) The projected date of such person's release from confinement;

(b) Any release of such person on bond;

(c) Any release of such person on furlough, work release, trial release, electronic monitoring program, or to a community correctional facility or program or release for any other reason, in advance of such release;

(d) Any scheduled parole or release hearings, including hearings under section 217.362, regarding such person and any changes in the scheduling of such hearings. No such hearing shall be conducted without thirty days' advance notice;

(e) Within twenty-four hours, any escape by such person from a municipal detention facility, county jail, a correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, mental health facility, or the division of youth services or any agency thereof, and any subsequent recapture of such person;

(f) Any decision by a parole board, by a juvenile releasing authority or by a circuit court presiding over releases pursuant to the provisions of chapter 552, or by a circuit court presiding over releases under section 217.362, to release such person or any decision by the governor to commute the sentence of such person or pardon such person;

(g) Notification within thirty days of the death of such person;

(8) For witnesses who have been summoned by the prosecuting attorney and for victims, to be notified by the prosecuting attorney in a timely manner when a court proceeding will not go on as scheduled;



(9) For victims and witnesses, the right to reasonable protection from the defendant or any person acting on behalf of the defendant from harm and threats of harm arising out of their cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts;

(10) For victims and witnesses, on charged cases or submitted cases where no charge decision has yet been made, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the status of the case and of the availability of victim compensation assistance and of financial assistance and emergency and crisis intervention services available within the community and information relative to applying for such assistance or services, and of any final decision by the prosecuting attorney not to file charges;

(11) For victims, to be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the right to restitution which shall be enforceable in the same manner as any other cause of action as otherwise provided by law;

(12) For victims and witnesses, to be informed by the court and the prosecuting attorney of procedures to be followed in order to apply for and receive any witness fee to which they are entitled;

(13) When a victim's property is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons or needs to be retained pending an appeal, the prosecuting attorney or any law enforcement agency having possession of the property shall, upon request of the victim, return such property to the victim within five working days unless the property is contraband or subject to forfeiture proceedings, or provide written explanation of the reason why such property shall not be returned;

(14) An employer may not discharge or discipline any witness, victim or member of a victim's immediate family for honoring a subpoena to testify in a criminal proceeding, attending a criminal proceeding, or for participating in the preparation of a criminal proceeding, or require any witness, victim, or member of a victim's immediate family to use vacation time, personal time, or sick leave for honoring a subpoena to testify in a criminal proceeding, attending a criminal proceeding, or participating in the preparation of a criminal proceeding;

(15) For victims, to be provided with creditor intercession services by the prosecuting attorney if the victim is unable, as a result of the crime, temporarily to meet financial obligations;

(16) For victims and witnesses, the right to speedy disposition of their cases, and for victims, the right to speedy appellate review of their cases, provided that nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the defendant from having sufficient time to prepare such defendant's defense. The attorney general shall provide victims, upon their written request, case status information throughout the appellate process of their cases. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to proceedings involving the particular case to which the person is a victim or witness;

(17) For victims and witnesses, to be provided by the court, a secure waiting area during court proceedings and to receive notification of the date, time and location of any hearing conducted by the court for reconsideration of any sentence imposed, modification of such sentence or recall and release of any defendant from incarceration;

(18) For victims, the right to receive upon request from the department of corrections a photograph taken of the defendant prior to release from incarceration.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not be construed to imply any victim who is incarcerated by the department of corrections or any local law enforcement agency has a right to be

released to attend any hearing or that the department of corrections or the local law enforcement agency has any duty to transport such incarcerated victim to any hearing.

3. Those persons entitled to notice of events pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall provide the appropriate person or agency with their current addresses, **electronic mail addresses**, and telephone numbers or the addresses, **electronic mail addresses**, or telephone numbers at which they wish notification to be given.

4. Notification by the appropriate person or agency utilizing the statewide automated crime victim notification system as established in section 650.310 shall constitute compliance with the victim notification requirement of this section. If notification utilizing the statewide automated crime victim notification system cannot be used, then written notification shall be sent by certified mail **or electronic mail** to the most current address **or electronic mail address** provided by the victim.

5. Victims' rights as established in Section 32 of Article I of the Missouri Constitution or the laws of this state pertaining to the rights of victims of crime shall be granted and enforced regardless of the desires of a defendant and no privileges of confidentiality shall exist in favor of the defendant to exclude victims or prevent their full participation in each and every phase of parole hearings or probation revocation hearings. The rights of the victims granted in this section are absolute and the policy of this state is that the victim's rights are paramount to the defendant's rights. The victim has an absolute right to be present at any hearing in which the defendant is present before a probation and parole hearing officer.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 4, Section 287.245, Line 35, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“287.715. 1. For the purpose of providing for revenue for the second injury fund, every authorized self-insurer, and every workers' compensation policyholder insured pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable for payment of an annual surcharge in accordance with the provisions of this section. The annual surcharge imposed under this section shall apply to all workers' compensation insurance policies and self-insurance coverages which are written or renewed on or after April 26, 1988, including the state of Missouri, including any of its departments, divisions, agencies, commissions, and boards or any political subdivisions of the state who self-insure or hold themselves out to be any part self-insured. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the surcharge imposed pursuant to this section shall not apply to any reinsurance or retrocessional transaction.

2. Beginning October 31, 2005, and each year thereafter, the director of the division of workers' compensation shall estimate the amount of benefits payable from the second injury fund during the following calendar year and shall calculate the total amount of the annual surcharge to be imposed during the following calendar year upon all workers' compensation policyholders and authorized self-insurers. The amount of the annual surcharge percentage to be imposed upon each policyholder and self-insured for the following calendar year commencing with the calendar year beginning on January 1, 2006, shall be set at and calculated against a percentage, not to exceed three percent, of the policyholder's or self-insured's workers' compensation net deposits, net premiums, or net assessments for the previous policy

year, rounded up to the nearest one-half of a percentage point, that shall generate, as nearly as possible, one hundred ten percent of the moneys to be paid from the second injury fund in the following calendar year, less any moneys contained in the fund at the end of the previous calendar year. All policyholders and self-insurers shall be notified by the division of workers' compensation within ten calendar days of the determination of the surcharge percent to be imposed for, and paid in, the following calendar year. The net premium equivalent for individual self-insured employers shall be based on average rate classifications calculated by the department of commerce and insurance as taken from premium rates filed by the twenty insurance companies providing the greatest volume of workers' compensation insurance coverage in this state. For employers qualified to self-insure their liability pursuant to this chapter, the rates filed by such group of employers in accordance with subsection 4 of section 287.280 shall be the net premium equivalent. Any group of political subdivisions of this state qualified to self-insure their liability pursuant to this chapter as authorized by section 537.620 may choose either the average rate classification method or the filed rate method, provided that the method used may only be changed once without receiving the consent of the director of the division of workers' compensation. The director may advance funds from the workers' compensation fund to the second injury fund if surcharge collections prove to be insufficient. Any funds advanced from the workers' compensation fund to the second injury fund must be reimbursed by the second injury fund no later than December thirty-first of the year following the advance. The surcharge shall be collected from policyholders by each insurer at the same time and in the same manner that the premium is collected, but no insurer or its agent shall be entitled to any portion of the surcharge as a fee or commission for its collection. The surcharge is not subject to any taxes, licenses or fees.

3. All surcharge amounts imposed by this section shall be deposited to the credit of the second injury fund.

4. Such surcharge amounts shall be paid quarterly by insurers and self-insurers, and insurers shall pay the amounts not later than the thirtieth day of the month following the end of the quarter in which the amount is received from policyholders. If the director of the division of workers' compensation fails to calculate the surcharge by the thirty-first day of October of any year for the following year, any increase in the surcharge ultimately set by the director shall not be effective for any calendar quarter beginning less than sixty days from the date the director makes such determination.

5. If a policyholder or self-insured fails to make payment of the surcharge or an insurer fails to make timely transfer to the division of surcharges actually collected from policyholders, as required by this section, a penalty of one-half of one percent of the surcharge unpaid, or untransferred, shall be assessed against the liable policyholder, self-insured or insurer. Penalties assessed under this subsection shall be collected in a civil action by a summary proceeding brought by the director of the division of workers' compensation.

6. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of this section to the contrary, the director of the division of workers' compensation shall collect a supplemental surcharge not to exceed [three] **one** percent for calendar years 2014 to [2022] **2026** of the policyholder's or self-insured's workers' compensation net deposits, net premiums, or net assessments for the previous policy year, rounded up to the nearest [one-half] **one-quarter** of a percentage point. [For calendar year 2023, the director of the division of workers' compensation shall collect a supplemental surcharge not to exceed two and one-half percent of the policyholder's or self-insured's workers' compensation net deposits, net premiums, or net assessments for

the previous policy year, rounded up to the nearest one-half of a percentage point.] All policyholders and self-insurers shall be notified by the division of the supplemental surcharge percentage to be imposed for such period of time as part of the notice provided in subsection 2 of this section. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on December 31, [2023] **2026**.

7. Funds collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be the sole funding source of the second injury fund.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“190.255. 1. Any qualified first responder may obtain and administer naloxone, **or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose and is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration** to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose in order to revive the person.

2. Any licensed drug distributor or pharmacy in Missouri may sell naloxone, **or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose and is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration** to qualified first responder agencies to allow the agency to stock naloxone for the administration of such drug to persons suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate overdose in order to revive the person.

3. For the purposes of this section, “qualified first responder” shall mean any [state and local law enforcement agency staff,] fire department personnel, fire district personnel, or licensed emergency medical technician who is acting under the directives and established protocols of a medical director of a local licensed ground ambulance service licensed under section 190.109, **or any state or local law enforcement agency staff member**, who comes in contact with a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose and who has received training in recognizing and responding to a narcotic or opiate overdose and the administration of naloxone to a person suffering from an apparent narcotic or opiate-related overdose. “Qualified first responder agencies” shall mean any state or local law enforcement agency, fire department, or ambulance service that provides documented training to its staff related to the administration of naloxone in an apparent narcotic or opiate overdose situation.

