A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

103rd General Assembly

Second Regular Session

2026

Prepared by the

Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems

and Administration

of the

MISSOURI SENATE

***** SB 834 *****

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Owen

SS/SB 834 - This act creates new provisions relating to mortgage modifications.

MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL SALE LEASEBACK PROTECTION ACT (Section 442.920)
The act creates the "Missouri Residential Sale Leaseback Protection" act, which regulates sale leasebacks. A sale leaseback is defined as a transaction or series of transactions in which a seller sells residential real estate that is or was the seller's residence to another party and, as a condition of the sale, or as part of the same or a related transaction, enters into a lease or rental agreement to remain in or re-occupy the property.

In any sale leaseback transaction, a buyer is required to provide the seller with certain disclosures, described in detail in the act, alerting the seller of the nature of the transaction and advising them of certain actions they may wish to take. The disclosure must be provided to the seller not more than 10 days and not less than 3 business days before the execution of any sale leaseback agreement, and the disclosure shall be signed by both the seller and the buyer concurrently with the execution of the sale leaseback agreement.

Violation of this act is subject to a fine of up to $10,000 per violation. The Attorney General is permitted to enforce this act by bringing a cause of action seeking injunctive relief, civil penalties, and restitution. A seller is also permitted to bring a civil action if harmed by a violation of this act. A seller may recover actual damages, statutory damages up to $10,000, attorneys' fees and costs, and any equitable or injunctive relief.

This act may not be waived or modified by agreement of any party.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 973 (2026) and substantially similar to SB 1684 (2026).

UNIFORM MORTGAGE MODIFICATION ACT (Sections 443.920 to 443.925)
The act creates the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act, establishing new procedures with respect to modifications of mortgages.

The act provides that, for any mortgage modification, as that term is defined in the act, all of the following apply:

- The mortgage continues to secure the obligation as modified;
- The priority of the mortgage is not affected by the modification;
- The mortgage retains its priority regardless of whether a record of the mortgage modification is recorded in the public land records; and
- The modification is not considered a novation.

This act supercedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, as permitted by that Act, except as otherwise provided in this act.

This provision contains various exceptions.
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 835 *****

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Roberts

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Roberts

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 835 & 1111 - This act modifies provisions relating to court procedures.

INSURER'S LEGAL TITLE TO CLAIM PAID AND ASSIGNMENT OF POST-LOSS INSURANCE BENEFIT (SECTION 379.135)

Upon payment by an insurer of all or any part of a claimant's property damage claim, legal title to the portion of the claim paid shall vest in the insurer to the extent of such payment. No assignment or other action by the claimant shall be required for the insurer to enforce its legal title. The claimant shall retain legal title only to that portion of the property damage claim not paid by the insurer.

This act prohibits assignment of post-loss benefits under any policy of insurance covering property, including, but not limited to, any right of action against the insurer or any proceeds acquired from the insurer. A person shall not solicit or accept an assignment, in whole or in part, of any post-loss insurance benefit for property damage under a contract of insurance. Any agreement to assign post-loss benefits is null and void. The provisions of this act shall not apply to an assignment, transfer, pledge, or conveyance granted to a financial institution, mortgagee, lienholder, or a subsequent purchaser of the property. A violation of this act shall be considered a level two insurance violation.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 3328 (2026) and is similar to a provision in SCS/SB 1543 (2026) and in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HB 2636 (2026).

STATEWIDE COURT AUTOMATION (SECTION 476.055)

This act modifies provisions of law related to the Statewide Court Automation Committee ("Committee").

Specifically, this act provides that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, the Executive Director of the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, and the Director of the Missouri State Public Defender System shall now serve as ex-officio members. For the House and Senate members on the Committee, one shall be a member of the majority party and one shall be a member of the minority party. Furthermore, the appointed members of the Committee shall serve for terms of two years or until their successors are appointed. Members of the Committee may also be reimbursed from the Statewide Court Automation Fund for actual expenses related to the duties of the Committee.

Furthermore, this act provides that the Committee shall maintain, rather than implement, a statewide court automation system.

This act also describes "confidential judicial record" for purposes of the offenses related to releasing information from a confidential judicial record as those provided by Missouri Supreme Court Rules.

Currently, the Committee is required to file a report on the progress of the statewide court automation system with the chairs of certain House and Senate Committees on the February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st of each year. Instead, this act provides that the report shall be filed electronically on January 15th of each year.

Lastly, this act removes the expiration of the Committee upon completion of its duties.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 945 (2026), in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), and in HCS/HB 3289 (2026).

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Roberts

TREATMENT COURTS (SECTION 478.003)

This act provides that in each treatment court division without a treatment court administrator or a treatment court commissioner, the court shall employ a treatment court administrator, subject to appropriations or other funds available. If other funds available are used, the source shall reimburse the state for the costs of the salary and benefits of the administrator.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 945 (2026), in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), and in HCS/HB 3289 (2026) and is similar to HB 3468 (2026).

25TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT (MARIES, PHELPS, PULASKI & TEXAS) - CIRCUIT JUDGES (SECTION 478.700)

This act codifies three circuit judges, including the circuit judge approved in the FY2026 appropriation and appointed by the Governor in 2026, in the 25th Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Maries, Phelps, Pulaski & Texas. The circuit judge appointed in 2026 shall serve until January 1, 2029, and then the position shall be filled by an election of a four year term in 2028 and then a full six year term in 2032 and thereafter.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 945 (2026), in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), in HCS/HBs 2968, 2427 & 3086 (2026), and HB 3229 (2026).

ST. LOUIS CITY CIVIL CASE FILING FEE (SECTION 488.426)

Currently, any circuit court may collect a civil case filing surcharge of an amount not to exceed $15 for the maintenance of a law library, the county's or circuit's family services and justice fund, or courtroom renovation and technology enhancement. If the circuit court reimburses the state for salaries of family court commissioners or is the circuit court in Jackson County, the surcharge may be up to $20. This act provides that the circuit court in the City of St. Louis may charge a filing surcharge up to $20.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 945 (2026), in the perfected SS#2/SCS/SB 1023 (2026), in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), in SCS/SB 1468 (2026), in SCS/HB 3000 (2026), SB 18 (2025), in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in SB 352 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), SB 800 (2025), in HB 1512 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), and is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 897 (2024), SB 1023 (2024), CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SB 252 (2023), HB 787 (2023), in HCS/HB 986 (2023), in the perfected HCS/HBs 994, 52 & 984 (2023), SB 1209 (2022), HB 1963 (2022), HB 143 (2021), HB 1554 (2020), HB 1224 (2019), in the perfected HCS/HB 1083 (2019), HB 1891 (2018), SB 288 (2017), HB 391 (2017), and SB 812 (2016).

ATTACHMENT, EXECUTION, AND GARNISHMENTS (SECTIONS 513.380 TO 525.235)

This act modifies provisions relating to attachment, execution, and garnishments.

Under current law, whenever an execution against the property of any judgment debtor shall be returned unsatisfied, within five years of the return, the judgment creditor may be entitled to an order by the court rendering such judgment, requiring the judgment debtor to undergo an examination on the ability and means to satisfy the judgment, and in the case of neglect or refusal, issuing a writ of attachment and punishing the judgment debtor for contempt. This act instead provides a judgment creditor shall, upon motion made at any time before the judgment is satisfied of record and presumed paid, be entitled to such orders.

Additionally, under current law, a judgment debtor may be granted immunity from prosecution by any

prosecuting or circuit attorney for statements made at a judgment debtor's examination. This act instead provides that a judgment debtor shall enjoy full use and derivative immunity and that no testimony in an examination may be used against a witness, except in cases of perjury or for giving false statements.

This act changes the maximum value, adjusted annually for inflation, of certain items that are exempt from attachment and execution, including household items, wedding rings and other jewelry, motor vehicles, and mobile homes. This act also modifies the homestead exemption from $15,000 to the aggregate value of $40,000.

This act provides that the maximum value for the property that is exempted from attachment and execution and the amount of a homestead exemption shall be adjusted by the Revisor of Statutes every three years beginning April 1, 2029.

This act outlines orders of garnishment issued for the purpose of attaching to account funds held by a financial institution, as such term is defined in the act. Such orders shall attach on the date of service, provided that the effective date of service is a banking day and made prior to the business cutoff time, in which case it shall attach the next business day. If an account receives electronic deposits for exempted funds, the attachment date shall be the date and banking day that the financial institution applies for the look-back analysis. Additionally, where there are two or more accounts, the amount may be withheld from any of the accounts belonging to the judgment debtor and attachment dates between the accounts may be different depending on the look-back analysis.

If the account is held in joint tenancy with an individual not subject to the order of garnishment, the entire amount shall be withheld and the garnishee shall provide a copy of the order of garnishment to each account holder within two business days. Within 30 days of the date of the attachment of the garnishment, each account holder may file an objection or request of exemption of all or a portion of the account with the issuing court and serve their objection or request on the garnishor and the garnishee. If such objection or request is not resolved within 30 days of the timely filing of the objection or request of exemption, the garnishee may pay the garnished funds to the circuit court to be held for pending resolution.

The return date for orders of garnishment shall not be less than 30 days from the effective date of service. This act also provides certain information to be included in orders of garnishment for funds held by financial institutions.

No party shall seek a garnishment of account funds held by a financial institution unless there is a good-faith belief that the party to be served with the garnishment has, or will have, account assets of the judgment debtor. No more than one garnishment for the same claim and against the same judgment debtor shall be issued within any 30-day period, unless exempted by court order as detailed in the act.

Furthermore, a financial institution does not have a duty to investigate or assert the defenses of a judgment debtor. A financial institution served with an order of garnishment and interrogatories shall answer within 20 days and shall release funds to the judgment debtor 60 days after an answer is submitted or sooner if required under an order to pay or paid into the court. A financial institution is not required to respond to interrogatories not related to account funds.

This act does not apply to wage garnishments or garnishments of property other than account funds. Garnishees are also not required to search for, hold, or return wages or other property.

The provisions relating to orders of garnishment of account funds held by financial institutions shall be implemented and administered in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

A garnishee acting in good faith compliance with a facially valid order of garnishment shall not be liable to any debtor, creditor, or other person for withholding, restraining, or releasing funds in reasonable reliance upon the terms of the writ or order. A garnishee shall not be required to adjudicate competing claims to property or funds, determine the legal validity of the judgment, or investigate facts outside the information contained in the writ or the garnishee's business records. A garnishee shall be liable for damages arising from a garnishment only if the garnishee fails to follow the clear and express terms of the writ or order, such failure constitutes gross negligence or willful misconduct, and actual damages are proven. A garnishee shall not be liable if correction is made within five business days after receiving written notice identifying the alleged error and the garnishee promptly releases any improperly restrained funds. However, temporarily restraining funds pending review of a claimed exemption shall not create liability if the garnishee, garnishor, and judgment debtor or other persons act as required by law.

The provisions of this act relating to orders of garnishment for funds held by financial institutions shall be effective on January 1, 2028, while the provisions of this act relating to the attachment and execution are effective January 1, 2027.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/HCS/HB 1870 (2026) and are similar to HB 275 (2025) and HB 1657 (2024).

UNIFORM PUBLIC EXPRESSION PROTECTION ACT (SECTION 537.529 AND THE REPEAL OF SECTION 537.528)

This act establishes the "Uniform Public Expression Protection Act". Currently, any action against a person for conduct or speech undertaken or made in connection with a public hearing or meeting in a quasi-judicial proceeding before a tribunal or decision-making body of the state or a political subdivision thereof is subject to a special motion to dismiss, a motion for judgment on the pleadings, or motion for summary judgment and any such motion shall be considered by the court on a priority or expedited basis. This act repeals this provision and creates procedures for dismissal of causes of action asserted in a civil action based on a person's:

(1) Communication in a legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or other governmental proceeding;

(2) Communication on an issue under consideration or review in a legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or other governmental proceeding; or

(3) Exercise of the right of freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble or petition, or the right of association, guaranteed by the United States Constitution or the Missouri Constitution, on a matter of public concern.