4. A qualified first responder shall only administer naloxone by such means as the qualified first responder has received training for the administration of naloxone.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 190.1010, Line 66, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“195.206. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Addiction mitigation medication”, naltrexone hydrochloride that is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering;

(2) “Opioid antagonist”, naloxone hydrochloride, **or any other drug or device approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration**, that blocks the effects of an opioid overdose [that] **and** is administered in a manner approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or any accepted medical practice method of administering;

(3) “Opioid-related drug overdose”, a condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death resulting from the consumption or use of an opioid or other substance with which an opioid was combined or a condition that a layperson would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related drug overdose that requires medical assistance.

2. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary:

(1) The director of the department of health and senior services, if a licensed physician, may issue a statewide standing order for an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication;

(2) In the alternative, the department may employ or contract with a licensed physician who may issue a statewide standing order for an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication with the express written consent of the department director.

3. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, any licensed pharmacist in Missouri may sell and dispense an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication under physician protocol or under a statewide standing order issued under subsection 2 of this section.

4. A licensed pharmacist who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, sells or dispenses an opioid antagonist or an 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 any professional disciplinary action for prescribing or dispensing the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication or any outcome resulting from the administration of the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication. A physician issuing a statewide standing order under subsection 2 of this section shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or any professional disciplinary action for issuing the standing order or for any outcome related to the order or the administration of the opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication.

5. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, it shall be permissible for any person to possess an opioid antagonist or an addiction mitigation medication.

6. Any person who administers an opioid antagonist to another person shall, immediately after administering the drug, contact emergency personnel. Any person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opioid-related **drug** overdose shall be immune from criminal prosecution, disciplinary actions from his or her professional licensing board, and civil liability due to the administration of the opioid antagonist.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 320.400, Line 139, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“579.088. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or chapter 195 to the contrary, it shall not be unlawful to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, or use any device, equipment, or other material for the purpose of analyzing controlled substances to detect the presence of fentanyl or any synthetic controlled substance fentanyl analogue.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 9

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 24, Page 4, Section 287.245, Line 35, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"320.336. 1. No public or private employer shall terminate an employee for joining any fire department or fire protection district, including but not limited to any municipal, volunteer, rural, or subscription fire department or organization or any volunteer fire protection association, as a volunteer firefighter, or the Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, or Urban Search and Rescue Team, or being activated to a national disaster response by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

2. No public or private employer shall terminate an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, or Urban Search and Rescue Team because the employee, when acting as a volunteer firefighter, or as a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA is absent from or late to his or her employment in order to respond to an emergency before the time the employee is to report to his or her place of employment.

3. An employer may charge against the employee's regular pay any employment time lost by an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA because of the employee's response to an emergency in the course of performing his or her duties as a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA.

4. In the case of an employee who is a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA and who loses time from his or her employment in order to respond to an emergency in the course of performing his or her duties as a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA, the employer has the right to request the employee to provide the employer with a written statement from the supervisor or acting supervisor of the volunteer fire department or the commander of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team or the FEMA supervisor stating that the employee responded to an emergency and stating the time and date of the emergency.

5. An employee who is a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team, Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA and who may be absent from or late to his or her employment in order to respond to an emergency in the course of performing his or her duties as a volunteer firefighter, or a member of Missouri-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team,

Missouri Task Force One, Urban Search and Rescue Team, or FEMA shall make a reasonable effort to notify his or her employer that he or she may be absent or late.

**6. Any member of Missouri Task Force One shall be entitled to the initial employment rights, reemployment rights, retention in employment rights, promotion rights, and discrimination protections provided by Title 38 of the United States Code, the Revised Statutes of Missouri, and all amendments thereto. The attorney general shall enforce the rights and protections contained in this subsection for members of Missouri Task Force One.";** and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HS** for **HCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SB 96**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 67.1421, 115.105, 115.123, 115.351, 115.776, 115.904, and 238.225, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifteen new sections relating to voting procedures.

With HA 1 and HSA 1 to HA 4.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 96, Page 5, Section 67.1421, Line 141, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“67.1521. 1. A district may levy by resolution one or more special assessments against real property within its boundaries, upon receipt of and in accordance with a petition signed by:

(1) Owners of real property collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of real property within the boundaries of the district; and

(2) More than fifty percent per capita of the owners of all real property within the boundaries of the district.

2. The special assessment petition shall be in substantially the following form:

The \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name of district) Community Improvement District (“District”) shall be authorized to levy special assessments against real property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for \_\_\_\_\_ (insert general description of specific service and/or projects) in the district, such special assessments to be levied against each tract, lot or parcel of real property listed below within the district which receives special benefit as a result of such service and/or projects, the cost of which shall be allocated among this property by \_\_\_\_\_ (insert method of allocation, e.g., per square foot of property, per square foot on each square foot of improvement, or by abutting foot of property abutting streets, roads, highways, parks or other improvements, or any other reasonable method) in an amount not to exceed \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per (insert unit of measure). Such authorization to levy the special assessment shall expire on \_\_\_\_\_ (insert date). The tracts of land located in the district which will receive special benefit from this service and/or projects are: \_\_\_\_\_ (list of properties by common addresses and legal descriptions).

3. The method for allocating such special assessments set forth in the petition may be any reasonable method which results in imposing assessments upon real property benefitted in relation to the benefit conferred upon each respective tract, lot or parcel of real property and the cost to provide such benefit.

4. By resolution of the board, the district may levy a special assessment rate lower than the rate ceiling set forth in the petition authorizing the special assessment and may increase such lowered special assessment rate to a level not exceeding the special assessment rate ceiling set forth in the petition without further approval of the real property owners; provided that a district imposing a special assessment pursuant to this section may not repeal or amend such special assessment or lower the rate of such special assessment if such repeal, amendment or lower rate will impair the district's ability to pay any liabilities that it has incurred, money that it has borrowed or obligations that it has issued.

5. Each special assessment which is due and owing shall constitute a perpetual lien against each tract, lot or parcel of property from which it is derived. Such lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as any other special assessment lien as provided in section 88.861. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection and section 67.1541 to the contrary, the county collector may, upon certification by the district for collection, add each special assessment to the annual real estate tax bill for the property and collect the assessment in the same manner the collector uses for real estate taxes. Any special assessment remaining unpaid on the first day of January annually is delinquent and enforcement of collection of the delinquent bill by the county collector shall be governed by the laws concerning delinquent and back taxes. The lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a tax upon real property by land tax sale under chapter 140 or, if applicable to that county, chapter 141.

6. A separate fund or account shall be created by the district for each special assessment levied and each fund or account shall be identifiable by a suitable title. The proceeds of such assessments shall be credited to such fund or account. Such fund or account shall be used solely to pay the costs incurred in undertaking the specified service or project.

7. Upon completion of the specified service or project or both, the balance remaining in the fund or account established for such specified service or project or both shall be returned or credited against the amount of the original assessment of each parcel of property pro rata based on the method of assessment of such special assessment.

8. Any funds in a fund or account created pursuant to this section which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of funds of the city in which the district is located.

9. The authority of the district to levy special assessments shall be independent of the limitations and authorities of the municipality in which it is located; specifically, the provisions of section 88.812 shall not apply to any district.

**10. All decisions of the board of directors shall be by a majority vote unless otherwise provided by law.**

**11. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, all property owned by an entity that is exempt from taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c) shall be exempt from any property tax or special assessment levied by a district.”; and**



Further amend said bill, Page 6, Section 115.123, Line 10, by deleting the word “**April**” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**March**”; and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 7, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“115.240. The election authority for any political subdivision or special district shall label ballot measures relating to taxation that are submitted by such political subdivision or special district to a vote of the people numerically or alphabetically in the order in which they are submitted. No such ballot measure shall be labeled in a descriptive manner aside from its numerical or alphabetical designation. Election authorities may coordinate with each other, or with the secretary of state, to maintain a database or other record to facilitate numerical or alphabetical assignment.”**; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 115.755, Line 2, by deleting the word “**April**” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**March**”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 115.761, Line 18, by deleting the word “**April**” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “**March**”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 115.904, Line 6, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“137.067. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any ballot measure seeking approval to add, change, or modify a tax on real property shall express the effect of the proposed change within the ballot language in terms of the change in real dollars owed per one hundred thousand dollars of a property’s market valuation.**

137.073. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “General reassessment”, changes in value, entered in the assessor’s books, of a substantial portion of the parcels of real property within a county resulting wholly or partly from reappraisal of value or other actions of the assessor or county equalization body or ordered by the state tax commission or any court;

(2) “Tax rate”, “rate”, or “rate of levy”, singular or plural, includes the tax rate for each purpose of taxation of property a taxing authority is authorized to levy without a vote and any tax rate authorized by election, including bond interest and sinking fund;

(3) “Tax rate ceiling”, a tax rate as revised by the taxing authority to comply with the provisions of this section or when a court has determined the tax rate; except that, other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, a school district may levy the operating levy for school purposes required for the current year pursuant to subsection 2 of section 163.021, less all adjustments required pursuant to Article X, Section 22 of the Missouri Constitution, if such tax rate does not exceed the highest tax rate in effect subsequent to the 1980 tax year. This is the maximum tax rate that may be levied, unless a higher tax rate ceiling is approved by voters of the political subdivision as provided in this section;

(4) “Tax revenue”, when referring to the previous year, means the actual receipts from ad valorem levies on all classes of property, including state-assessed property, in the immediately preceding fiscal year of the political subdivision, plus an allowance for taxes billed but not collected in the fiscal year and plus an additional allowance for the revenue which would have been collected from property which was

annexed by such political subdivision but which was not previously used in determining tax revenue pursuant to this section. The term “tax revenue” shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any property of a railroad corporation or a public utility, as these terms are defined in section 386.020, which were assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the previous year but are assessed by the state tax commission in the current year. All school districts and those counties levying sales taxes pursuant to chapter 67 shall include in the calculation of tax revenue an amount equivalent to that by which they reduced property tax levies as a result of sales tax pursuant to section 67.505 and section 164.013 or as excess home dock city or county fees as provided in subsection 4 of section 313.820 in the immediately preceding fiscal year but not including any amount calculated to adjust for prior years. For purposes of political subdivisions which were authorized to levy a tax in the prior year but which did not levy such tax or levied a reduced rate, the term “tax revenue”, as used in relation to the revision of tax levies mandated by law, shall mean the revenues equal to the amount that would have been available if the voluntary rate reduction had not been made.

2. Whenever changes in assessed valuation are entered in the assessor’s books for any personal property, in the aggregate, or for any subclass of real property as such subclasses are established in Section 4(b) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, the county clerk in all counties and the assessor of St. Louis City shall notify each political subdivision wholly or partially within the county or St. Louis City of the change in valuation of each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, exclusive of new construction and improvements. All political subdivisions shall immediately revise the applicable rates of levy for each purpose for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, for which taxes are levied to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, substantially the same amount of tax revenue as was produced in the previous year for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Any political subdivision that has received approval from voters for a tax increase after August 27, 2008, may levy a rate to collect substantially the same amount of tax revenue as the amount of revenue that would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Such tax revenue shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property. Where the taxing authority is a school district for the purposes of revising the applicable rates of levy for each subclass of real property, the tax revenues from state-assessed railroad and utility property shall be apportioned and attributed to each subclass of real property based on the percentage of the total assessed valuation of the county that each subclass of real property represents in the current taxable year. As provided in Section 22 of Article X of the constitution, a political subdivision may also revise each levy to allow for inflationary assessment growth occurring within the political subdivision. The inflationary growth factor for any such subclass of real property or personal property shall be limited to the actual assessment growth in such subclass or class, exclusive of new construction

and improvements, and exclusive of the assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property, but not to exceed the consumer price index or five percent, whichever is lower. Should the tax revenue of a political subdivision from the various tax rates determined in this subsection be different than the tax revenue that would have been determined from a single tax rate as calculated pursuant to the method of calculation in this subsection prior to January 1, 2003, then the political subdivision shall revise the tax rates of those subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, in which there is a tax rate reduction, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. Such revision shall yield an amount equal to such difference and shall be apportioned among such subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, based on the relative assessed valuation of the class or subclasses of property experiencing a tax rate reduction. Such revision in the tax rates of each class or subclass shall be made by computing the percentage of current year adjusted assessed valuation of each class or subclass with a tax rate reduction to the total current year adjusted assessed valuation of the class or subclasses with a tax rate reduction, multiplying the resulting percentages by the revenue difference between the single rate calculation and the calculations pursuant to this subsection and dividing by the respective adjusted current year assessed valuation of each class or subclass to determine the adjustment to the rate to be levied upon each class or subclass of property. The adjustment computed herein shall be multiplied by one hundred, rounded to four decimals in the manner provided in this subsection, and added to the initial rate computed for each class or subclass of property. For school districts that levy separate tax rates on each subclass of real property and personal property in the aggregate, if voters approved a ballot before January 1, 2011, that presented separate stated tax rates to be applied to the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate, or increases the separate rates that may be levied on the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate by different amounts, the tax rate that shall be used for the single tax rate calculation shall be a blended rate, calculated in the manner provided under subdivision (1) of subsection 6 of this section. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no revision to the rate of levy for personal property shall cause such levy to increase over the levy for personal property from the prior year.

3. (1) Where the taxing authority is a school district, it shall be required to revise the rates of levy to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, including state-assessed railroad and utility property, which shall be separately estimated in addition to other data required in complying with section 164.011, substantially the amount of tax revenue permitted in this section. In the year following tax rate reduction, the tax rate ceiling may be adjusted to offset such district's reduction in the apportionment of state school moneys due to its reduced tax rate. However, in the event any school district, in calculating a tax rate ceiling pursuant to this section, requiring the estimating of effects of state-assessed railroad and utility valuation or loss of state aid, discovers that the estimates used result in receipt of excess revenues, which would have required a lower rate if the actual information had been known, the school district shall reduce the tax rate ceiling in the following year to compensate for the excess receipts, and the recalculated rate shall become the tax rate ceiling for purposes of this section.

(2) For any political subdivision which experiences a reduction in the amount of assessed valuation relating to a prior year, due to decisions of the state tax commission or a court pursuant to sections 138.430 to 138.433, or due to clerical errors or corrections in the calculation or recordation of any assessed valuation:

(a) Such political subdivision may revise the tax rate ceiling for each purpose it levies taxes to compensate for the reduction in assessed value occurring after the political subdivision calculated the tax rate ceiling for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, in a prior year. Such revision by the political subdivision shall be made at the time of the next calculation of the tax rate for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, after the reduction in assessed valuation has been determined and shall be calculated in a manner that results in the revised tax rate ceiling being the same as it would have been had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation;

(b) In addition, for up to three years following the determination of the reduction in assessed valuation as a result of circumstances defined in this subdivision, such political subdivision may levy a tax rate for each purpose it levies taxes above the revised tax rate ceiling provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision to recoup any revenues it was entitled to receive had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation.

4. (1) In order to implement the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, the term improvements shall apply to both real and personal property. In order to determine the value of new construction and improvements, each county assessor shall maintain a record of real property valuations in such a manner as to identify each year the increase in valuation for each political subdivision in the county as a result of new construction and improvements. The value of new construction and improvements shall include the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which were begun after and were not part of the prior year's assessment, except that the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which had been totally or partially exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865, sections 135.200 to 135.255, and section 353.110 shall be included in the value of new construction and improvements when the property becomes totally or partially subject to assessment and payment of all ad valorem taxes. The aggregate increase in valuation of personal property for the current year over that of the previous year is the equivalent of the new construction and improvements factor for personal property. Notwithstanding any opt-out implemented pursuant to subsection [14] "**15**" of section 137.115, the assessor shall certify the amount of new construction and improvements and the amount of assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property separately for each of the three subclasses of real property for each political subdivision to the county clerk in order that political subdivisions shall have this information for the purpose of calculating tax rates pursuant to this section and Section 22, Article X, Constitution of Missouri. In addition, the state tax commission shall certify each year to each county clerk the increase in the general price level as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States, or its successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency. The state tax commission shall certify the increase in such index on the latest twelve-month basis available on February first of each year over the immediately preceding prior twelve-month period in order that political subdivisions shall have this information available in setting their tax rates according to law and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. For purposes of implementing the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution, the term "property" means all taxable property, including state-assessed property.

(2) Each political subdivision required to revise rates of levy pursuant to this section or Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri shall calculate each tax rate it is authorized to levy and, in establishing each tax rate, shall consider each provision for tax rate revision provided in this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, separately and without regard to annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013. Each political subdivision shall set each tax rate it is authorized to levy using the calculation that produces the lowest tax rate ceiling. It is further the intent of the general assembly, pursuant to the authority of Section 10(c) of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, that the provisions of such section be applicable to tax rate revisions mandated pursuant to Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri as to reestablishing tax rates as revised in subsequent years, enforcement provisions, and other provisions not in conflict with Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. Annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013 shall be applied to the tax rate as established pursuant to this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, unless otherwise provided by law.

5. (1) In all political subdivisions, the tax rate ceiling established pursuant to this section shall not be increased unless approved by a vote of the people. Approval of the higher tax rate shall be by at least a majority of votes cast. When a proposed higher tax rate requires approval by more than a simple majority pursuant to any provision of law or the constitution, the tax rate increase must receive approval by at least the majority required.

(2) When voters approve an increase in the tax rate, the amount of the increase shall be added to the tax rate ceiling as calculated pursuant to this section to the extent the total rate does not exceed any maximum rate prescribed by law. If a ballot question presents a stated tax rate for approval rather than describing the amount of increase in the question, the stated tax rate approved shall be adjusted as provided in this section and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling. The increased tax rate ceiling as approved shall be adjusted such that when applied to the current total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, excluding new construction and improvements since the date of the election approving such increase, the revenue derived from the adjusted tax rate ceiling is equal to the sum of: the amount of revenue which would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law. Such adjusted tax rate ceiling may be applied to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision at the setting of the next tax rate. If a ballot question presents a phased-in tax rate increase, upon voter approval, each tax rate increase shall be adjusted in the manner prescribed in this section to yield the sum of: the amount of revenue that would be derived by applying such voter-approved increased rate to the total assessed valuation, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase was approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, from the date of the election to the time of such increase and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling.

**(3) The provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection notwithstanding, if, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters approve a subsequent levy increase, the new tax rate ceiling shall remain in effect only until such time as the temporary levy expires under the terms originally approved by a vote of the people, at which time the tax rate ceiling shall be decreased by the amount of the temporary levy increase. If, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters of a**

**political subdivision are asked to approve an additional, permanent increase to the political subdivision's tax rate ceiling, voters shall be submitted ballot language that clearly indicates that if the permanent levy increase is approved, the temporary levy shall be made permanent.**

(4) The governing body of any political subdivision may levy a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling and may, in a nonreassessment year, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval in the manner provided under subdivision [(4)] (5) of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political subdivision from voluntarily levying a tax rate lower than that which is required under the provisions of this section or from seeking voter approval of a reduction to such political subdivision's tax rate ceiling.

[(4)] (5) In a year of general reassessment, a governing body whose tax rate is lower than its tax rate ceiling shall revise its tax rate pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4 of this section as if its tax rate was at the tax rate ceiling. In a year following general reassessment, if such governing body intends to increase its tax rate, the governing body shall conduct a public hearing, and in a public meeting it shall adopt an ordinance, resolution, or policy statement justifying its action prior to setting and certifying its tax rate. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which levies a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling solely due to a reduction required by law resulting from sales tax collections. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which has received voter approval for an increase to its tax rate ceiling subsequent to setting its most recent tax rate.

6. (1) For the purposes of calculating state aid for public schools pursuant to section 163.031, each taxing authority which is a school district shall determine its proposed tax rate as a blended rate of the classes or subclasses of property. Such blended rate shall be calculated by first determining the total tax revenue of the property within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, which amount shall be equal to the sum of the products of multiplying the assessed valuation of each class and subclass of property by the corresponding tax rate for such class or subclass, then dividing the total tax revenue by the total assessed valuation of the same jurisdiction, and then multiplying the resulting quotient by a factor of one hundred. Where the taxing authority is a school district, such blended rate shall also be used by such school district for calculating revenue from state-assessed railroad and utility property as defined in chapter 151 and for apportioning the tax rate by purpose.