However, this act shall not apply to a cause of action asserted:

(1) Against a governmental unit, as described in the act, or an employee or agent of a governmental unit acting in an official capacity;

(2) By a governmental unit or an employee or agent of a governmental unit acting in an official capacity to enforce a law to protect against an imminent threat to public health or safety; or

(3) Against a person primarily engaged in the business of selling or leasing goods or services if the cause of action arises out of a communication related to the sale or lease of such goods or services.

No later than 60 days after a party is served with a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim, third-party

claim, or other pleading that asserts a cause of action covered by this act, or at a later time upon a showing of good cause, a party may file a special motion to dismiss. The court shall hear and rule on such motion no later than 60 days after the filing of the motion, unless the court orders a later hearing to allow for limited discovery or upon good cause. However, this act provides that the court shall hear and rule on the motion for dismissal no later than 60 days after the order allowing for discovery.

This act provides that all other proceedings between the moving party and the responding party in the action, including discovery and any pending hearings or motions, shall be stayed upon the filing of the special motion to dismiss. Additionally, this act provides that the court may stay, upon motion by the moving party, a hearing or motion involving another party or discovery by another party if a ruling on such hearing or motion or discovery relates to a legal or factual issue.

Any stay pursuant to this act shall remain in effect until the entry of an order ruling on the special motion to dismiss and the expiration of the time to appeal the order. A moving party may appeal an order denying the special motion to dismiss in whole or in part within 21 days of such order. If a party appeals an order ruling on a special motion to dismiss, this act provides that all proceedings between all parties shall be stayed until the conclusion of the appeal.

The court may allow discovery if a party shows that specific information is necessary to establish whether a party has satisfied or failed to satisfy the requirements of this act and such information is not reasonably available without discovery. Additionally, a motion for costs and expenses, voluntary dismissal, or a motion to sever shall not be stayed. During a stay, the court upon good cause may hear and rule on any motions unrelated to the special motion to dismiss and any motions seeking a special or preliminary injunction to protect against an imminent threat to public health or safety.

In ruling on a special motion to dismiss, this act provides that the court shall consider the parties' pleadings, the motion, any replies and responses to the motion, and any evidence that could be considered in a ruling on a motion for summary judgment. The court shall dismiss the cause of action with prejudice if:

(1) The moving party has established that the cause of action is covered by this act;

(2) The responding party has failed to establish that this act does not apply to the cause of action; and

(3) Either the responding party failed to establish a prima facie case as to each essential element of the cause of action, or the moving party has established that the responding party failed to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted or that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

A voluntary dismissal without prejudice of a cause of action that is subject to a special motion to dismiss pursuant to this act shall not affect the moving party's right to obtain a ruling on the motion and seek costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and reasonable litigation expenses. Additionally, if the moving party prevails on the motion, this act provides that such costs, fees, and expenses shall be awarded to the moving party. A voluntary dismissal with prejudice of a cause of action that is subject to a special motion to dismiss establishes that the moving party prevailed on the motion. The responding party shall be entitled to such costs, fees, and expenses if the responding party prevails on the motion and the court finds that the motion was frivolous or filed solely with the intent to delay the proceeding.

Finally, this act applies to causes of action filed or asserted on or after August 28, 2026.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), in SCS/SB 1468 (2026), SB 503

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Roberts

(2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025), and SB 1293 (2024) and is substantially similar to HB 2666 (2026), provisions in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in SB 352 (2025), HB 1092 (2025), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), HB 1785 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SB 432 (2023), HB 750 (2023), SB 1219 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022), HB 2624 (2022), and HB 1151 (2021).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 863 *****

SPONSOR: Bean HANDLER: Cook

SS#2/SB 863 - This act creates provisions governing organizations that facilitate interscholastic athletic activities for public secondary school students. The act defines an "activities association" as a statewide nonprofit organization that includes at least one public school, charter school, or school district as a fee-paying member and that facilitates interscholastic activities, more than 50% of which are athletic activities, for secondary school students. The term "activities association" does not include organizations that do not facilitate interscholastic athletic activities, such as career and technical student organizations and other organizations specified in the act. A "public school" is defined as including both public schools and charter schools.

Under this act, appeals of decisions made by an activities association may be heard by the newly created "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of each member shall be four years.

The oversight commission shall hear appeals after the activities association's appeals process has been exhausted or appeals that are made directly to the oversight commission. The oversight commission shall hear only appeals of decisions relating to eligibility due to transfers of students deemed to be for athletic purposes and appeals relating to contests and contest procedures. The oversight commission may recommend rule changes to the activities association to be considered through the activities association's rulemaking procedures.

An activities association shall prepare an annual report and present to House and Senate committees to be chosen by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tem of the Senate within the first 30 days of the legislative session.

The oversight commission shall be established within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) for purposes of hearing appeals. DESE shall provide sufficient administrative and financial personnel to support the work of the oversight commission, and shall promulgate rules as necessary to implement a fair and timely appeals process, including timelines and procedural rules for the appeals process.

If the oversight commission is named as a defendant in any action arising from or relating to a decision of the oversight commission, the Attorney General shall represent the oversight commission and the state shall be responsible for all attorney's fees, costs, and damages incurred.

The oversight commission may meet in person or hold virtual meetings. All decisions of the oversight commission are final, not subject to further appeal, and shall be adhered to and implemented by the activities association.

SPONSOR: Bean HANDLER: Cook

This act is similar to HB 2278 (2026).

OLIVIA SHANNON

***** SB 878 *****

SPONSOR: Fitzwater HANDLER: Cook

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 878 - This act modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices.

LIMITS ON SALE OF OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS (SECTIONS 195.417 AND 579.060)

Currently, no person shall sell, dispense, or purchase, over a 12 month period, more than a total amount of 43.2 grams of certain meth precursors. This act increases the amount to 61.2 grams.

Beginning October 1, 2026, any manufacturer of a meth precursor drug that is sold in or into this state shall pay a monthly fee to the administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system, as described in the act. The fee is set by the administrator.

A manufacturer commits the offense of unlawful, sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if the manufacturer knowingly fails to pay the fees required by this act.

This act is identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2372 (2026) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 1069 (2026), SB 726 (2025), HB 1036 (2025), provisions of HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SB 548 (2025), and SB 143 (2025).

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY - VACCINES (SECTION 338.010)

Currently, the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved after January 1, 2023. This act instead provides that the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of certain vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA as of January 1, 2026, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved by the FDA after January 1, 2026, that are not included by joint rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2026), HB 1976 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 2372 (2026), and in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

MEDICATION THERAPEUTIC PLAN AUTHORITY (SECTION 338.012)

Currently, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority can provide certain medication therapy services if there is a statewide order issued by the Director or the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Senior Services if such person is a licensed physician or by a licensed physician designated by the Department. This act repeals this language and authorizes the provision of such medication therapy services pursuant to rules established by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

MEDICAL DEVICE PRESCRIPTIONS (SECTION 338.206)

This act authorizes pharmacists to prescribe medical devices, as defined in the act. The Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall jointly promulgate rules to

implement this provision within six months of the effective date of this act.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

DISPENSING OF IVERMECTIN & HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE (SECTION 338.208)

Under this act, a pharmacist may dispense ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine to a person, without a prescription order, upon the approval of a warning label for the use and indication in accordance with any written, standardized procedures or protocols issued by the Board of Pharmacy. Any ivermectin or hydroxychloroquine that is dispensed by a pharmacist or by a pharmacy technician under a pharmacist's supervision without a prescription shall be kept behind the counter or otherwise not available in a self-service area and be stored in a secure area accessible only to pharmacy personnel.

This provision is similar to a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

PHARMACY EMERGENCY WAIVERS (SECTION 338.312)

The Board of Pharmacy shall have the authority to waive compliance with any Missouri rule or regulation for pharmacies dispensing, shipping, or delivering prescription drugs into another state or United States territory that is experiencing a declared state disaster or emergency, provided that:

(1) The pharmacy is a licensed pharmacy in good standing and is authorized to ship prescription drugs into such state or territory;

(2) The pharmacy is responding to a declared state disaster or emergency;

(3) The pharmacy complies with all emergency rules and regulations for pharmacies established by the state or territory for the duration of the disaster period;

(4) The pharmacy complies with all applicable federal laws and regulations; and

(5) The waiver applies only to prescription drugs dispensed, shipped, or delivered to residents or health care facilities located within the geographic area specified in the declared state disaster or emergency.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2026), in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 2372 (2026), and in SCS/HB 3009 (2026), and is similar to provision in SB 1640 (2026).

340B DRUGS (SECTION 376.417)

Under this act, a health carrier, a pharmacy benefits manager, or an agent or affiliate of such, shall not discriminate against a covered entity, as defined in the act, including by reimbursing the covered entity for a quantity of a 340B drug in an amount less than it would pay similarly situated non-covered entities for such drugs, imposing different terms and conditions as compared to similarly situated entities, refusing to cover 340B drugs or discriminating in reimbursement for 340B drugs, and other situations described under this act. The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance shall impose a civil penalty on any health carrier, pharmacy benefits manager, or agent or affiliate of such, that violates this provision, not to exceed $5,000 per violation per day.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), in HCS/SB 1019 (2026), SB 1340 (2026), in SCS/HB 2146 (2026), in SCS/HCS/HB 2372 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025) and HB 784 (2025).

COVERAGE OF NONOPIOID PRESCRIPTION DRUGS (SECTION 376.1280)

This provides that health benefit plans shall not deny coverage of a nonopioid prescription drug in

favor of an opioid drug, require the enrollee to try an opioid drug before covering the nonopioid drug, or require a higher level of cost-sharing for a nonopioid prescription drug than for an opioid drug.

This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and is similar to SB 902 (2026), provisions in HCS/SB 1019 (2026) SB 1350 (2026), SB 1449 (2026), HB 1680 (2026), HB 1966 (2026), in SCS/HCS/HB 2372 (2026), HCS/SB 2642 (2026), SB 158 (2025), HB 804 (2025), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025).

COVERAGE OF HOME BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING DEVICES (SECTION 376.1960)

This act provides that health benefit plans providing for maternity benefits shall provide coverage for a home blood pressure monitoring device and home blood pressure monitoring device services, as defined in the act, for pregnant and postpartum women when determined to be medically appropriate in accordance with American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines.

This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027.

This provision contains provisions similar to SB 1089 (2026), provisions in HCS/HB 2371 (2026), in SB 539 (2025), and in HB 842 (2025).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 888 *****

SPONSOR: Schroer HANDLER: Christ

SS#3/SB 888 - This act modifies provisions relating to the criminal and juvenile justice system.

FINGERPRINTING OF JUVENILES (SECTION 43.503)

Under current law, an arresting officer is required to take fingerprints to be sent to the central repository if an individual under seventeen years of age who is not currently certified as an adult is taken into custody for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. This act requires that an officer take fingerprints from an individual under eighteen years of age for certain felony offenses. This act also repeals a provision that requires fingerprint cards to be made in a manner that does not reveal the juvenile's name to the central repository. Records of a juvenile that has been fingerprinted shall be closed records.

This provision is similar to HB 2498 (2026).

CERTIFICATION OF A JUVENILE AS AN ADULT (SECTION 211.071)

Under current law, if a petition or motion to modify alleges that a child between fourteen and eighteen years of age has committed a felony offense, the court may, upon its own motion or motion by the juvenile officer, the child, or the child's custodian, order a hearing, and exercise its discretion to dismiss the motion or petition to modify and order the child to the court of general jurisdiction. This act modifies the provision so that it applies to offenses that are a class A or B felony, a felony sexual offense, or three felony offenses arising from distinct acts committed within one hundred eighty days of each other. Under this provision, the office of the prosecuting or circuit attorney shall also have the authority to make a

motion and present evidence on their motion. Further, this act provides that where a juvenile officer forwards to the prosecuting attorney a class A or B felony that is not certified, the prosecuting attorney must notify the juvenile officer within fourteen days of the decision to certify the case.

Under current law, the juvenile officer may consult with the prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult. This act requires the juvenile officer to consult with the prosecuting or circuit attorney. Additionally, the prosecuting or circuit attorney shall be provided with a copy of the completed Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment Form (JDTA) that was used in determining detention. Use of the JDTA to determine that a child may be held shall be used as a guideline and shall not be mandatory.