(2) Each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate in any year shall notify the clerk of the county commission in the county or counties where the tax rate applies of its tax rate ceiling and its proposed tax rate. Each taxing authority shall express its proposed tax rate in a fraction equal to the nearest one-tenth of a cent, unless its proposed tax rate is in excess of one dollar, then one/one-hundredth of a cent. If a taxing authority shall round to one/one-hundredth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-thousandth of one cent to the next higher one/one-hundredth of a cent; if a taxing authority shall round to one-tenth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-hundredths of a cent to the next higher one-tenth of a cent. Any taxing authority levying a property tax rate shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating such tax rate complies with Missouri law. All forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section shall be promulgated as a rule and shall not be incorporated by reference. The state auditor shall promulgate rules for any and all forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section which do not currently exist in

rule form or that have been incorporated by reference. In addition, each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate for debt service shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating the tax rate for debt service complies with Missouri law. A tax rate proposed for annual debt service requirements will be prima facie valid if, after making the payment for which the tax was levied, bonds remain outstanding and the debt fund reserves do not exceed the following year's payments. The county clerk shall keep on file and available for public inspection all such information for a period of three years. The clerk shall, within three days of receipt, forward a copy of the notice of a taxing authority's tax rate ceiling and proposed tax rate and any substantiating data to the state auditor. The state auditor shall, within fifteen days of the date of receipt, examine such information and return to the county clerk his or her findings as to compliance of the tax rate ceiling with this section and as to compliance of any proposed tax rate for debt service with Missouri law. If the state auditor believes that a taxing authority's proposed tax rate does not comply with Missouri law, then the state auditor's findings shall include a recalculated tax rate, and the state auditor may request a taxing authority to submit documentation supporting such taxing authority's proposed tax rate. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the auditor's findings to the taxing authority and shall file a copy of the findings with the information received from the taxing authority. The taxing authority shall have fifteen days from the date of receipt from the county clerk of the state auditor's findings and any request for supporting documentation to accept or reject in writing the rate change certified by the state auditor and to submit all requested information to the state auditor. A copy of the taxing authority's acceptance or rejection and any information submitted to the state auditor shall also be mailed to the county clerk. If a taxing authority rejects a rate change certified by the state auditor and the state auditor does not receive supporting information which justifies the taxing authority's original or any subsequent proposed tax rate, then the state auditor shall refer the perceived violations of such taxing authority to the attorney general's office and the attorney general is authorized to obtain injunctive relief to prevent the taxing authority from levying a violative tax rate.

(3) In the event that the taxing authority incorrectly completes the forms created and promulgated under subdivision (2) of this subsection, or makes a clerical error, the taxing authority may submit amended forms with an explanation for the needed changes. If such amended forms are filed under regulations prescribed by the state auditor, the state auditor shall take into consideration such amended forms for the purposes of this subsection.

7. No tax rate shall be extended on the tax rolls by the county clerk unless the political subdivision has complied with the foregoing provisions of this section.

8. Whenever a taxpayer has cause to believe that a taxing authority has not complied with the provisions of this section, the taxpayer may make a formal complaint with the prosecuting attorney of the county. Where the prosecuting attorney fails to bring an action within ten days of the filing of the complaint, the taxpayer may bring a civil action pursuant to this section and institute an action as representative of a class of all taxpayers within a taxing authority if the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, if there are questions of law or fact common to the class, if the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and if the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. In any class action maintained pursuant to this section, the court may direct to the members of the class a notice to be published at least once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation

published in the county where the civil action is commenced and in other counties within the jurisdiction of a taxing authority. The notice shall advise each member that the court will exclude him or her from the class if he or she so requests by a specified date, that the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion, and that any member who does not request exclusion may, if he or she desires, enter an appearance. In any class action brought pursuant to this section, the court, in addition to the relief requested, shall assess against the taxing authority found to be in violation of this section the reasonable costs of bringing the action, including reasonable attorney's fees, provided no attorney's fees shall be awarded any attorney or association of attorneys who receive public funds from any source for their services. Any action brought pursuant to this section shall be set for hearing as soon as practicable after the cause is at issue.

9. If in any action, including a class action, the court issues an order requiring a taxing authority to revise the tax rates as provided in this section or enjoins a taxing authority from the collection of a tax because of its failure to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section, any taxpayer paying his or her taxes when an improper rate is applied has erroneously paid his or her taxes in part, whether or not the taxes are paid under protest as provided in section 139.031 or otherwise contested. The part of the taxes paid erroneously is the difference in the amount produced by the original levy and the amount produced by the revised levy. The township or county collector of taxes or the collector of taxes in any city shall refund the amount of the tax erroneously paid. The taxing authority refusing to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section shall make available to the collector all funds necessary to make refunds pursuant to this subsection. No taxpayer shall receive any interest on any money erroneously paid by him or her pursuant to this subsection. Effective in the 1994 tax year, nothing in this section shall be construed to require a taxing authority to refund any tax erroneously paid prior to or during the third tax year preceding the current tax year.

10. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and void.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 238.225, Line 30, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“238.230. 1. If approved by:

(1) A majority of the qualified voters voting on the question in the district; or

(2) The owners of record of all of the real property located within the district who shall indicate their approval by signing a special assessment petition;

the district may make one or more special assessments for those project improvements which specially benefit the properties within the district. Improvements which may confer special benefits within a district include but are not limited to improvements which are intended primarily to serve traffic originating or ending within the district, to reduce local traffic congestion or circuitry of travel, or to improve the safety of motorists or pedestrians within the district.

2. The ballot question shall be substantially in the following form:



Shall the \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District be authorized to levy special assessments against property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary), said special assessments to be levied ratably against each tract, lot or parcel of property within the district which is benefitted by such project in proportion to the (insert method of allocating special assessments), in an amount not to exceed \$\_\_\_\_\_ per annum per (insert unit of measurement)?

3. The special assessment petition shall be substantially in the following form:

The \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District shall be authorized to levy special assessments against property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary), said special assessments to be levied pro rata against each tract, lot or parcel or property within the district which is benefitted by such project in proportion to the (insert method of allocating special assessments), in an amount not to exceed \$\_\_\_\_\_ per annum per (insert unit of measurement).

4. If a proposal for making a special assessment fails, the district board of directors may, with the prior approval of the commission or the local transportation authority which will assume ownership of the completed project, delete from the project any portion which was to be funded by special assessment and which is not otherwise required for project integrity.

5. A district may establish different classes or subclasses of real property within the district for purposes of levying differing rates of special assessments. The levy rate for special assessments may vary for each class or subclass of real property based on the level of benefit derived by each class or subclass from projects funded by the district.

**6. All decisions of the board of directors shall be by a majority vote unless otherwise provided by law.**

**7. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, all property owned by an entity that is exempt from taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c) shall be exempt from any special assessment levied by a district pursuant to this section.”; and**

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT NO. 1 FOR  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 96, Page 6, Section 115.123, Line 1, by inserting after the word “as” the word “**otherwise**”; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 2, by deleting the words “subsection 2 of” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “[subsection 2 of]”; and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 7, Line 22, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“115.127. 1. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, upon receipt of notice of a special election to fill a vacancy submitted pursuant to subsection 2 of section 115.125, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the special election to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in its jurisdiction. The notice shall include the name of the officer or agency calling the election, the date and time of the election, the name of the office to be filled and the date by which candidates must be selected or filed for the office. Within one week prior to each special election to fill a vacancy held in its jurisdiction, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the election to be published in two newspapers of different political faith and general circulation in the jurisdiction. The legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot. If there is only one newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction, the notice shall be published in the newspaper within one week prior to the election. If there are two or more newspapers of general circulation in the jurisdiction, but no two of opposite political faith, the notice shall be published in any two of the newspapers within one week prior to the election.

2. Except as provided in subsections 1 and 4 of this section and in sections 115.521, 115.549 and 115.593, the election authority shall cause legal notice of each election held in its jurisdiction to be published. The notice shall be published in two newspapers of different political faith and qualified pursuant to chapter 493 which are published within the bounds of the area holding the election. If there is only one so-qualified newspaper, then notice shall be published in only one newspaper. If there is no newspaper published within the bounds of the election area, then the notice shall be published in two qualified newspapers of different political faith serving the area. Notice shall be published twice, the first publication occurring in the second week prior to the election, and the second publication occurring within one week prior to the election. Each such legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot; and, unless notice has been given as provided by section 115.129, the second publication of notice of the election shall include the location of polling places. The election authority may provide any additional notice of the election it deems desirable.

3. The election authority shall print the official ballot as the same appears on the sample ballot, and no candidate's name or ballot issue which appears on the sample ballot or official printed ballot shall be stricken or removed from the ballot except on death of a candidate or by court order, but in no event shall a candidate or issue be stricken or removed from the ballot less than eight weeks before the date of the election.

4. In lieu of causing legal notice to be published in accordance with any of the provisions of this chapter, the election authority in jurisdictions which have less than seven hundred fifty registered voters and in which no newspaper qualified pursuant to chapter 493 is published, may cause legal notice to be mailed during the second week prior to the election, by first class mail, to each registered voter at the voter's voting address. All such legal notices shall include the date and time of the election, the location of the polling place, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot.

5. If the opening date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the [seventeenth] **sixteenth** Tuesday prior to the election. If the closing date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the closing filing date shall be 5:00 p.m., the [fourteenth] **thirteenth** Tuesday prior to the election **or, if the thirteenth Tuesday**

**prior to the election is a state or federal holiday, the closing filing date shall be 5:00 p.m. on the next day that is not a state or federal holiday.** The political subdivision or special district calling an election shall, before the [seventeenth] **sixteenth** Tuesday, prior to any election at which offices are to be filled, notify the general public of the opening filing date, the office or offices to be filled, the proper place for filing and the closing filing date of the election. Such notification may be accomplished by legal notice published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or special district.

6. Except as provided for in sections 115.247 and 115.359, if there is no additional cost for the printing or reprinting of ballots or if the candidate agrees to pay any printing or reprinting costs, a candidate who has filed for an office or who has been duly nominated for an office may, at any time after the certification of the notice of election required in subsection 1 of section 115.125 but no later than 5:00 p.m. on the eighth Tuesday before the election, withdraw as a candidate pursuant to a court order, which, except for good cause shown by the election authority in opposition thereto, shall be freely given upon application by the candidate to the circuit court of the area of such candidate's residence.

115.205. 1. No person shall be paid or otherwise compensated for soliciting voter registration applications, other than a governmental entity or a person who is paid or compensated by a governmental entity for such solicitation. A voter registration solicitor, **other than a governmental entity or a person who is paid or compensated by a governmental entity for such solicitation**, who solicits more than ten voter registration applications shall register for every election cycle that begins on the day after the general election and ends on the day of the general election two years later. A voter registration solicitor shall be at least eighteen years of age and shall be a registered voter in the state of Missouri.

2. Each voter registration solicitor shall provide the following information in writing to the secretary of state's office:

- (1) The name of the voter registration solicitor;
- (2) The residential address, including street number, city, state, and zip code;
- (3) The mailing address, if different from the residential address; and
- (4) The signature of the voter registration solicitor.

3. The solicitor information required in subsection 2 of this section shall be submitted to the secretary of state's office with the following oath and affirmation:

**"I HEREBY SWEAR OR AFFIRM UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE BY ME ARE TRUE AND CORRECT."**

4. Any voter registration solicitor who knowingly fails to register with the secretary of state is guilty of a class three election offense. Voter registration applications shall be accepted by the election authority if such applications are otherwise valid, even if the voter registration solicitor who procured the applications fails to register with or submits false information to the secretary of state.

115.284. 1. There is hereby established an absentee voting process to assist persons with permanent disabilities in the exercise of their voting rights.

2. The local election authority shall send an application to participate in the absentee voting process set out in this section to any registered voter residing within the election authority’s jurisdiction upon request.

3. Upon receipt of a properly completed application, the election authority shall enter the voter’s name on a list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section.

4. The application to participate in the absentee voting process shall be in substantially the following form:

State of \_\_\_\_\_

County (City) of \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (print applicant’s name), declare that I am a resident and registered voter of \_\_\_\_\_ County, Missouri, and am permanently disabled. I hereby request that my name be placed on the election authority’s list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to section 115.284, and that I be delivered an absentee ballot application for each election in which I am eligible to vote.

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Voter

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Voter’s Address

5. Not earlier than ten weeks before an election but prior to the fourth Tuesday prior to an election, the election authority shall deliver to each voter qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section an absentee ballot application if the voter is eligible to vote in that election. If the voter returns the absentee request application to the election authority not later than 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday before an election and has retained the necessary qualifications to vote, the election authority shall provide the voter with an absentee ballot pursuant to this chapter.

6. The election authority shall remove from the list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section any voter who:

- (1) Asks to be removed from the list;
- (2) Dies;

- (3) Becomes disqualified from voting pursuant to this chapter; or
- (4) No longer resides at the address of his or her voter registration.

**7. No lists of applications under this section shall be posted or displayed in any area open to the general public, nor shall such lists of applications be considered a public record under the provisions of chapter 610.”; and**

Further amend said bill and page, Section 115.351, Line 15, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“115.430. 1. This section shall apply to [primary and general elections where candidates for federal or statewide offices are nominated or elected and any election where statewide issue or issues are submitted to the voters] **any public election.**

2. (1) A voter claiming to be properly registered in the jurisdiction of the election authority and eligible to vote in an election, but whose eligibility at that precinct cannot be immediately established upon examination of the precinct register, shall be entitled to vote a provisional ballot after providing a form of personal identification required pursuant to section 115.427 or upon executing an affidavit under section 115.427, or may vote at a central polling place as established in section 115.115 where the voter may vote his or her appropriate ballot for his or her precinct of residence upon verification of eligibility or vote a provisional ballot if eligibility cannot be determined. The provisional ballot provided to a voter under this section shall be the ballot provided to a resident of the voter’s precinct determined by reference to the affidavit provided for in this section. If the voter declares that the voter is eligible to vote and the election authority determines that the voter is eligible to vote at another polling place, the voter shall be directed to the correct polling place or a central polling place as established by the election authority pursuant to subsection 5 of section 115.115. If the voter refuses to go to the correct polling place or a central polling place, the voter shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot at the incorrect polling place, but such ballot shall not be counted if the voter was not eligible to vote at that polling place.

(2) The following steps shall be taken to establish a voter’s eligibility to vote at a polling place:

(a) The election judge shall examine the precinct register as provided in section 115.425. If the voter is registered and eligible to vote at the polling place, the voter shall receive a regular ballot;

(b) If the voter’s eligibility cannot be immediately established by examining the precinct register, the election judge shall contact the election authority. If the election authority cannot immediately establish that the voter is registered and eligible to vote at the polling place upon examination of the Missouri voter registration system, or if the election judge is unable to make contact with the election authority immediately, the voter shall be notified that the voter is entitled to a provisional ballot.

(3) The voter shall have the duty to appear and vote at the correct polling place. If an election judge determines that the voter is not eligible to vote at the polling place at which a voter presents himself or herself, and if the voter appears to be eligible to vote at another polling place, the voter shall be informed that he or she may cast a provisional ballot at the current polling place or may travel to the correct polling place or a central polling place, as established by the election authority under subsection 5 of section 115.115, where the voter may cast a regular ballot or provisional ballot if the voter’s eligibility still cannot

be determined. Provisional ballots cast at a polling place shall be counted only if the voter was eligible to vote at such polling place as provided in subsection 5 of this section.

(4) For a voter requesting an absentee ballot in person, such voter shall be entitled to cast a provisional ballot when the voter’s eligibility cannot be immediately established upon examination of the precinct registers or the Missouri voter registration system.

(5) Prior to accepting any provisional ballot at the polling place, the election judges shall determine that the information provided on the provisional ballot envelope by the provisional voter is consistent with the identification provided by such person under section 115.427.

3. (1) No person shall be entitled to receive a provisional ballot until such person has completed a provisional ballot affidavit on the provisional ballot envelope.

(2) The secretary of state shall produce appropriate sizes of provisional ballot envelopes and distribute them to each election authority according to their tabulating system. All provisional ballot envelopes shall be printed on a distinguishable color of paper that is different from the color of the regular ballot. The provisional ballot envelope shall be in the form required by subsection 4 of this section. All provisional ballots shall be marked with a conspicuous stamp or other distinguishing mark that makes them readily distinguishable from the regular ballots.

(3) Once voted, the provisional ballot shall be placed and sealed in a provisional ballot envelope.

4. The provisional ballot in its envelope shall be deposited in the ballot box. The provisional ballot envelope shall be completed by the voter for use in determining eligibility. The provisional ballot envelope specified in this section shall contain a voter’s certificate which shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is \_\_\_\_\_; that my date of birth is \_\_\_\_\_; that the last four digits of my Social Security Number are \_\_\_\_\_; that I am registered to vote in \_\_\_\_\_ County or City (if a City not within a County), Missouri; that I am a qualified voter of said County (or City not within a County); that I am eligible to vote at this polling place; and that I have not voted in this election.

I understand that if the above-provided information is not correct and the election authority determines that I am not registered and eligible to vote, my vote will not be counted. I further understand that knowingly providing false information is a violation of law and subjects me to possible criminal prosecution.

\_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Voter)

\_\_\_\_\_

(Current Address)

Subscribed and affirmed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
20\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Election Official)

The voter may provide additional information to further assist the election authority in determining eligibility, including the place and date the voter registered to vote, if known.

5. (1) Prior to counting any provisional ballot, the election authority shall determine if the voter is registered and eligible to vote and if the vote was properly cast. The eligibility of provisional votes shall be determined according to the requirements for a voter to cast a ballot in the election as set forth in sections 115.133 and 115.135. A provisional [voter] ballot shall not be eligible to be counted until the election authority has determined that:

(a) The voter cast such provisional ballot at a polling place established for the voter or the central polling place established by the election authority under subsection 5 of section 115.115;

(b) The individual who cast the provisional ballot is an individual registered to vote in the respective election at the polling place where the ballot was cast;

(c) The voter did not otherwise vote in the same election by regular ballot, absentee ballot, or otherwise; and

(d) The information on the provisional ballot envelope is found to be correct, complete, and accurate.

(2) When the ballot boxes are delivered to the election authority from the polling places, the receiving teams shall separate the provisional ballots from the rest of the ballots and place the sealed provisional ballot envelopes in a separate container. Teams of election authority employees or teams of election judges with each team consisting of one member of each major political party shall photocopy each provisional ballot envelope, such photocopy to be used by the election authority to determine provisional voter eligibility. The sealed provisional ballot envelopes shall be placed by the team in a sealed container and shall remain therein until tabulation.

(3) To determine whether a provisional ballot is valid and entitled to be counted, the election authority shall examine its records and verify that the provisional voter is properly registered and eligible to vote in the election. If the provisional voter has provided information regarding the registration agency where the

provisional voter registered to vote, the election authority shall make an inquiry of the registration agency to determine whether the provisional voter is properly registered and eligible to vote in the election.

(4) If the election authority determines that the provisional voter is registered and eligible to vote in the election, the election authority shall provide documentation verifying the voter's eligibility. Such documentation shall be noted on the copy of the provisional ballot envelope and shall contain substantially the following information:

- (a) The name of the provisional voter;
- (b) The name of the reviewer;
- (c) The date and time; and
- (d) A description of evidence found that supports the voter's eligibility.

(5) The local election authority shall record on a provisional ballot acceptance/rejection list the provisional ballot identification number and a notation marking it as accepted.