Under this act, the juvenile officer shall consider all legally sufficient charges submitted by law enforcement when utilizing the JDTA form and shall provide a copy of the form to the law enforcement agency once a determination has been made. Juvenile officers shall share criminal history data with the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System to create a juvenile criminal history database that shall be accessible by criminal justice and law enforcement agencies. Such records maintained by the central repository shall be closed.

JUVENILE DETENTION (SECTION 211.021, 211.331, 211.341, 211.342, & 211.436)

Currently, circuit judges of a judicial circuit may establish a place of juvenile detention for the counties within the circuit court. This act provides that the governing body of a county may provide for juvenile detention in coordination with all other counties within the same circuit court or with all counties of the same circuit court and all counties of an adjoining circuit court. The county governing body shall approve an ordinance, order, or resolution authorizing a place of detention, shall approve an agreement as specified in this act between the counties, and shall notify the presiding circuit judge.

The operation and support of a juvenile detention facility authorized pursuant to this act shall be regulated in accordance with the rules and standards of the Supreme Court of Missouri under the governance of the circuit judge. If two or more counties of adjoining judicial circuits have authorized a place of detention, the circuit judges shall jointly govern the affairs of the place of detention. Furthermore, the counties authorizing a place of detention pursuant to this section may impose, by order, a sales tax up to one percent on all retail sales.

This act provides that a child shall not be placed in leg restraints unless they are charged with a class A or class B felony, or they are determined to be an immediate safety or flight risk.

These provisions are similar to SB 1189 (2026) and SB 809 (2025).

JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS (SECTION 211.319)

This act provides that all juvenile court proceedings for a criminal offense shall not be open to the general public.

LONG-TERM PROGRAM TREATMENT (SECTION 217.362 & 559.115)

The act repeals provisions that do not consider an offender's first incarceration in a Department of Corrections long-term substance abuse program or 120-day program as a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term.

PRISON TERMS (SECTION 217.690, 217.760, 557.011, 557.021, 558.011, 558.016, 558.019, 558.026,

558.046, 566.125)

Under current law, any felony offense that is defined outside of this code without a penalty provision is a class E felony. This act adds that any such offense shall also be subject to the imprisonment terms of chapter 558.

Under current law, when a person is found guilty of a felony and sentenced, there is a certain percentage range of the sentence that must be served prior to parole eligibility. This act repeals such provisions and provides that offenders shall serve the following percentage of the imposed term prior to eligibility for parole based upon the felony classification as follows:

1. Class A: 70%
2. Class B: 50%
3. Class C:
   - 40% for an offense that requires registration as a sex offender;
   - 30% for a first offense;
   - 35% for a second offense; and
   - 50% for a third or subsequent offense
4. Class D:
   - 25% for an offense that requires registration as a sex offender;
   - 20% for a first offense;
   - 25% for a second offense; and
   - 50% for a third or subsequent offense
5. Class E:
   - 25% for an offense that requires registration as a sex offender;
   - 15% for a first offense;
   - 20% for a second offense; and
   - 50% for a third or subsequent offense

This act also removes references to the minimum percentage ranges and replaces them with references to the eligibility percentages established in these provisions. Where a person is sentenced to concurrent sentences, such person shall serve the eligibility percentage of the longest sentence prior to parole eligibility. A person that is sentenced to consecutive sentences shall serve the minimum percentage for each felony prior to parole eligibility.

Under current law, there are certain offenses that contain higher parole eligibility percentages. These provisions allow these higher percentages to be unaffected by the new eligibility percentages. Where a person is sentenced to the term of imprisonment for a higher class than the one for which they were found guilty due to their status as a prior or persistent offender, they shall serve the parole eligibility percentage of the higher class.

Any person found guilty of a dangerous felony shall be required to serve eighty-five percent of the given sentence prior to parole eligibility. This act provides that a sentence of life imprisonment shall be calculated to be thirty years. Any sentence that is over seventy-five years shall be calculated to be seventy-five years.

Under current law, a court may sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if certain conditions are made. This bill requires that they court sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if certain conditions are met.

Sections 558.011 and 558.019 have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2028.

DANGEROUS FELONIES (SECTION 556.061)

This act modifies the definition of "dangerous felony" to include statutory rape in the first degree and statutory sodomy in the first degree. The requirement that the victim of statutory rape in the first degree or sodomy in the first degree be under 12 for the offense to be a dangerous felony is removed. A person found guilty of a "dangerous felony" is required to serve eighty-five percent of their sentence prior to eligibility for parole. Additionally, the act includes the following offenses in the definition of "dangerous felony":

- Abuse through forced labor;
- Trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor, or the attempt of such offense;
- Trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, or the attempt of such offense, when the offense was effected by force, abduction, or coercion;
- Sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree;
- Sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree;
- Third offense of failing to register as a sex offender; and
- Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE (558.011)

This act provides that conditional release terms shall not apply to any person that commits certain class A or B felony offenses after January 1, 2028. Under this act, conditional release provisions are removed from certain sexual offenses and offenses involving children.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 882, 894, & 1294 (2026) and HB 2637 & 3155 (2026).

JAIL TIME CREDIT (SECTION 558.031)

This act modifies jail time credit. This act requires the form developed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator for offenders committed to the Department of Corrections to include a sentencing calculation, including jail time credit supplemented by a certificate of a sheriff or custodial officer. The act further requires the court, when pronouncing a sentence, executing a suspended sentence, or suspending the imposition of a sentence, to record as part of the judgment, the number of days before the pronouncement of the sentence that the person was in custody related to the offense. Time in custody related to an offense means the time in which the offense was charged in a criminal proceeding, an arrest warrant was issued and served upon the person, and includes time served on house arrest. Time when a person was out on bond or otherwise released is not to be included.

Under this act, the court may take judicial notice of any time the defendant has served in custody by comparing arrest warrant service dates with files of release. Any defendant that was held in a juvenile detention facility prior to adjudication to stand trial as an adult may make a motion to receive credit for time served in such facility.

Under this act a person may challenge any jail time credit awarded or not awarded by filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Section 558.031 has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2028.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES (SECTION 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.103, 566.203, 566.209, 566.210,

566.211, 568.045, 568.060 & 589.425)

Currently, the offense of rape in the first degree has a penalty of five years unless certain factors are present. This act modifies this provision by classifying it as a class A felony and increasing the penalty to ten years but not more than thirty years. Under current law, if rape in the first degree is an aggravated sexual offense the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years. This act removes "a term of years not less than fifteen years" and add "life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole. Under current law, a person that was found guilty of rape in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old, was not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at lease thirty years of their sentence or has reached the age of seventy-five years and served at least fifteen years of their sentence. This act repeals this provision.

The authorized term of imprisonment for statutory rape in the first degree, under current law, is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years. This act replaces five years with ten years. Under current law, if statutory rape is an aggravated sexual offense the penalty is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years. This act increases the ten years to fifteen years.

Under current law, a person that is found guilty of sodomy in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment and is not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at least thirty years of their sentence or has reached the age of seventy-five years and served at least fifteen years of their sentence. The provision relating to release is repealed. Under this act, the penalty for sodomy in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old is life imprisonment with or without parole. Where a person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree and the victim is less than twelve years of age, current law states that "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of the offender's life. This provision is repealed.

The offense of promoting online sexual solicitation shall be a class E felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment, fine, or both.

Under current law, the offense of abusing an individual through forced labor carries a penalty of five years to life imprisonment. This act increases the penalty to ten years to life imprisonment.

This act adds "intoxicating or inhibiting substances" to the list of means a person can use to commit the offense of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Under current law, the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree if effected by force, abduction, or coercion, carries a penalty of life imprisonment without eligibility for parole until the defendant has served at least twenty-five years. This act modifies that provision by requiring that the defendant serve at least eighty-five percent of a life sentence.

Under current law, a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if the person commits certain acts to a child that is less than seventeen years old. This act provides that a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if they commit certain acts to a child that is less than eighteen years old.

Currently, the offense of abuse or neglect of a child is a class D felony with eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release after serving no less than a year of their sentence. This act repeals the provision allowing for release from imprisonment after serving one year.

SPONSOR: Schroer HANDLER: Christ

This act classifies failing to register a sex offender as a third offense as a class A felony. Currently, a person convicted of failing to register a sex offender as a third offense is eligible for conditional release of parole after serving at least two years of imprisonment. This act repeals that provision.

This act contains a severance clause.

These provisions are similar to SB 1189 (2026), and SB 809 (2025) and contains provisions similar to SB 894 (2026), and SB 882 (2026), and HCS/HB 2637 & 3155 (2026).
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** SB 890 *****

SPONSOR: Coleman HANDLER: Hausman

SS/SCS/SB 890 - This act requires each state department with oversight of an administrative entity to submit an annual report to the General Assembly detailing any administrative entity that has not convened a public meeting or conducted public business during the three year period ending on August 28th of such year.

The act further repeals and reassigns duties for a number of administrative entities. The Division of Workforce Development within the Department of Economic Development is renamed and moved to the Office of Workforce Development within the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development. The Board for Certification of Interpreters is repealed and its duties assigned to the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. The Life Sciences Research Board is repealed and its duties assigned the Department of Economic Development. The act repeals the Missouri Quality Home Care Council is repealed as well as all duties of the Council.

The act repeals the following entities: the Career Readiness Course Task Force; the Infection Control Advisory Panel; the Missouri Arthritis Advisory Board and the Arthritis Program Review Committee; the AgriMissouri Advisory Commission for Marketing Missouri Agricultural Products; the Coordinating Board for Early Childhood; the Minority Environmental Literacy Advisory Committee; the Missouri Cybersecurity Commission; the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee; and the Commission on the Special Health, Psychological and Social Needs of Minority Older Individuals.

This act is similar to SB 729 (2025).
JIM ERTLE

***** SB 903 *****

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Simmons

SS/SCS/SB 903 - The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure.

The act modifies the definition of "critical infrastructure facility".

The act repeals certain provisions relating to committing the offense of trespass on a critical infrastructure facility. (Section 569.086)

DAMAGE ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES (Sections 569.117)

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Simmons

A person commits the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, if he or she:

(1) Purposely damages, destroys, or tampers with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility, or

(2) Recklessly damages, destroys or tampers with a critical infrastructure facility, or removes any component of a critical infrastructure facility, excluding equipment.

Subject to the exceptions described in the act, the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility is subject to certain penalties described in the act.

If the damage to a critical infrastructure facility causes interruption, impairment, or degradation of service, the offense shall be a class C felony regardless of value.

The value of damages under the act shall be determined pursuant to current law, as described in the act.

Any person who violates these provisions shall be required to make restitution and perform community service, as specified in the act.

UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE (Section 569.119)

A person commits the offense of unauthorized possession of certain metals used in telecommunications infrastructure if the person:

(1) Knowingly possesses copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material; and

(2) Is not a person authorized to possess such material.

Certain persons are authorized to possess copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material, as specified in the act. Such authorization does not apply to a person who knows that such materials were unlawfully obtained.

Classifications of the offense are described in the act.

If conduct constituting an offense under these provisions also constitutes an offense under any other provision of law, the person may be prosecuted under either or both provisions subject to certain provisions of current law.

The act is similar to HB 2383 (2026).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 905 *****

SPONSOR: Gregory (15) HANDLER: Jones

SS/SCS/SB 905 - This act establishes the Missouri Rangers and creates provisions relating to a training program for the Missouri Rangers.

This act requires the POST Commission to establish a training program to be known as the "Missouri Rangers", and shall establish minimum standards for training instructors, training centers, and training programs that focus on preventing and responding to emergency or violent crisis situations in school settings.

SPONSOR: Gregory (15) HANDLER: Jones

The arrest powers granted to any person who successfully completes the Missouri Rangers training program shall be limited to property or premises owned, leased, rented, or possessed by the school or school district and firearms offenses. This provision shall not apply to any person who is an active law enforcement officer.

The training program shall be established by the POST Commission. The program shall not be longer than one hundred sixty hours, and shall consist of state and federal constitutional and statutory law; firearms training; close quarter combat; implicit and racial bias; active shooter training; defensive tactics; and any other related training deemed necessary by POST. An applicant shall not be granted entry to the training program without successfully completing the physical training requirements for their age range.

The POST commission is granted the authority to promulgate rules for continuing education training for the Missouri Rangers.

A certificate of Missouri Ranger training program completion and a Ranger badge shall be issued to any person that successfully completes the training program. A copy of such certificate shall be provided to the director of the Department of Public Safety.

Under this act, the outermost garment of the Missouri Ranger uniform must display the title "RANGER" in capitalized block letters.

A school or school district that utilizes this program has the authority to allow Rangers to carry a firearm or other weapon capable of lethal use on school property. The school or school district shall also decide the type of weapon carried and whether it shall be concealed. If open carrying a pistol, Rangers must use a level three retention holster.

Finally, for the purpose of liability, workers' compensation, and any other employment-related matter, each Ranger shall be an employee of the school that hires them, and shall have qualified immunity.
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** SB 907 *****

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Seitz

HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 907, 1154 & 1272 - This act creates the "Act Against Abusive Website or Web Content Access Litigation". The Attorney General on behalf of a class of residents of this state, the state, or a political subdivision that is subject to litigation that alleges any website or web content access violation, or any resident of this state, the state, or a political subdivision of this state that is subject to litigation that alleges any website or web content access violation, may file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm that initiated such litigation for a determination as to whether such litigation alleging a website or web content access violation is abusive litigation. In determining whether a civil action alleging a website or web content access claim is considered abusive, the court shall consider the totality of the circumstances to find whether the primary purpose of the litigation was to obtain payment from a defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. The act describes the factors to be considered in making this determination.

A defendant who receives notice of an alleged website or web content access violation and in good faith takes substantial steps to correct the violation within 90 days shall have a rebuttable presumption

that any subsequent claim for a website or web content access violation is abusive. There shall not be a presumption if the alleged violation is not corrected within 90 days after written notice or service of the petition.

Additionally, nothing in this act shall prevent a defendant from filing a motion to dismiss or from notifying the plaintiff, prior to the end of the 90-day period, that the alleged access violation has been corrected in good faith.

The Attorney General may intervene or bring an action on behalf of Missouri residents that are targets of abusive website or web content access litigation. The Attorney General may also issue guidance as to when litigation practices are deemed abusive, but such guidance shall not preclude legitimate accessibility enforcement actions.

The court may award attorney's fees and costs to the party defending against the abusive litigation. The court may also award punitive damages or sanctions not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court.

If the U.S. Department of Justice issues standards concerning website or web content accessibility under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the provisions of this act shall expire with respect to any entity that has registered as a corporation with the Secretary of State's office, and the state and any political subdivision thereof.

This act shall apply to litigation pending on August 28, 2026, and the 90-day correction period shall apply to any defendant in any pending litigation on August 28, 2026, that has complied with the requirements of this act prior to or within 90 days after such date.

This act is similar to SB 1471 (2026), HCS/HBs 1694, 1674, 1780, 2056, 2312 & 1755 (2026), and HCS/HBs 1842 & 2150 (2026).
KATIE O'BRIEN

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

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Justus

SS/SB 913 - This act modifies provisions relating to tax credits.

WOOD ENERGY TAX CREDIT
A tax credit for the production of certain wood-energy processed wood products expires on June 30, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to June 30, 2033. (Section 135.305)

MEAT PROCESSING FACILITIES TAX CREDIT
The Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit for the expansion or modernization of meat processing facilities expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 135.686)

HIGHER ETHANOL FUEL TAX CREDIT
A tax credit for the sale of higher ethanol blend fuels expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 135.772)

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Justus

BIODIESEL RETAIL SALE TAX CREDIT

A tax credit for the sale of biodiesel fuels expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033.

This act provides that a taxpayer shall not be liable for penalties or interest on an income tax balance due if such taxpayer is denied part or all of a tax credit to which the taxpayer has qualified due to lack of available funds, and such denial causes a balance-due notice to be generated by the Department of Revenue or any other redeeming agency. Such taxpayer shall pay the balance due within sixty days or be subject to penalties and interest pursuant to current law. (Section 135.775)

BIODIESEL PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

A tax credit for the production of biodiesel fuels expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 135.778)

RAILROAD INFRASTRUCTURE TAX CREDIT

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act authorizes a tax credit in the amount of fifty percent of an eligible taxpayer's qualified railroad expenditures and qualified new rail infrastructure expenditures. "Qualified railroad expenditures" are defined as gross expenditures for maintenance, reconstruction, or replacement of railroad infrastructure, as described in the act. "Qualified new rail infrastructure expenditures" are defined as gross expenditures for new rail infrastructure, as described in the act.

A tax credit for qualified railroad expenditures shall not exceed $5,000 multiplied by the number of miles of railroad track owned or leased in the state by a railroad, and the total amount of tax credits for qualified railroad expenditures authorized in a calendar year shall not exceed $4.5 million. A tax credit for qualified new rail infrastructure expenditures shall not exceed $1 million for each new rail-served customer project, and the total amount of tax credits for qualified new rail infrastructure expenditures authorized in a calendar year shall not exceed $5 million.

An eligible taxpayer shall submit a certificate of eligibility to the Department of Economic Development after the completion of the qualified railroad expenditures or qualified new rail infrastructure expenditures.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward for five subsequent tax years. Tax credits may be transferred as described in the act.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2032, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly. (Section 135.1210)

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 462 (2025) and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 669 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 876 (2024), HB 1824 (2024), SB 385 (2023), and HCS/HB 657 (2023), and to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 466 (2025), HCS/HB 1935 (2024), and HCS/HB 939 (2023).

URBAN FARMS TAX CREDIT

A tax credit for the establishment or improvement of urban farms expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 135.1610)

ROLLING STOCK TAX CREDIT

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Justus

A tax credit for eligible expenses incurred in the manufacture, maintenance, or improvement of a freight line company's qualified rolling stock expires on August 28, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 137.1018)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TAX CREDITS

Tax credits for contributions to the Missouri Agriculture and Small Business Development Authority and investments in new generation cooperatives for the purpose of development of agricultural business expire on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Section 348.436)

SPECIALTY AGRICULTURAL CROPS

The "Specialty Agricultural Crops Act" loan program for family farmers and tax credits for lenders expires on December 31, 2028. This act extends such sunset date to December 31, 2033. (Sections 348.491 and 348.493)

This act is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 466 (2025).
JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 914 *****

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Falkner

SS/SB 914 - This act modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation.

The act repeals a provision stating that a state standard for the location, size of sewage tanks and length of lateral lines is based on the percolation or permeability rate of the soil. Under the act, the state standard is based on soil properties.

The act repeals a provision stating that soil tests are to be performed by persons who are qualified to perform the percolation tests and creates a new provision authorizing on-site soil evaluators registered by the Department of Health and Senior Services to conduct soils morphology evaluations.

This act repeals a provision stating that contractors may be taught and allowed to perform percolation tests.

The act repeals a provision relating to the Department of Health and Senior Services periodically reviewing any county and city regulation and enforcement record to ensure that the state standard for sewage regulation is being enforced.

The act creates a mandatory registration program requiring continuing education before January 1, 2027, for on-site wastewater treatment system professionals qualified to perform percolation tests in accordance with the state standard as described in the act. Before January 1, 2027, the administrative authority may accept a percolation test at its own discretion if a soil morphology evaluation cannot be reasonably obtained. This provision shall be void and of no effect after December 31, 2026.

Under the act, any person who intends to construct or make major modifications or repairs to an on-site sewage disposal system must submit an application fee and obtain a construction permit.

The act repeals certain provisions relating to fees for repair of on-site sewage disposal systems.

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Falkner

Under the act, the Department shall promulgate regulations establishing the conditions and requirements for the construction permit application, including the collection of reasonable fees set at a level to produce revenue not exceeding the cost and expense of administering the provisions under the act.

The act is substantially similar to SB 601 (2025), a provision in the perfected HB 200 (2025), a provision in HCS/SS/SB 61 (2025), HB 2083 (2024), HB 814 (2023), and substantially similar to SB 1283 (2024), and SB 523 (2023).
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 916 *****

SPONSOR: Burger HANDLER: Parker

SS/SCS/SB 916 - This act modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY FOR MODOT PRIVATE CONTRACTORS (SECTION 537.600)
Currently, public entities are immune from liability for compensatory damages resulting from negligence, except as expressly waived in law. This act modifies the express waivers to include injuries directly resulting from negligence caused by an agent of the Missouri Department of Transportation ("Department") arising out of the operation of motor vehicles within the course of their employment and for injuries caused by the condition of the public entity's property if the negligence of an agent of the Department created the dangerous condition or had actual or constructive notice of the dangerous condition in order to take measures to protect against the dangerous condition.

Furthermore, this act creates a statutory cause of action for damages against an agent of the Department for claims arising from the design, condition, or maintenance of a Department project and abrogates any other common law claims against a private contractor, subcontractor, or engineer, or employee thereof, for such claims. The cause of action is established when the damages occur after execution of a contract to perform work but prior to the commencement of construction activities on the project site and for when construction activities on the project site are approved and accepted by the Department. The Department shall be solely liable for personal injury or death arising out of instances during such periods of time.

The immunity provided by this statutory cause of action shall not apply when:
(1) The work is so defective that it creates an imminent danger to third parties;
(2) A defect in the work was concealed and not discoverable by a reasonable inspection by the State Highways and Transportation Commission ("Commission");
(3) The agent knew of the dangerous condition and did not disclose it to the Commission; or
(4) The plans or specifications followed were so imperfect or improper that the agent should have known the work to be done would result in an unsafe condition.

Furthermore, the Missouri Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, or its successor, as published by the Commission shall not include provisions requiring a contractor to indemnify or defend the state, the Commission, or employees or agents of the Missouri Department of Transportation. No contractor of the Commission shall be required to agree to an indemnification or a duty to defend provision.

PURCHASE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY CLAIMS (SECTION

SPONSOR: Burger HANDLER: Parker

537.610.1)

As it relates to political subdivisions purchasing liability insurance for tort claims made against the political subdivision, this act defines the term "purchase" to refer only to the direct acquisition of insurance coverage by a governing body and not any indirect action by contract or otherwise.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 1718 (2026), SB 454 (2025), HB 142 (2025), SB 1346 (2024), and HB 2690 (2022).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 937 *****

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter HANDLER: Veit

HCS/SS/SB 937 - The act authorizes the conveyance of state property located in:
- the City of Harrisonville, Cass County;
- the City of Kirksville, Adair County;
- the City of Springfield, Greene County;
- the City of Festus, Jefferson County;
- the City of Doniphan, Ripley County;
- the City of Higginsville, Lafayette County;
- the City of Jefferson, Cole County;
- the City of Richwoods, Washington County;
- Jackson County;
- Nodaway County;
- the City of Marshall, Saline County;
- the City of Bowling Green, Pike County;
- the City of Joplin, Jasper County;
- the City of Potosi, Washington County;
- the City of Springfield, Greene County.

The act has provisions identical to SB 1523 (2026).
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 938 *****

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter HANDLER: Haley

SB 938 - Under the act, a user fee of six dollars, instead of four dollars as currently provided, shall be charged and collected by every recorder of deeds as a condition precedent to the recording of any instrument. Three dollars, instead of two dollars as currently provided, of such fee shall be retained by the recorder and deposited in the Recorder's Fund and not in county general revenue.

A fee in the amount of two dollars, instead of one dollar as currently provided, shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the "Missouri Land Survey Fund" for purposes of land surveying.

The Department of Agriculture shall establish by rule the fees necessary to reflect the costs associated with the production or reproduction of maps, plats, reports, studies, and records related to land surveys.
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 953 *****

HCS/SB 953 - The act modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources.

HYDRANT INSPECTION PROGRAM (Section 640.144)
The act makes technical changes to the provision relating to a hydrant inspection program.

This provision is identical to SB 1554 (2026), HB 2703 (2026), and a provision in SCS/HB 3000 (2026).