(6) If the election authority determines that the provisional voter is not registered or eligible to vote in the election, the election authority shall provide documentation verifying the voter's ineligibility. Such documentation shall be noted on the copy of the provisional ballot envelope and shall contain substantially the following information:

- (a) The name of the provisional voter;
- (b) The name of the reviewer;
- (c) The date and time;
- (d) A description of why the voter is ineligible.

(7) The local election authority shall record on a provisional ballot acceptance/rejection list the provisional ballot identification number and notation marking it as rejected.

(8) If rejected, a photocopy of the envelope shall be made and used by the election authority as a mail-in voter registration. The actual provisional ballot envelope shall be kept as ballot material, and the copy of the envelope shall be used by the election authority for registration record keeping.

6. All provisional ballots cast by voters whose eligibility has been verified as provided in this section shall be counted in accordance with the rules governing ballot tabulation. Provisional ballots shall not be counted until all provisional ballots are determined either eligible or ineligible and all provisional ballots must be processed before the election is certified. The provisional ballot shall be counted only if the election authority determines that the voter is registered and eligible to vote. Provisional ballots voted in the wrong polling place shall not be counted. If the voter is not registered but is qualified to register for future elections, the affidavit shall be considered a mail-in application to register to vote pursuant to this chapter.

7. (1) After the election authority completes its review of the provisional voter's eligibility under subsection 5 of this section, the election authority shall deliver the provisional ballots and copies of the provisional ballot envelopes that include eligibility information to bipartisan counting teams, which may



be the board of verification, for review and tabulation. The election authority shall maintain a record of such delivery. The record shall include the number of ballots delivered to each team and shall include a signed receipt from two judges, one from each major political party. The election authority shall provide each team with a ballot box and material necessary for tabulation.

(2) If the person named on the provisional ballot affidavit is found to have been properly qualified and registered to cast a ballot in the election and the provisional ballot otherwise qualifies to be counted under the provisions of this section, the envelope shall be opened, and the ballot shall be placed in a ballot box to be counted.

(3) If the person named on the provisional ballot affidavit is found not to have been properly qualified and registered to cast a ballot in the election or if the election authority is unable to determine such person's right to vote, the envelope containing the provisional ballot shall not be opened, and the person's vote shall not be counted. The members of the team shall follow the procedures set forth in subsection 5 of this section for rejected provisional ballots.

(4) The votes shall be tallied and the returns made as provided in sections 115.447 to 115.525 for paper ballots. After the vote on all ballots assigned to a team have been counted, the ballots, ballot envelopes, and copies of ballot envelopes with the eligibility information provided by the election authority shall be enclosed in sealed containers marked "Voted provisional ballots and ballot envelopes from the election held \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_". All rejected provisional ballots, ballot envelopes, and copies of ballot envelopes with the eligibility information provided by the election authority shall be enclosed in sealed containers marked "Rejected provisional ballots and ballot envelopes from the election held \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_". On the outside of each voted ballot and rejected ballot container, each member of the team shall write their name and all such containers shall be returned to the election authority. Upon receipt of the returns and ballots, the election authority shall tabulate the provisional votes.

8. Challengers and watchers, as provided by sections 115.105 and 115.107, may be present during all times that the bipartisan counting teams are reviewing or counting the provisional ballots, the provisional ballot envelopes, or copies of the provisional ballot envelopes that include eligibility information provided by the election authority. Challengers and watchers shall be permitted to observe the determination of the eligibility of all provisional ballots. The election authority shall notify the county chair of each major political party of the time and location when bipartisan counting teams will be reviewing or counting the provisional ballots, the provisional ballot envelopes, or the copies of the provisional ballot envelopes that include the eligibility information provided by the election authority.

9. The certificate of ballot cards shall:

- (1) Reflect the number of provisional envelopes delivered; and
- (2) Reflect the number of sealed provisional envelopes with voted ballots deposited in the ballot box.

10. In counties where the voting system does not utilize a paper ballot, the election authority shall provide the appropriate provisional ballots to each polling place.

11. The secretary of state may promulgate rules for purposes of ensuring the uniform application of this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536.

12. The secretary of state shall design and provide to the election authorities the envelopes and forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

13. Pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the secretary of state shall ensure a free access system is established, such as a toll-free number or an internet website, that any individual who casts a provisional ballot may access to discover whether the vote of that individual was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted. At the time an individual casts a provisional ballot, the election authority shall give the voter written information that states that any individual who casts a provisional ballot will be able to ascertain under such free access system whether the vote was counted, and if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.

14. In accordance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002, any individual who votes in an election as a result of a court order or any other order extending the time established for closing the polls in section 115.407 may vote only by using a provisional ballot, and such provisional ballot shall be separated and held apart from other provisional ballots cast by those not affected by the order. Such ballots shall not be counted until such time as the ballots are determined to be valid. No state court shall have jurisdiction to extend the polling hours established by law, including section 115.407.

115.635. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class three election offenses and are deemed misdemeanors connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine:

(1) Giving, lending, agreeing to give or lend, offering, promising, or endeavoring to procure, any money or valuable consideration, office, or place of employment, to or for any voter, to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting or corruptly doing any such act on account of such voter having already voted or refrained from voting at any election;

(2) Making use of, or threatening to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicting or threatening to inflict any injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting at any election;

(3) Impeding or preventing, or attempting to impede or prevent, by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, the free exercise of the franchise of any voter or, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device, compelling, inducing, or prevailing upon any voter to vote or refrain from voting at any election;

(4) Giving, or making an agreement to give, any money, property, right in action, or other gratuity or reward, in consideration of any grant or deputation of office;

(5) Bringing into this state any nonresident person with intent that such person shall vote at an election without possessing the requisite qualifications;

(6) Asking for, receiving, or taking any money or other reward by way of gift, loan, or other device or agreeing or contracting for any money, gift, office, employment, or other reward, for giving, or refraining from giving, his or her vote in any election;

(7) Removing, destroying or altering any supplies or information placed in or near a voting booth for the purpose of enabling a voter to prepare his or her ballot;

(8) Entering a voting booth or compartment except as specifically authorized by law;

(9) On the part of any election official, challenger, watcher or person assisting a person to vote, revealing or disclosing any information as to how any voter may have voted, indicated that the person had voted except as authorized by this chapter, indicated an intent to vote or offered to vote, except to a grand jury or pursuant to a lawful subpoena in a court proceeding relating to an election offense;

(10) On the part of any registration or election official, refusing to permit any person to register to vote or to vote when such official knows the person is legally entitled to register or legally entitled to vote;

(11) Attempting to commit or participating in an attempt to commit any class one or class two election offense[.];

**(12) Threatening to harm or engaging in conduct reasonably calculated to harass or alarm, including stalking pursuant to section 565.227, an election judge, challenger, watcher, or employee or volunteer of an election authority, or a member of such person's family;**

**(13) Attempting to induce, influence, deceive, or pressure an election official or member of an election official's family to violate any provision of this chapter;**

**(14) Disseminating, through any means, including by posting on the internet, the home address, home telephone number, mobile telephone number, personal email address, social security number, federal tax identification number, checking account number, savings account number, credit card number, marital status, or identity of a child under eighteen years of age, of an election judge, challenger, watcher, or employee or volunteer of an election authority, or a member of such person's family, for the purposes listed in subdivisions (12) and (13) of this section.**

115.637. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class four election offenses and are deemed misdemeanors not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:

(1) Stealing or willfully concealing, defacing, mutilating, or destroying any sample ballots that may be furnished by an organization or individual at or near any voting place on election day, except that this subdivision shall not be construed so as to interfere with the right of an individual voter to erase or cause to be erased on a sample ballot the name of any candidate and substituting the name of the person for whom he or she intends to vote; or to dispose of the received sample ballot;

(2) Printing, circulating, or causing to be printed or circulated, any false and fraudulent sample ballots which appear on their face to be designed as a fraud upon voters;

(3) Purposefully giving a printed or written sample ballot to any qualified voter which is intended to mislead the voter;

(4) On the part of any candidate for election to any office of honor, trust, or profit, offering or promising to discharge the duties of such office for a less sum than the salary, fees, or emoluments as

fixed by law or promising to pay back or donate to any public or private interest any portion of such salary, fees, or emolument as an inducement to voters;

(5) On the part of any canvasser appointed to canvass any registration list, willfully failing to appear, refusing to continue, or abandoning such canvass or willfully neglecting to perform his duties in making such canvass or willfully neglecting any duties lawfully assigned to him or her;

(6) On the part of any employer, making, enforcing, or attempting to enforce any order, rule, or regulation or adopting any other device or method to prevent an employee from engaging in political activities, accepting candidacy for nomination to, election to, or the holding of, political office, holding a position as a member of a political committee, soliciting or receiving funds for political purpose, acting as chairman or participating in a political convention, assuming the conduct of any political campaign, signing, or subscribing his or her name to any initiative, referendum, or recall petition, or any other petition circulated pursuant to law;

(7) On the part of any person authorized or employed to print official ballots, or any person employed in printing ballots, giving, delivering, or knowingly permitting to be taken any ballot to or by any person other than the official under whose direction the ballots are being printed, any ballot in any form other than that prescribed by law, or with unauthorized names, with names misspelled, or with the names of candidates arranged in any way other than that authorized by law;

(8) On the part of any election authority or official charged by law with the duty of distributing the printed ballots, or any person acting on his or her behalf, knowingly distributing or causing to be distributed any ballot in any manner other than that prescribed by law;

(9) Any person having in his or her possession any official ballot, except in the performance of his or her duty as an election authority or official, or in the act of exercising his or her individual voting privilege;

(10) Willfully mutilating, defacing, or altering any ballot before it is delivered to a voter;

(11) On the part of any election judge, being willfully absent from the polls on election day without good cause or willfully detaining any election material or equipment and not causing it to be produced at the voting place at the opening of the polls or within fifteen minutes thereafter;

(12) On the part of any election authority or official, willfully neglecting, refusing, or omitting to perform any duty required of him or her by law with respect to holding and conducting an election, receiving and counting out the ballots, or making proper returns;

(13) On the part of any election judge, or party watcher or challenger, furnishing any information tending in any way to show the state of the count to any other person prior to the closing of the polls;