TRANSFER OF MONEYS FROM CERTAIN FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (Sections 640.220 and 643.350)
Under the act, before June 30, 2027, any unexpended balance in the subaccounts of the Natural Resources Protection Fund exceeding the preceding biennium's collections shall revert to the General Revenue Fund at the end of each biennium.

Beginning July 1, 2027, any unexpended balance in the subaccounts of the Natural Resources Protection Fund that exceeds the preceding biennium's collections shall not revert to the General Revenue Fund.

Beginning July 1, 2027, and annually on July 1st of each succeeding year, the Commissioner of Administration shall use taxable sales reports to estimate the amount of state general revenue sales and use tax derived from electric power distribution in the immediately preceding calendar year and shall report such amount to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall transfer certain amounts from the general revenue sales as described in the act.

The act repeals certain provisions relating to the transfer of funds from the Missouri Air Emission Reduction Fund.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SB 1033 (2026), HB 3386 (2026), SB 120 (2025) and SB 1483 (2024).

CLEAN WATER COMMISSION (644.021)
The act modifies membership requirements of the Clean Water Commission.

The act provides that at least one member of the Commission shall be knowledgeable concerning the needs of publicly owned waste water treatment works.

The act repeals a provision relating to the receipt of income during the previous two years by the members of the Commission.

The Commission shall establish rules specifying when members shall exempt themselves from participating in discussions and from voting on issues before the Commission due to a potential conflict of interest. A member shall exempt him or herself from participating in discussions and from voting on any issue before the Commission including, but not limited to, permitting and enforcement actions that directly involve an entity from which the Commissioner receives or has received within the previous two years a significant portion of his or her income.

These provisions are similar to SB 1009 (2026), HB 1885 (2026), and HCS/HB 488 (2025).

SPONSOR: Bean HANDLER: Wellenkamp

REGULATION OF WATER CONTAMINANTS (Sections 644.051 and 644.059)

The act provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate, use or maintain any water contaminant unless the person holds an operating permit, subject to the exemptions that exempt agricultural storm water discharge from permitting requirements. (Section 644.051)

Agricultural nonpoint sources and agricultural storm water discharges shall be exempt from certain permitting requirements under the Missouri Clean Water Law. Agricultural nonpoint sources and agricultural storm water discharges shall not be considered unlawful, subject to certain provisions under the act.

Agricultural nonpoint sources and agricultural storm water discharges from irrigated agriculture shall include certain water and snow runoff, drainage, and infiltration, as described in current law. (Section 644.059)

These provisions are similar to SCS/SB 1427 (2026) and HCS/HB 3076 (2026).

RIGHTS TO RETURN FLOWS (Section 644.083)

Under the act, a person who has contracted for the right to store water in a reservoir owned by the United States Army Corps of Engineers shall have exclusive rights to any return flows from the reservoir. The rights shall be subject to regulatory requirements imposed by the state and to the availability of unused storage capacity within the reservoir.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 1397 (2026) and substantially similar to HB 2421 (2026).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 959 *****

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Taylor

SCS/SB 959 - This act establishes the Missouri GIS Advisory Council within the Information Technology Services Division of the Office of Administration. The Council is charged with assisting and advising the state in ensuring the availability, implementation, and enhancement of a statewide geospatial data infrastructure common to all jurisdictions. Appointed members of the Council shall serve two-year terms and shall serve until their successors are appointed. The duties and responsibilities of the Council are described in the act.

The act prohibits the council collecting any personally identifiable information of any individual person.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 204 (2025), the perfected SB 1039 (2024), the introduced SB 653 (2023), and a provision in SCS/HB 475 (2023).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 973 *****

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: Brown

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 973 - The act creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate

transactions.

REAL ESTATE TAXES (Section 140.010 and 141.230)

Current law requires a parcel located in certain counties to have unpaid taxes for a period of at least two years prior to the county satisfying such delinquent taxes through judicial foreclosure rather than through sale at auction. This act repeals such two year requirement. (Section 140.010 and 141.230)

The act makes technical changes to certain other provisions relating to real estate taxes.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in SCS/SB 843 (2026), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001(2026) and the perfected HB 2898 (2026).

LAND BANKS (Sections 140.981, 140.982, 140.987, 140.994, 141.984)

The act provides that a land bank agency shall not own any interest in real estate located outside the municipality or county, instead of the city as currently provided, that established the land bank. (Section 140.981)

Current law provides for the appointment of county land bank directors by various agencies. This act provides that the appointment of such directors shall be appointed by the county executive pursuant to the county charter. (Section 140.982)

Current law requires a land bank agency to verify that a buyer is not the original owner or relative owner of the property. This act repeals such requirement. (Section 140.987)

Currently, a land bank agency shall have power to receive funds from bonds issued by the county or municipality that created the land bank agency for any of its corporate purposes. The act repeals the term "corporate" from this provision. (Section 140.994)

Current law allows a land bank agency to purchase a parcel of real property only for the purpose of adding to a parcel already owned by the land bank agency. This act repeals such provision. (Section 141.984)

The act makes technical changes to certain other provisions relating to land banks.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in SCS/SB 843 (2026), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001 (2026) and the perfected perfected HB 2898 (2026).

LAND TAX COLLECTION (Sections 141.330, 141.535)

Currently, the collector annually may appoint one delinquent land tax clerk in each office maintained by the collector in the county. The act repeals the term "annually" from this provision. (Section 141.330)

Currently, the court shall stay the sale of any tax parcel to be sold under execution of a tax foreclosure judgment, provided that the party who brought the action has paid the principal amount of all land taxes due. The act repeals the term "land", relating to land taxes, and replaces it with "delinquent". (Section 141.535)

The act makes technical changes to certain other provisions relating to land tax collection.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in SCS/SB 843 (2026), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001 (2026) and the perfected perfected HB 2898 (2026).

PUBLIC SEWER DISTRICTS (Section 249.255)

The act makes technical changes to a provision relating to public sewer districts. (Section 249.255)

This provision is identical to the provision in SCS/SB 843 (2026), the perfected HB 2898 (2026).

DISCLOSURES BY REAL ESTATE WHOLESALERS (Section 407.3600)

Under the act, not less than fourteen calendar days before entering into a contract that transfers an interest in residential real property, a wholesaler, as defined in the act, acting as a grantee or a wholesaler's representative, shall provide to the property owner a written disclosure. Requirements for the disclosure are described in the act.

A wholesaler acting as a grantee shall not enter into a contract that transfers an interest in residential real property until both the wholesaler and the property owner sign and date the disclosure.

If the wholesaler acting as the grantee fails to make the disclosure before entering into the contract that transfers interest in the property, the owner of the property may cancel the contract at any time before the close of the escrow without penalty and the escrow agent shall disburse any earnest money paid by the wholesaler to the owner within 30 days after the cancellation.

Provisions of the act shall not be modified or waived by any agreement. Any portion of an agreement executed, modified, or extended after the effective date of the act that modifies or waives provisions of the act shall be null and void.

Any violation of the act shall be considered an unlawful practice under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. A party that enters into an agreement without receiving the disclosure under the act may bring a private action against a wholesaler.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of the act. For any violations, the Attorney General may commence a civil action. If the court finds that a violation occurred, the court may grant relief as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001 (2026).

SALE LEASEBACKS (Section 442.920)

This act creates the "Missouri Residential Sale Leaseback Protection Act", which regulates sale leasebacks. A sale leaseback is defined as a transaction or series of transactions in which a seller sells residential real estate that is or was the seller's residence to another party and, as a condition of the sale, or as part of the same or a related transaction, enters into a lease or rental agreement to remain in or re-occupy the property.

In any sale leaseback transaction, a buyer is required to provide the seller with certain disclosures, described in detail in the act, alerting the seller of the nature of the transaction and advising them of certain actions they may wish to take. The disclosure must be provided to the seller not less than 14 calendar days prior to the execution of any sale leaseback agreement, and the disclosure shall be signed by both the seller and the buyer concurrently with the execution of the sale leaseback agreement. A copy of

the signed disclosure shall be provided to the seller within 5 days of the execution of the sale leaseback agreement.

There shall be no delivery, recording, or other transfer of title from seller to buyer until 30 days after the execution of any sale leaseback agreement.

Any violation of this act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per violation. The Attorney General may bring an action to enforce the provisions of the act. Any seller harmed by a violation of the act may bring a civil action. Relief is described in the act.

These provisions may not be waived or modified by agreement of any party.

These provisions are identical to the provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001 (2026) and similar to SB 1684 (2026).

The act has a severability clause.
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 975 *****

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Farnan

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 975 - This act modifies provisions relating to ambulance districts.

Under current law, when an ambulance district is created, the county commission divides the district into six election districts with equal populations, each election district then elects one member of the board of directors. This act authorizes the county commission to choose six election districts or have an at large election of the six directors.

The act allows an ambulance district to abolish the boundaries of its existing subdistricts if the board is unable to find qualified candidate to fill each subdistrict position. Such action requires a public hearing, and an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the board of directors.

Under this act, an ambulance district may, after a public hearing, adopt an ordinance by affirmative vote of two thirds to establish election subdistrict. The boundaries of such subdistricts shall be created by the county commission. Each subdistrict shall consist of contiguous territory and be as compact and equal in population as possible.

Current law provides that six-member ambulance district boards can adopt a resolution changing the size of the board to seven, with one board member running district wide, or decreased to five, or three members. This act requires such a resolution to name any vacancy to be filled at a subsequent election, if the size of the board is increasing. If the size is decreasing, all existing board members will complete their terms.

This act requires the county commission to fill vacant seats on the board of directors within thirty days, if a majority of the remaining directors makes a written request that the county commission fill such vacancies.

Under current law, voters can file a petition for the district to annex land, when such a petition is filed,

the county commission shall have a hearing as soon as possible. Under this act, the county commission is required to have such hearing within thirty days of the petition being filed.

This act requires that where the voters approve the consolidation of an ambulance district, any activities necessary to facilitate such consolidation shall be prioritized and expedited.

Current law provides a form for a petition or resolution to consolidate ambulance districts. This act adds language to that form that requires the consolidated district to be named at the time the form is submitted.

Under the provisions of this act, when a petition or resolution is filed, it must be filed with a consolidation plan that will outline the proposed consolidation process. The consolidation plan must include the names of the districts to be consolidated, the tax to be levied, the name of the district responsible for maintaining ambulance service during the consolidation, the proposed number of board members, and a time line for consolidation.

This act requires that each of the ambulance districts that seeks to consolidate must publish notice of the intent to consolidate in a newspaper of general circulation in every county that will be served by the consolidated district. This notice shall be posted once a week for two consecutive weeks. Within thirty days of the second publication, the ambulance districts seeking to consolidate must hold a public hearing on the matter.

Under current law, an ambulance district can only consolidate if it is approved by voters. Under this act, a vote on consolidation occurs only if an objection to the consolidation is filed. Objections must be signed by no less than five percent of the votes cast for governor in the most recent gubernatorial election in the district. If no objection is filed within thirty days of the public hearing on consolidation, within forty-five days of the public hearing, the county commission shall order the districts consolidated.

Upon consolidation, the district may impose a tax levy up to the highest tax levy of the consolidating districts, if such tax levy was specified in the ballot language submitted to and approved by the voters of the consolidating districts. If there is no vote taken on consolidation, the district can not impose a property or sales tax rate that is greater than the lowest of any existing rate within any of the districts to be consolidated.

Upon consolidation, all assets and obligation of the existing ambulance districts shall become the assets and obligations of the consolidated district.

This act modifies the Critical Incident Stress Management Program. Under current law, all peace officers and first responders are required to have a mental health check-in with a program service provider once every three to five years. This act allows a peace officer or first responder to satisfy this requirement if they participate in an established behavioral health or mental health program that meets enumerated requirements. This act also adds first responder commanding officers to the list of people approved to receive notification that the check-in requirement has been met.

This act is similar to HB 2600 (2026) and contains a provision that is identical to SB 1731 (2026) and SB 1745 (2026).
TRISTAN BENSON, JR

*** SB 977 ***

SPONSOR: Schroer HANDLER: Perkins

SS/SCS/SBs 977 & 1011 - This act provides that certain international organizations or bodies, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and the World Economic Forum, shall have no jurisdiction or power within the state of Missouri. No rule, regulation, policy, or mandate of any kind from such organizations shall be enforced or implemented by any state or local public body. However, international organizations or bodies shall not include the Hauge Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) and nothing in this act shall prohibit the Department of Social Services from enforcing or implementing any provision of any convention, protocol, or instrument issued by the HCCH.

This act establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of any foreign law that denies the parties the fundamental liberties, rights, and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of Missouri. Additionally, the act provides that no court shall enforce or apply:

(1) A judgment, decree, or arbitration decision if it relies on any foreign law that violates the fundamental rights of any party;

(2) A contract or contractual provision choosing foreign law which would result in a violation of fundamental rights; or

(3) In certain family law matters, foreign law if inconsistent with fundamental rights or public policy.

This act shall not be construed to disapprove or abrogate existing precedent of the Supreme Court of Missouri, to limit adjudication of ecclesiastical matters of a religious organization, to apply to those corporations, partnerships, or associations that voluntarily subject themselves to foreign law or foreign courts, and apply where federal law preempts state law.

Additionally, this act provides that no state court, arbitration panel, tribunal, or administrative agency shall transfer any civil action if the transfer would result in the application of foreign law prohibited by this act.

This act is similar to SB 1372 (2026), SB 1456 (2026), HB 2106 (2026), HB 2139 (2026), HB 2175 (2026), HB 2327 (2026), SB 619 (2014), SB 267 (2013), HB 757 (2013), SB 676 (2012), HB 1512 (2012), SB 308 (2011), and SCS/HB 708 (2011).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 982 *****

SPONSOR: Coleman HANDLER: Myers

HCS/SB 982 - This act modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry. Instead of listing certain sexual offenses, this act provides that any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is adjudicated for a tier I offense, tier II offense, or tier III offense in this state or in any other state, territory, the District of Columbia, foreign country, or federal, tribal or military jurisdiction shall be required to register as a sex offender. (Section 589.400)

Offenders shall be classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offender. To the extent more than one tier definition applies, the highest tier shall be applicable tier for the offender. This act also provides that certain juvenile offenders and certain offenders who live or work in Missouri with registration requirements by other jurisdictions shall be assigned a tier, which shall be only for the purposes of registration visit frequency and removal eligibility. The initial determination as to the tier shall be made by the registration official and the Missouri State Highway Patrol ("Patrol") shall analyze the tier

designation for accuracy. (Sections 589.400 and 589.414)

This act additionally provides that any sex offender with primary residence outside Missouri who has a temporary residence in Missouri and who resides for more than a part-time period shall register for the duration of such person's temporary residency. This act also provides that nonresident sex offenders who works or is a nonresident student in this state shall register in the county where the status requiring registration occurs for the duration of such person's employment or attendance at any school of higher education as long as the status requiring registration remains active. (Section 589.400)

The jurisdiction, in addition to the Attorney General, may certify appropriate sex offender treatment program for purposes of reductions of registration periods. Additionally, if records of program completion are unavailable, and completion of such program was required as a term of probation, then an order discharging the sex offender from probation or other record acknowledging satisfactory completion of probation shall constitute evidence of successful competition. (Section 589.400)

This act modifies provisions relating to removal from registration for persons required to register because of an offense adjudicated in another jurisdiction. Such person shall file the petition or complaint for removal, termination, or relief from registration, or the declaratory judgment providing for removal, termination, or relief, instead of filing petition for removal, according to the laws of the adjudicating jurisdiction. Upon the entry of a judgment, rather than a grant of a petition for removal, providing that the person is no longer required to register, such judgment may be registered in this state by providing the information required by current law. Additionally, such persons may file a petition for removal from this state's sexual offender registry and satisfy the requirements for removal based on adjudication in another state if:

(1) The offense did not require the person to register as a sex offender in the adjudicating jurisdiction at the time the offense was adjudicated; or

(2) The person never resided, worked, or attended school in the adjudicating jurisdiction and was never required to register in the adjudicating jurisdiction.

(Section 589.401)

Currently, if a petition for removal is denied, no successive petition shall be filed for at least five years from the judgment date of such petition. This act provides that if the denial was based on a statute or law that has since been amended, repealed, or invalidated, a person may file a petition within the five-year period. In addition to the current requirements of petitions for removal, such a petition shall contain the case number and court of the prior petition along with identification of the applicable change in the law. (Section 589.401)

This act repeals the provisions relating to persons removed from the sex offender registry for certain offenses with a nonsexual nature as detailed in the act. Additionally, this act modifies the list of offenses, which exempts offenders who meet the other requirements provided in current law from registration, as follows:

(1) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim, the victim was at least 14 years of age, and the offender was not more than four years older than the victim at the time of the offense, unless the victim was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense;

(2) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim or any other individual involved, if the victim was 18 years or older, unless the victim was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense;

(3) Promoting obscenity in the first degree;

(4) Promoting obscenity in the second degree;
(5) Furnishing pornographic materials to minors;
(6) Public display of explicit sexual material; and
(7) Coercing acceptance of obscene material.
(Sections 589.400 and 589.401)

An offender shall have the burden of proving the requirements for exemption are met. For exemptions, a court may look beyond the offense of conviction and consider the underlying facts and conduct of the offense when evaluating the noncategorical exemptions. If a petition for exemption is filed before a person is required to register, the requirements of registration shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the petition for exemption. If the petition is denied, the registration requirements shall be in effect three business days following the exhaustion of all appeal rights. (Section 589.401)

This act also provides that a petition for removal due to the offense being reversed, vacated, or set aside shall be the exclusive remedy for removal and shall include a certified copy of the action reversing, vacating, or setting aside the offense requiring registration. (Section 589.401)

Furthermore, no declaratory action shall be filed for relief from registration requirements, except where registration is the result of an offense never requiring registration. (Section 589.401)

The following offenses are modified or included as tier I offenses:
- Kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Kidnapping in the second degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Kidnapping in the third degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting obscenity in the first degree if the victim is less than 18 years of age;
- Promoting pornography for minors or obscenity in the second degree if the victim is less than 18 years of age;
- Furnishing pornographic material to minors;
- Public display of explicit sexual material if the victim is less than 18 years of age; and
- Coercing acceptance of obscene material if the victim is less than 18 years of age.

The following offenses are modified or included as tier II offenses:
- Sexual abuse in the first degree if the victim is 13 to 17 years of age;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is 13 to 17 years of age;
- Patronizing prostitution if the person patronized is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting prostitution in the first degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting prostitution in the second degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older; and
- Promoting prostitution in the third degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older.

The following offenses are modified or included as tier III offenses:
- Kidnapping in the second degree if the victim is under 18 years of age, excluding kidnapping by a parent or guardian of a nonsexual nature;
- Kidnapping in the first degree if the victim is under 18 years of age, excluding kidnapping by a parent or guardian of a nonsexual nature;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is under 13 years of age; and
- Patronizing prostitution if the offender is a persistent offender or if the person patronized is less than 18 years of age.

SPONSOR: Coleman HANDLER: Myers

(Sections 589.404 and 589.414)

This act additionally provides that the offender registration form shall include information regarding any temporary residences. If an offender has a guardian, the guardian may sign affirming the accuracy of the offender registration form. (Section 589.407)

Regular in-person appearances to the registration official following initial registration shall be required:

(1) Annually for tier I offenders;
(2) Every six months for tier II offenders; and
(3) Every ninety days for tier III offenders.

(Section 589.407)

Additionally, registrants shall appear in person to the registering official and complete all forms required by the United States Marshall's Service no less than 21 days before travel outside of the United States. (Section 589.414)

The chief law enforcement registration official shall enter, rather than forward to the Patrol, the completed offender registration forms and related updates into the online sex offender registry within three days. The Patrol shall enter ensure the information entered into the registry is accessible through the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System and forwarded to the National Crime Information Center. The Patrol shall also regularly update the web page to remove persons who have been removed or exempted, persons deceased, or persons who have moved out of state. Lastly, this act modifies certain information related to sex offenders and the metadata of the sex offender registry that is considered as an open or closed record under Missouri Sunshine Law. (Sections 589.410 and 589.417)
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** SB 999 *****

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Seitz

SS#2/SB 999 - This act modifies several provisions relating to vulnerable persons.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Section 27.117)

Under this act, a prosecuting attorney may request assistance from the Attorney General for the prosecution of the certain sexual offenses.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026) and substantially similar to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2273 et al (2026).

"BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT (Section 188.035)

This act creates the "Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act". Under this act, a child born alive during or after an abortion or attempted abortion shall have the same rights, privileges, and immunities as any other person, citizen, and resident of Missouri, including any other live-born child.
Any licensed, registered, or certified health care provider present in the provider's professional capacity at the time a child is born alive during or after an abortion or attempted abortion shall exercise the same degree of professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life, health, and comfort of the child as a reasonably diligent and conscientious provider would render to any other child born alive at the same

gestational age.

Any person who knowingly performs or attempts to perform an overt act that kills a child born alive shall be guilty of first-degree murder.

A person shall have the right to bring a cause of action for wrongful death or improper health care, as described in this act.

This provision is similar to HCS/HBs 195 & 1119 (2025), SB 702 (2025), SCS/SB 753 (2022), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2012 (2022), HCS/HBs 1593 & 1959 (2022), SB 168 (2021), SB 665 (2020), and SB 388 (2019).

PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED MORTALITY REVIEW BOARD (Section 192.990)

This act modifies the "Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Board" within the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, board membership shall include at least one member from each congressional district with demographically diverse membership. Board members are increased from no more than 18 members to no more than 22 members.

Additionally, the board shall, in its study and review of maternal deaths, consider the level and timing of prenatal and postnatal care, the presence or absence of maternity care deserts, approaches taken in this state and other states to reduce or eliminate racial inequities in maternal deaths, and the adequacy of data collected by the board. Data reported by the board shall be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, age, zip code, and level and timing of prenatal and postnatal care.

This provision is substantially similar to SCS/SB 871 (2026), SB 39 (2025), SCS/SBs 1357 & 888 (2024), and SCS/SBs 579 & 595 (2023).

RELEASE FROM JAIL (Section 544.667)

Currently, a person can be released from jail upon recognizance or bond. This act provides that a person that has been released under such circumstances that fails to comply with the conditions of such release that imposes no contact with the victim shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall forfeit any security that was pledged for their release.

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026) and SCS/SB 928 (2026).

CRIMINAL OFFENSES (Sections 455.050, 565.002, 565.050-565.056, 565.072-565.074, 565.090-565.091, 565.225-565.227, 565.400-565.405, 573.570, 573.575, and Section C)

This act modifies the offenses of assault in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees and the offenses of domestic violence in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees by removing the defined terms of "serious physical injury" and "physical injury" and providing for the following harms:

- Great bodily harm: Bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent or protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, or other serious bodily harm;
- Substantial bodily harm: Bodily harm which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member; and
- Bodily harm: Physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Under current law, the first offense of harassment in the first degree is a class E felony. This act provides that a second or subsequent conviction of harassment in the first degree shall be a class D felony where the individual has previously been found guilty of harassment in the first or second degree. Currently, a first offense of harassment in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. Under this act, provisions relating to a second or subsequent conviction of harassment in the second degree are modified to include a conviction of harassment in the first degree as a previous conviction in which case it is a class E felony.

This act modifies the offense of stalking in the first degree by repealing the elements of such offense and providing that a person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree when the person knowingly, through a course of conduct that is directed at another person or through technological abuse, as defined in the act, engages in conduct that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances to:

- Fear death or bodily injury, as defined in this act;
- Fear that an offense will be committed against a member of the person's family, household members, or an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship;
- Fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
- Feel harassed, terrified, or intimidated.

This act modifies the offense of stalking in the second degree by repealing the elements of such offense and providing that a person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree when the person knowingly, through a course of conduct that is directed at another person or through technological abuse, as defined in the act, engages in conduct that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances to feel harassed, terrified, or intimidated.