(14) On the part of any voter, except as otherwise provided by law, allowing his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the intent of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote or has voted, or knowingly making a false statement as to his or her inability to mark a ballot;

(15) On the part of any election judge, disclosing to any person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted;

(16) Interfering, or attempting to interfere, with any voter inside a polling place;

(17) On the part of any person at any registration site, polling place, counting location or verification location, causing any breach of the peace or engaging in disorderly conduct, violence, or threats of violence whereby such registration, election, count or verification is impeded or interfered with;

(18) Exit polling, surveying, sampling, **circulating initiative or referendum petitions**, electioneering, distributing election literature, posting signs or placing vehicles bearing signs with respect to any candidate or question to be voted on at an election [on election day] inside the building in which a polling place is located **on election day or during the absentee voting period** or within twenty-five feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place **on election day or during the absentee voting period**, or, on the part of any person, refusing to remove or permit removal from property owned or controlled by such person, any such election sign or literature located within such distance on such day after request for removal by any person;

(19) Stealing or willfully defacing, mutilating, or destroying any campaign yard sign on private property, except that this subdivision shall not be construed to interfere with the right of any private property owner to take any action with regard to campaign yard signs on the owner's property and this subdivision shall not be construed to interfere with the right of any candidate, or the candidate's designee, to remove the candidate's campaign yard sign from the owner's private property after the election day.";

and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 115.755, Line 1, by deleting the word "**A**" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "**Subject to appropriation, a**"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 9, Section 115.785, Line 1, by inserting after the word "**under**" the word "**section**"; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 115.904, Line 6, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"162.471. 1. The government and control of an urban school district is vested in a board of seven directors.

2. Except as provided in section 162.563, each director shall be a voter of the district who has resided within this state for one year next preceding the director's election or appointment and who is at least twenty-four years of age. All directors, except as otherwise provided in sections 162.481, 162.492, and 162.563, shall hold their offices for six years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All vacancies occurring in the board[, except as provided in section 162.492,] shall be filled by appointment by the board as soon as practicable, and the person appointed shall hold office until the next school board election, when a successor shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term. The power of the board to perform any official duty during the existence of a vacancy continues unimpaired thereby.

162.492. 1. In all urban districts containing the greater part of the population of a city which has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, the election authority of the city in which the greater portion of the school district lies, and of the county if the district includes territory not within the city limits, shall serve ex officio as a redistricting commission. The commission shall on or before November 1, 2018, divide the school district into five subdistricts, all subdistricts being of compact and contiguous territory and as nearly equal in the number of inhabitants as practicable and thereafter the board shall redistrict the district into subdivisions as soon as practicable after each United States decennial census. In establishing

the subdistricts each member shall have one vote and a majority vote of the total membership of the commission is required to make effective any action of the commission.

2. School elections for the election of directors shall be held on municipal election days in 2014 and 2016. At the election in 2014, directors shall be elected to hold office until 2019 and until their successors are elected and qualified. At the election in 2016, directors shall be elected until 2019 and until their successors are elected and qualified. Beginning in 2019, school elections for the election of directors shall be held on the local election date as specified in the charter of a home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county. Beginning at the election for school directors in 2019, the number of directors on the board shall be reduced from nine to seven. Two directors shall be at-large directors and five directors shall represent the subdistricts, with one director from each of the subdistricts. At the 2019 election, one of the at-large directors and the directors from subdistricts one, three, and five shall be elected for a two-year term, and the other at-large director and the directors from subdistricts two and four shall be elected for a four-year term. Thereafter, all seven directors shall serve a four-year term. Directors shall serve until the next election and until their successors, then elected, are duly qualified as provided in this section. In addition to other qualifications prescribed by law, each member elected from a subdistrict shall be a resident of the subdistrict from which he or she is elected. The subdistricts shall be numbered from one to five.

3. The five candidates, one from each of the subdistricts, who receive a plurality of the votes cast by the voters of that subdistrict and the at-large candidates receiving a plurality of the at-large votes shall be elected. The name of no candidate for nomination shall be printed on the ballot unless the candidate has at least sixty days prior to the election filed a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of the board of directors containing the signatures of at least two hundred fifty registered voters who are residents of the subdistrict within which the candidate for nomination to a subdistrict office resides, and in case of at-large candidates the signatures of at least five hundred registered voters. The election authority shall determine the validity of all signatures on declarations of candidacy.

4. In any election either for at-large candidates or candidates elected by the voters of subdistricts, if there are more than two candidates, a majority of the votes are not required to elect but the candidate having a plurality of the votes shall be elected.

5. The names of all candidates shall appear upon the ballot without party designation and in the order of the priority of the times of filing their petitions of nomination. No candidate may file both at large and from a subdistrict and the names of all candidates shall appear only once on the ballot, nor may any candidate file more than one declaration of candidacy. All declarations shall designate the candidate's residence and whether the candidate is filing at large or from a subdistrict and the numerical designation of the subdistrict or at-large area.

6. The provisions of all sections relating to seven-director school districts shall also apply to and govern urban districts in cities of more than three hundred thousand inhabitants, to the extent applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of those sections specifically relating to such urban districts.

7. Vacancies which occur on the school board [between the dates of election shall be filled by special election if such vacancy happens more than six months prior to the time of holding an election as provided in subsection 2 of this section. The state board of education shall order a special election to fill such a vacancy. A letter from the commissioner of education, delivered by certified mail to the election authority

or authorities that would normally conduct an election for school board members shall be the authority for the election authority or authorities to proceed with election procedures. If a vacancy occurs less than six months prior to the time of holding an election as provided in subsection 2 of this section, no special election shall occur and the vacancy shall be filled at the next election day on which local elections are held as specified in the charter of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county] **shall be filled in the manner provided in section 162.471**”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SB 101**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 287.690, 287.900, 287.902, 287.905, 287.907, 287.909, 287.910, 287.912, 287.915, 287.917, 287.919, 287.920, 375.1275, and 379.316, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifteen new sections relating to property and casualty insurance, with penalty provisions and a delayed effective date for certain sections.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 94, 52, 57, 58, and 67**.

Bill ordered enrolled.

### **PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Bernskoetter moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SB 109**, with **HCS**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Black moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 157**, with **HCS**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Koenig moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SB 96**, with **HS** for **HCS**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Hoskins, Chair of the Committee on Economic Development and Tax Policy, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Economic Development and Tax Policy, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 774**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Economic Development and Tax Policy, to which was referred **HB 200**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Economic Development and Tax Policy, to which was referred **HCS No. 2** for **HB 713**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Eigel, Chair of the Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs and Pensions, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs and Pensions, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 155**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Veterans, Military Affairs and Pensions, to which was referred **HB 1067**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Crawford, Chair of the Committee on Insurance and Banking, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 725**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1109**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 521**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Cierpiot, Chair of the Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 779**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Bernskoetter, Chair of the Committee on General Laws, submitted the following reports:



Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 442**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HB 136**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on General Laws, to which was referred **HCS** for **HJRs 33** and **45**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

Senator Hough, Chair of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 17**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 18**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 19**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 20**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

On behalf of Senator Brown (16), Chair of the Committee on Emerging Issues, Senator Bean submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Emerging Issues, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 424**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Emerging Issues, to which was referred **HB 1120**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Gannon, Chair of the Committee on Local Government and Elections, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Local Government and Elections, to which was referred **HB 345**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Eslinger, Chair of the Committee on Governmental Accountability, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 870**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability, to which was referred **HCS** for **HBs 919** and **1081**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Thompson Rehder, Chair of the Committee on Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Fiscal Oversight, to which were referred **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 417**, **SS** for **HB 447**, **HB 827**, **HCS** for **HB 631**, with **SCS**, **HCS** for **HBs 971** and **970**, **HCS** for **HBs 994**, **52**, and **984**, with **SCS**, **HB 81**, with **SCS**, **HCS** for **HB 316**, and **HCS** for **HB 1152**, with **SCS**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bills do pass.

Senator Bean, Chair of the Committee on Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources, to which was referred **HB 403**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 576**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources, to which was referred **HCS** for **HBs 948** and **915**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1023**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

On behalf of Senator Coleman, Chair of the Committee on Health and Welfare, Senator Black submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Health and Welfare, to which was referred **HCS** for **HBs 117**, **343**, and **1091**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

On behalf of Senator Fitzwater, Chair of the Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, Senator O’Laughlin submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, to which was referred **HB 282**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, to which was referred **HB 392**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

### **REFERRALS**

President Pro Tem Rowden referred **HB 136**, **HCS** for **HJR**s **33** and **45**, **HCS** for **HB 424**, **HCS** for **HB 870**, **HCS** for **HB**s **948** and **915**, **HCS** for **HB 1023**, **HCS** for **HB 1109**, and **HCS** for **HB 155**, with **SCS**, to the Committee on Fiscal Oversight.

On motion of Senator O’Laughlin the Senate adjourned under the rules.