This act creates the offense of cyberharassment. A person commits this offense if he or she purposely or knowingly engages in a threatening, aggressive, or otherwise fear-inducing, course of conduct by using digital technology, internet service providers, electronic service providers or other electronic communications and devices cause reasonable fear, alarm, anxiety, undo stress, or terror to others by repeated contact with no legitimate purpose. This offense shall be a class B misdemeanor upon a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for second or subsequent offenses.

A person commits the offense of cyberstalking if such person purposely or knowingly engages in a threatening, aggressive, or otherwise fear-inducing, course of conduct by using digital technology, internet service providers, electronic service providers or other electronic communications and devices to enhance the ability to intimidate, track, follow or cause reasonable fear, alarm, anxiety, undo stress, or terror to another person. A first offense shall be a class A misdemeanor and a second or subsequent offense shall be a class E felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026) and SCS/SB 928 (2026).

This act creates the offense of disclosure of an intimate digital depiction. A person shall be guilty of such offense if he or she discloses or threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction with the intent to harass or threaten another person.

A violation of such offense is a class D felony if the person discloses an intimate digital depiction and

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Seitz

a class E felony if the person threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction. Any second or subsequent violation of such offense is a class C felony. Additionally, it shall be a class C felony if the disclosure interferes with a government proceeding or causes violence.

This act creates the offense of sadistic online exploitation. A person commits this offense where he or she uses the internet to coerce a victim into committing certain acts. This offense shall be a class E felony.

These provisions are identical to provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2273 et al (2026), CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026), and SCS/SB 928 (2026).

Provisions of this act have an effective date of July 1, 2027.

This act has a non-severability provision for the act.
SARAH HASKINS

***** SB 1000 *****

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Seitz

SS/SB 1000 - Current law establishes the Division of Tourism Supplemental Revenue Fund, and provides for appropriations to the fund from certain tourism-related taxes. This act repeals such language and provides that the fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the General Assembly and any gifts, contributions, grants, or bequests from federal, private, or other sources.

This act is identical to SB 555 (2025) and SB 1456 (2024), and to a provision in HCS/HB 967 (2025) and SCS/HB 2719 (2024).
JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 1002 *****

SPONSOR: Schnelting HANDLER: West

SS/SB 1002 - This act requires all elections for school board members of any school district in which a majority of the district is located in St. Charles County to be held at the November general election and makes all such terms four years. At the time of filing a declaration of candidacy, a candidate may optionally designate his or her party affiliation and consent to have such affiliation appear beside the candidate's name on the ballot. (Sections 162.082, 162.301, 162.341, 162.459, and 162.481)

The act further requires all proposals submitted to the voters of any school district in which a majority of the district is located in St. Charles County for the purpose of levying a new tax or renewing or increasing the levy of an existing tax, including for the issuance of bonded indebtedness, to be submitted at the November general election. (Section 164.320)

This act is similar to provisions in SB 839 (2026), SB 1185 (2026), SB 485 (2025), HB 1722 (2026), HB 539 (2025), HB 2536 (2024), SB 234 (2023), SB 740 (2022), HCS/HB 2306 (2022), HB 361 (2019), and HCS/HB 1424 (2018).
OLIVIA SHANNON

***** SB 1019 *****

SPONSOR: Crawford HANDLER: Kalberloh

HCS/SB 1019 - This act modifies several provisions relating to health care.

HOSPITAL INVESTMENTS AND SERVICE AREAS (Sections 96.192, 96.196, 206.110, and 206.158)
This act modifies the investment authority of boards of trustees of municipal hospitals in third class cities and hospital district hospitals. Current law permits investment of up to 25% of funds not required for operations of the hospital or other obligations. This act permits investment of up to 50% of funds not required for operations or other obligations in a manner described in the act, with the remaining portion to be invested into any investment in which the Treasurer is allowed to invest.

Under this act, municipal hospitals in third class cities may operate in areas where hospital district hospitals and county hospitals operate. Hospital district hospitals may operate in areas where municipal hospitals in third class cities and county hospitals operate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/SB 2372 (2026) and SB 244 (2025) and substantially similar to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 2372 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), and HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025).

LYME DISEASE (Section 192.026)
This act establishes the "Missouri Lyme Disease Eradication Act." The Department shall compile an annual report on the incidence and prevalence of Lyme disease in Missouri, as described in the act. The Department shall collaborate with public four-year institutions of higher education to integrate Lyme disease surveillance data into existing tick-borne disease monitoring programs.

This act also contains a repeal of this section as truly agreed to and finally passed in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2372 (2026).

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SB 887 (2026).
SARAH HASKINS

***** SB 1033 *****

SPONSOR: Bean HANDLER: Diehl

SS/SB 1033 - The act creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS IN FUNDS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (Sections 640.220 and 643.350)
Under the act, before June 30, 2027, any unexpended balance in the subaccounts of the Natural Resources Protection Fund exceeding the preceding biennium's collections shall revert to the General Revenue Fund at the end of each biennium.

Beginning July 1, 2027, any unexpended balance in the subaccounts of the Fund that exceeds the preceding biennium's collections shall not revert to the General Revenue Fund.

Beginning July 1, 2027, and annually on July 1 of each succeeding year, the Commissioner of Administration shall use taxable sales reports to estimate the amount of state general revenue sales and use tax derived from electric power distribution in the immediately preceding calendar year and shall report such amount to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall transfer certain amounts from the general revenue sales as described in the act.

SPONSOR: Bean HANDLER: Diehl

The act repeals certain provisions relating to the transfer of funds from the Missouri Air Emission Reduction Fund.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SB 953 (2026), SB 120 (2025), and SB 1483 (2024).

MOTOR VEHICLES EMISSION INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS (Section 643.315)

This act provides that motor vehicle emissions inspection requirements shall not apply to motor vehicles over 10 years old that are registered as local commercial vehicles and used for farm or farming transportation operations, or that are otherwise defined as "covered farm vehicles" under federal law.

This provision is identical to SB 200 (2025) and SB 1306 (2024).

COTTON GINS (Section 643.675)

The act provides that an owner or operator of a cotton gin, defined as a machine that separates cotton fibers from cotton seeds, that emits a certain amount of air contaminants, as described in the act, shall not be required to submit air dispersion modeling, as defined in the act, to the Department of Natural Resources to obtain a construction permit for the cotton gin.

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 1067 *****

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Keathley

SB 1067 - This act establishes the "Uniform Public Expression Protection Act". Currently, any action against a person for conduct or speech undertaken or made in connection with a public hearing or meeting in a quasi-judicial proceeding before a tribunal or decision-making body of the state or a political subdivision thereof is subject to a special motion to dismiss, a motion for judgment on the pleadings, or motion for summary judgment and any such motion shall be considered by the court on a priority or expedited basis. This act repeals this provision and creates procedures for dismissal of causes of action asserted in a civil action based on a person's:

(1) Communication in a legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or other governmental proceeding;

(2) Communication on an issue under consideration or review in a legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, or other governmental proceeding; or

(3) Exercise of the right of freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble or petition, or the right of association, guaranteed by the United States Constitution or the Missouri Constitution, on a matter of public concern.

However, this act shall not apply to a cause of action asserted:

(1) Against a governmental unit, as described in the act, or an employee or agent of a governmental unit acting in an official capacity;

(2) By a governmental unit or an employee or agent of a governmental unit acting in an official capacity to enforce a law to protect against an imminent threat to public health or safety; or

(3) Against a person primarily engaged in the business of selling or leasing goods or services if the cause of action arises out of a communication related to the sale or lease of such goods or services.

No later than 60 days after a party is served with a complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim, third-party claim, or other pleading that asserts a cause of action covered by this act, or at a later time upon a showing of good cause, a party may file a special motion to dismiss. The court shall hear and rule on such motion

no later than 60 days after the filing of the motion, unless the court orders a later hearing to allow for limited discovery or upon good cause. However, this act provides that the court shall hear and rule on the motion for dismissal no later than 60 days after the order allowing for discovery.

This act provides that all other proceedings between the moving party and the responding party in the action, including discovery and any pending hearings or motions, shall be stayed upon the filing of the special motion to dismiss. Additionally, this act provides that the court may stay, upon motion by the moving party, a hearing or motion involving another party or discovery by another party if a ruling on such hearing or motion or discovery relates to a legal or factual issue.

Any stay pursuant to this act shall remain in effect until the entry of an order ruling on the special motion to dismiss and the expiration of the time to appeal the order. A moving party may appeal an order denying the special motion to dismiss in whole or in part within 21 days of such order. If a party appeals an order ruling on a special motion to dismiss, this act provides that all proceedings between all parties shall be stayed until the conclusion of the appeal.

The court may allow discovery if a party shows that specific information is necessary to establish whether a party has satisfied or failed to satisfy the requirements of this act and such information is not reasonably available without discovery. Additionally, a motion for costs and expenses, voluntary dismissal, or a motion to sever shall not be stayed. During a stay, the court upon good cause may hear and rule on any motions unrelated to the special motion to dismiss and any motions seeking a special or preliminary injunction to protect against an imminent threat to public health or safety.

In ruling on a special motion to dismiss, this act provides that the court shall consider the parties' pleadings, the motion, any replies and responses to the motion, and any evidence that could be considered in a ruling on a motion for summary judgment. The court shall dismiss the cause of action with prejudice if:

(1) The moving party has established that the cause of action is covered by this act;

(2) The responding party has failed to establish that this act does not apply to the cause of action; and

(3) Either the responding party failed to establish a prima facie case as to each essential element of the cause of action, or the moving party has established that the responding party failed to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted or that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

A voluntary dismissal without prejudice of a cause of action that is subject to a special motion to dismiss pursuant to this act shall not affect the moving party's right to obtain a ruling on the motion and seek costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and reasonable litigation expenses. Additionally, if the moving party prevails on the motion, this act provides that such costs, fees, and expenses shall be awarded to the moving party. A voluntary dismissal with prejudice of a cause of action that is subject to a special motion to dismiss establishes that the moving party prevailed on the motion. The responding party shall be entitled to such costs, fees, and expenses if the responding party prevails on the motion and the court finds that the motion was frivolous or filed solely with the intent to delay the proceeding.

Finally, this act applies to causes of action filed or asserted on or after August 28, 2026.

This act is identical to SB 503 (2025), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025), and SB 1293 (2024) and is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in SB 352 (2025), HB 1092 (2025), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), HB 1785 (2024),

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Keathley

in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), SB 432 (2023), HB 750 (2023), SB 1219 (2022), in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 968 (2022), HB 2624 (2022), and HB 1151 (2021).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 1119 *****

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: Gragg

SB 1119 - This act creates procedures for the appointment of commissioners to a convention called under Article V of the U.S. Constitution. Such commissioners shall be appointed by the General Assembly and the act creates a joint legislative committee to submit names to the General Assembly to be considered for appointment. The joint legislative committee shall also submit instructions governing the duties of the commissioners at the convention to the General Assembly for its approval.

This act is identical to SB 437 (2025), SB 1310 (2024), SB 274 (2023), SB 1040 (2022), HB 2169 (2022), SB 231 (2021) and similar to SCR 43 (2020) and SCR 15 (2019).
JIM ERTLE

***** SB 1135 *****

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Williams

SS/SB 1135 - This act establishes "Bentley and Mason's Law". Under this act, if a person is convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to the offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content, such offense caused the death of a parent or guardian, and a surviving parent or guardian files a petition to receive child maintenance from the convicted person, such person shall pay, pursuant to a court order, child maintenance to the child of the deceased parent or guardian in an amount and duration as specified in the act.

If the person ordered to pay child maintenance is unable to make maintenance because such person is imprisoned or otherwise confined, then the person shall have up to one year after release from incarceration to begin payment, including any arrearage.