### SENATE CALENDAR

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SIXTY-FOURTH DAY–FRIDAY, MAY 5, 2023

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### FORMAL CALENDAR

#### THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS for SCS for SB 8-Eigel (In Fiscal Oversight)

#### SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SB 335-Crawford                           | 10. SB 77-Black                   |
| 2. SB 46-Gannon, with SCS                    | 11. SB 342-Trent                  |
| 3. SB 206-Eslinger                           | 12. SB 374-Cierpiot, with SCS     |
| 4. SB 349-Trent, with SCS                    | 13. SB 455-Roberts, with SCS      |
| 5. SB 229-Coleman, with SCS                  | 14. SB 440-Washington             |
| 6. SBs 332, 334, 541 & 144-Brattin, with SCS | 15. SJR 46-Black                  |
| 7. SB 161-Coleman, with SCS                  | 16. SB 185-Bernskoetter, with SCS |
| 8. SB 166-Carter                             | 17. SB 7-Rowden, with SCS         |
| 9. SB 381-Thompson Rehder                    | 18. SB 366-Crawford, with SCS     |

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 19. SB 337-Crawford             | 29. SB 343-Razer               |
| 20. SB 367-Luetkemeyer          | 30. SB 160-Schroer and Coleman |
| 21. SJR 37-Cierpiot             | 31. SB 375-Cierpiot            |
| 22. SB 274-Trent                | 32. SB 313-Mosley              |
| 23. SB 412-Brown (26)           | 33. SB 17-Arthur               |
| 24. SJR 30-Brown (26), with SCS | 34. SB 26-Brown (16)           |
| 25. SB 348-Trent                | 35. SB 428-Carter              |
| 26. SB 519-Hoskins, with SCS    | 36. SJR 28-Carter              |
| 27. SB 319-Eigel, with SCS      | 37. SB 553-Eslinger            |
| 28. SB 534-Black                |                                |

### HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. HCS for HB 253 (Koenig)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                             | 26. HCS for HB 475, with SCS (Roberts)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                                   |
| 2. HB 827-Christofanelli (Koenig)   | 27. HCS for HB 88 (Bernskoetter)  |
| 3. HCS for HBs 133 & 583, with SCS<br>(Hoskins) (In Fiscal Oversight)           | 28. HB 81-Veit, with SCS<br>(Thompson Rehder)   |
| 4. HCS for HBs 640 & 729, with SCS<br>(Luetkemeyer) (In Fiscal Oversight)       | 29. HB 94, HCS HB 130 & HCS HBs 882 &<br>518-Schwadron, with SCS (Eigel)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight) |
| 5. HB 202-Francis (Bean)  | 30. HCS for HB 1015, with SCS<br>(Bernskoetter)   |
| 6. HCS for HB 467 (Crawford)  | 31. HCS for HB 774  |
| 7. HB 644-Francis (Bean)  | 32. HB 200-Francis  |
| 8. HCS for HB 154, with SCS (Koenig)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                   | 33. HCS#2 for HB 713, with SCS (Crawford)   |
| 9. HB 283-Kelly (141), with SCS (Arthur)  | 34. HCS for HB 155, with SCS (Black)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                                     |
| 10. HCS for HB 454 (Coleman)  | 35. HB 1067-Sharpe (4), with SCS (Eigel)  |
| 11. HB 677-Copeland, with SCS (Brown (16))                                      | 36. HCS for HB 725, with SCS  |
| 12. HB 1010-Christofanelli (Trent)  | 37. HCS for HB 1109 (In Fiscal Oversight)   |
| 13. HB 70-Dinkins (Brattin)   | 38. HCS for HB 521  |
| 14. HB 415-O'Donnell, with SCS (Hough)  | 39. HCS for HB 779, with SCS (Bernskoetter)   |
| 15. HCS for HBs 702, 53, 213, 216, 306 &<br>359 (Schroer) (In Fiscal Oversight) | 40. HCS for HB 442  |
| 16. HCS for HB 668, with SCS (Williams)   | 41. HB 136-Hudson (In Fiscal Oversight)   |
| 17. HCS for HB 316 (Bean)   | 42. HCS for HJR 33 & 45 (In Fiscal Oversight)   |
| 18. HCS for HB 675 (In Fiscal Oversight)  | 43. HCS for HB 17 (Hough)   |
| 19. HB 585-Owen, with SCS (Crawford)<br>(In Fiscal Oversight)                   | 44. HCS for HB 18, with SCS (Hough)   |
| 20. HCS for HB 1019 (Trent)   | 45. HCS for HB 19, with SCS (Hough)   |
| 21. HCS for HB 1152, with SCS (Cierpiot)  | 46. HCS for HB 20, with SCS (Hough)   |
| 22. HCS for HB 631, with SCS (Bernskoetter)                                     | 47. HCS for HB 424 (In Fiscal Oversight)  |
| 23. HCS for HB 587 (Crawford)   | 48. HB 1120-Hardwick  |
| 24. HCS for HBs 971 & 970 (Crawford)  | 49. HB 345-McGill   |
| 25. HCS for HBs 994, 52 & 984, with SCS<br>(Luetkemeyer)                        | 50. HCS for HB 870 (In Fiscal Oversight)  |
|   | 51. HCS for HBs 919 & 1081, with SCS (Eigel)  |

52. HB 403-Haden, with SCS Brown (16)  
53. HCS for HB 576  
54. HCS for HBs 948 & 915  
(Thompson Rehder) (In Fiscal Oversight)  
55. HCS for HB 1023 (Rizzo)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

56. HCS for HBs 117, 343 & 1091, with SCS  
(Luetkemeyer)  
57. HB 282-Schnelting (Schroer)  
58. HB 392-Toalson Reisch

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 5-Koenig, with SCS  
SB 11-Crawford, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 2  
& SA 1 to SA 2 (pending)  
SB 15-Cierpiot, with SS (pending)  
SB 21-Bernskoetter, with SCS (pending)  
SB 30-Luetkemeyer, with SS & SA 12  
(pending)  
SB 38-Williams, with SCS & SS for SCS  
(pending)  
SB 44-Brattin  
SBs 73 & 162-Trent, with SCS, SS for SCS  
& SA 2 (pending)  
SB 74-Trent, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 1  
(pending)  
SB 79-Schroer, with SCS  
SB 81-Coleman, with SCS  
SB 85-Carter, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 1  
(pending)  
SBs 93 & 135-Hoskins, with SCS & SS for  
SCS (pending)  
SB 95-Koenig, with SS & SA 2 (pending)  
SB 105-Cierpiot, with SS & SA 2 (pending)  
SB 110-Bernskoetter  
SB 112-Hough  
SB 117-Luetkemeyer, with SS, SA 1 & SA 1 to  
SA 1 (pending)

SB 136-Eslinger  
SB 140-Bean, with SCS  
SB 151-Fitzwater, with SA 2 (pending)  
SB 152-Trent  
SB 168-Brown (26), with SCS & SS for SCS  
(pending)  
SB 180-Crawford  
SB 184-Arthur, with SCS & SA 1 (pending)  
SB 209-Bean, with SCS  
SB 214-Beck, with SS & SA 2 (pending)  
SB 228-Coleman, with SCS & SS for SCS  
(pending)  
SB 234-Brown (26)  
SB 256-Brattin, with SCS  
SB 304-Eigel, with SS & SA 5 (pending)  
SB 317-Eigel, with SCS, SS#2 for SCS &  
SA 1 (pending)  
SB 355-Brown (16), with SCS  
SB 360-Koenig, with SCS  
SB 400-Schroer, with SS (pending)  
SB 413-Hoskins, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 3  
& SA 2 to SA 3 (pending)  
SJR 12-Cierpiot  
SJR 14-Brown (16), with SS (pending)

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HCS for HB 184, with SCS, SS for SCS &  
SA 1 (pending) (Brown (26))

HCS for HB 268, with SS#2, SA 1 &  
point of order (pending) (Hoskins)

HCS for HB 301, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 6 (pending) (Luetkemeyer)  
 HCS for HB 417, with SS for SCS, as amended (Eslinger)  
 HB 447-Davidson, with SS, as amended (Thompson Rehder)

HB 730-C. Brown (Trent)  
 HCS for HBs 802, 807 & 886, with SCS, SA 1 & point of order (pending) (Thompson Rehder)  
 HCS for HB 909, with SA 2 & SA 1 to SA 2 (pending) (Brattin)

#### SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SS for SB 24-Hough, with HCS, as amended  
 SB 47-Gannon, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SCS for SB 70-Fitzwater, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SB 75-Black, with HCS, as amended  
 SB 101-Crawford, with HCS

SCS for SB 103-Crawford, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SCS for SB 106-Arthur, with HCS, as amended  
 SCS for SB 187-Brown (16), with HCS, as amended  
 SCR 7-Bernskoetter, with HCS

#### BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

##### In Conference

SB 20-Bernskoetter, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5, HA 6, HA 7, HA 8, HA 9, & HA 10  
 SB 28-Brown (16), with HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5, HA 6, HA 7, HA 8, HA 1 to HSA 1 for HA 9, HSA 1 for HA 9, as amended, HA 1 to HA 10, HA 10, as amended, HA 1 to HA 11, HA 2 to HA 11, HA 3 to HA 11 & HA 11, as amended  
 SS for SCS for SBs 45 & 90-Gannon, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SCS for SB 72-Trent, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SB 111-Bernskoetter, with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SCS for SB 127-Thompson Rehder and Carter, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 1 to HA 3, HA 3, as amended, HA 4, HA 1 to HA 5, HA 2 to HA 5 & HA 5, as amended

SS for SB 139-Bean, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4, HA 5, HA 6, HA 7, HA 1 to HA 8, HA 8 as amended, HA 9, HA 1 to HA 11, HA 2 to HA 11, HA 11 as amended, HA 1 to HA 12, HA 12 as amended, HA 1 to HA 13, HA 2 to HA 13, HA 13 as amended, HA 14, HA 15 & HA 16  
 SB 186-Brown (16), with HCS, as amended  
 SS for SB 222-Trent, with HCS, as amended  
 SB 247-Brown (16), with HCS, as amended  
 HCS for HB 2, with SS for SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 3, with SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 4, with SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 5, with SS for SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 6, with SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 7, with SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 8, with SS for SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 9, with SCS (Hough)  
 HCS for HB 10, with SCS (Hough)

HCS for HB 11, with SCS (Hough)  
HCS for HB 12, with SS for SCS (Hough)  
HCS for HB 13, with SCS (Hough)  
HCS for HB 15, with SCS (Hough)

HCS for HBs 903, 465, 430 & 499, with SS  
for SCS, as amended (Brattin)  
HCS for HJR 43, with SS#3 (Crawford)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

SS#2 for SCS for SB 96-Koenig, with HS  
for HCS, as amended (Senate requests  
House recede or grant conference)  
SB 109-Bernskoetter, with HCS, as  
amended (Senate requests House  
recede or grant conference)

SS for SCS for SB 157-Black, with HCS,  
as amended (Senate requests House  
recede or grant conference)  
HCS for HB 655, with SS for SCS, as  
amended (Crawford) (House requests  
Senate recede or grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

SR 22-Roberts  
SR 390-Beck

SR 417-Hoskins

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