If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action and obtains a judgment against the person prior to any child maintenance order under this section, no maintenance shall be ordered. If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action after maintenance is ordered, the maintenance order shall offset the judgement. If the surviving parent or guardian obtains a payment from any motor vehicle liability insurer relating to the death of the parent or parents, then the maintenance order shall be offset by the amount obtained from the insurer. No funds received from the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund shall result in a reduction of a child maintenance order under this act.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in SB 235 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025), and HB 1958 (2024) and similar to provisions in SB 143 (2025), SB 1375 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024), HCS/SS#2/SB 862 (2024), and HB 1954 (2022).
SARAH HASKINS

***** SB 1142 *****

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Brown

***** SB 1142 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Hudson HANDLER: Brown

SCS/SB 1142 - This act modifies provisions relating to limited liability companies. A new provision is created allowing any person to apply to the Secretary of State (SOS) to furnish a certificate of good standing for a domestic limited liability company, a foreign limited liability company, a domestic limited liability company series, or a foreign limited liability company series. A certificate of good standing issued by the SOS may be relied upon as prima facie evidence that the domestic or foreign limited liability company is in existence or is authorized to transact business in this state.

The act provides that, not later than January 31, 2027, each series of a limited liability company shall be individually profiled, maintained, and searchable as a business entity on the business services website of the SOS in the same manner that a non-series entity is profiled, maintained, and searchable.
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 1233 *****

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: McGirl

HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 - This act modifies provisions relating to the licensing of certain professionals.

INTERIOR DESIGNERS (SECTIONS 324.001, 324.028, 327.011, 327.031, 327.041, 327.081, 327.381, 327.411, 327.442, 327.451, 327.700, 327.705, 327.710, 327.720, 327.725, 327.730, 327.735, 327.740, 327.745, 327.750, 537.033 & 621.045 AND THE REPEAL OF SECTIONS 324.406, 324.412, 324.421, 324.424 & 324.436)

This act modifies the registration of interior designers from the Division of Professional Registration with advice and recommendations by the Interior Design Council to the licensing of interior designers from the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, Professional Landscape Architects, and Licensed Interior Designers ("Board"). The Board shall increase from fifteen members to seventeen members with the two new members being licensed interior designers.

The Interior Design Council and the Interior Design Council Fund shall be abolished upon the appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate of the licensed interior designer members of the Board. The rules of the Interior Design Council shall be deemed adopted by the Board until revised, amended, or repealed, of which such action shall be taken on or before January 1, 2027. The funds in the Interior Design Council Fund shall be transferred to the State Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, Professional Landscape Architects, and Licensed Interior Designers Fund.

Additionally, this act defines the practice of licensed interior design and provides that a licensed interior designer shall undertake to perform licensed interior design services only when he or she is qualified by education, training, and experience in the specific technical areas involved. Furthermore, licensed interior designers shall be in responsible charge of interior design technical submissions that can affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public within their scope of practice. Licensed interior designers shall not take responsible charge over interior technical submissions prepared by another person unless the licensed interior designer actually exercises personal supervision and direct control over such interior technical submissions.

This act modifies the educational and training requirements for licensed interior designers by repealing the qualification of at least three years of an interior design curriculum from an accredited institution with three years of experience. Additionally, an applicant shall be exempt from providing substantial evidence of certain educational and training qualifications if his or her curriculum or transcript has been approved by the Board.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as precluding an architect from performing any of the services within the practice of licensed interior design.

Current law provides that a renewal or reinstatement application for registration as an interior designer shall be accompanied by proof of completion of continuing education in the fields of either interior design or architecture. This act repeals such provision and provides that the Board shall establish the continuing education requirements for interior designers which shall be substantially equivalent to the continuing education requirements for architects.

Finally, this act includes licensed interior designers in the definition of "design professional" for immunity from civil liability for participation in a peer review process.

This act contains a delayed effective date for the repeal of the Interior Design Council and the Interior Design Fund, which shall become effective upon notification to the Revisor of the appointment of the interior designer members of the Board by the Director of the Division of Professional Regulation.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SB 895 (2026), SS/SCS/SB 991 (2026), and in SS/SB 1083 (2026) and are similar to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2025), HB 2353 (2026), SB 287 (2025), HB 566 (2025), SB 1325 (2024), and HB 2158 (2024).

TEMPORARY LICENSES (SECTION 324.004)

Under this act, any person who has at least three years of work experience in an occupation or profession in another state or the District of Columbia that does not use a license to regulate that occupation or profession may submit an application for a license in Missouri to the relevant oversight body. A person shall submit proof of experience in the occupation or profession and proof of citizenship or lawful presence in the United States, except as provided. Within 45 days of receiving the application, the oversight body shall make a determination of qualification. The oversight body shall require an applicant to take and pass a profession-specific examination and may require an examination specific to Missouri laws.

A license issued under this act shall be a one-time, non-renewable, two-year temporary license. If the applicant is not residing in Missouri, the oversight body shall conditionally approve the application. If an applicant fails to provide proof of domicile in Missouri within 60 days of receipt of temporary license, the oversight body may terminate the temporary license and the applicant may reapply for the temporary license.

Upon expiration of the temporary license, individuals shall be required to apply for a permanent license, consistent with the licensure and application requirements of that license as set forth in statute and rule. A license issued under this act shall not be qualified for reciprocity with another state or as part of an interstate compact. The provisions of this act shall not apply to certain specified professions.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SB 895 (2026) and HCS/SB 1092 (2026) and is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), in SS/SB 61 (2025) and in the perfected HB 478 (2025), SB 817 (2024), in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 88 (2023), and HB 1900 (2022).

NONRENEWABLE TEMPORARY LICENSES FOR DIETITIANS (SECTION 324.218)

This act establishes a temporary license for dietitians. Under the act, an applicant who has not

previously taken or passed an examination recognized by the State Committee of Dietitians ("Committee") and who meets the qualifications for licensure as a dietitian may obtain without examination a nonrenewable temporary license by paying a temporary license fee and submitting to the Committee an agreement-to-supervise form that is signed by a licensed dietitian who has agreed to supervise the applicant and has active dietetics practice in this state for a minimum of one year. The temporary license shall expire the date the Committee is notified by the supervising dietitian that the temporary licensee's employment has ceased or within one hundred eighty days of its issuance, whichever occurs first.

This act further provides that the supervising dietitian shall not be an immediate family member of the temporary licensee. Additionally, the act requires the supervising dietitian to submit a signed and notarized form attesting that the applicant shall begin employment at a location in this state within seven days of issuance of the temporary license. If the temporary licensee's employment ceases, the supervising dietitian shall notify the Committee within three days. Finally, this act provides that a supervising dietitian shall not supervise more than one temporary licensee at a time.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 1092 (2026), in HB 1961 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), and in HB 397 (2025), and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 1339 (2026) SB 412 (2025), in SB 1053 (2024), HB 1666 (2024), in SCS/HB 2280 (2024), HB 845 (2023), and HB 873 (2023).

EMERGENCY SUSPENSIONS - MASSAGE THERAPY & CHIROPRACTIC (SECTIONS 324.263 & 331.084)

This act provides that the Board of Therapeutic Massage and the Board of Chiropractic Examiners can apply to the Administrative Hearing Commission ("AHC") for an emergency suspension or restriction of a license if the licensee is the subject of a pending criminal indictment, information, or other charge related to the duties and responsibilities of the licensed occupation, and there is reasonable cause to believe that the public health, safety, or welfare is at imminent risk of harm.

Within one business day of receiving the complaint, the AHC shall return a service packet, as described in the act, to the board, which shall then serve the licensee within twenty-four hours. Within five days of receipt of the complaint, the AHC shall conduct a review and, if the AHC determines there is reasonable cause for the board's complaint, the AHC shall enter an order of suspension or restriction. The order will be effective upon personal service or delivery of a copy at all of the licensee's addresses on file. The AHC shall then hold an evidentiary hearing on the record within forty-five days of the board's filing, or upon final adjudication of the criminal charges, to determine if the initial order entered by the AHC will continue in effect and whether a cause for discipline exists. If no cause for discipline is found, the AHC shall issue findings and terminate the order for suspension or restriction. If the AHC finds cause for discipline, the AHC shall issue findings and order the suspension or restriction to remain in effect until a disciplinary hearing before the board, which may impose discipline otherwise authorized by state law.

Furthermore, this act provides that if the AHC does not grant an initial order, the board shall remove all reference to such emergency suspension or restriction from public records.

These provisions are identical to HB 1623 (2026), SB 1647 (2026), provisions in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), HB 58 (2025), in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), in the perfected HB 478 (2025), and in SCS/HB 834 (2025) and contains a provision similar to HB 1549 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2280 (2024), HCS/HB 175 (2023), and HB 1610 (2022).

ACCOUNTANTS (SECTIONS 326.256 TO 326.292)

This act modifies the requirements for licensing of accountants. This act provides that an applicant for examination shall provide proof that the applicant has obtained a baccalaureate degree or a post-baccalaureate degree, instead of proof of completion of at least 120 semester hours of college education.

Additionally, for licensure, the applicant shall either hold a baccalaureate degree, a baccalaureate degree and 30 additional semester hours of college education, or a post-baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university recognized by the Missouri State Board of Accountancy ("Board") with the total educational program including a Board-appropriate accounting concentration or equivalent. If the applicant has a baccalaureate degree, the applicant shall have two years of experience. If the applicant has a baccalaureate degree and 30 additional semester hours of college education or a post-baccalaureate degree, the applicant shall have at least one year of experience.

This act also repeals the eligibility for examination if the applicant expects to meet the educational requirements within 60 days.

This act changes the educational and examination requirements for reciprocity of those individuals whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this state and who hold a valid and unrestricted public accounting license in another state. Current law provides that such non-Missouri individuals shall have all the privileges of licensees without the need to obtain a license, notify or register with the Board, or pay a fee if the license has been determined by the Board to be in substantial equivalence with the Missouri licensure requirements or if the individual's qualifications are substantially equivalent to Missouri licensure requirements. This act provides that a non-Missouri individual, whose license is in good standing, shall have all the privileges of a licensee without the need to obtain a license, notify or register with the Board, or pay a fee if the individual was required to show proof of passage of the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination and the educational and experience requirements of Missouri licensees. Additionally, non-Missouri individuals, whose licenses are in good standing to practice public accountancy from any state as of December 31, 2024, and who has practice privileges in this state as of December 31, 2024, shall continue to have such privileges.

Rather than receiving verification on substantial equivalence of an individual's qualifications from the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service, the Board may license a person whose qualifications the Board verifies to be comparable to the Missouri licensure requirements.

Sole practitioners or single member LLCs that use "certified public accountant," "CPA," or other abbreviations, but that do not offer nor perform attest services or other services subject to peer review may request exemption from the Board for the firm permit requirements.

This act provides that the rules regarding peer review shall include reasonable provision for compliance by a firm showing that it has undergone a peer review that is comparable, rather than satisfactory equivalent, to peer review generally required under current law within three years. Lastly, the Board may charge a fee for oversight of peer reviews, provided that the fee charged shall be comparable, rather than substantially equivalent, to the cost of oversight.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 1797 (2026).

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: McGirl

PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN CORRECTIONAL CENTERS (SECTION 332.081)

Current law provides that no corporation shall practice dentistry unless that corporation is a nonprofit corporation or a professional corporation under Missouri law. This act provides that such provision shall not apply to entities contracted with the state to provide care in correctional centers.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 841 (2026), in HCS/SB 1092 (2026), in SCS/HB 2591 (2026), HB 1710 (2026), HB 1847 (2026), in HCS/HB 2372 (2026), in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), in the perfected HB 56 (2025), HB 122 (2025), SB 143 (2025), in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), in SCS/SB 317 (2025), SB 548 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), in HCS/HB 1505 (2025), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SB 1287 (2024), and HB 2280 (2024).

RESPIRATORY CARE LICENSES (SECTIONS 334.870 & 334.880)

Currently, an applicant for a respiratory care license is required to submit written evidence of credentials from the cognitive competency testing organization authorized by the Missouri Board for Respiratory Care or current licensure or registration as a respiratory care practitioner in another jurisdiction that meets or exceeds Missouri licensure standards. This act instead provides that the applicant shall submit:

(1) An active credential as a registered respiratory therapist through the National Board for Respiratory Care (NBRC);

(2) Current licensure or registration with an active credential as a respiratory care practitioner in another jurisdiction that meets or exceeds Missouri licensure standards; or

(3) An active credential as a certified respiratory therapist earned prior to January 1, 2027, through the NBRC.

Additionally, this act provides that license renewals shall be subject to random audits to ensure the licensee has an active credential through the NBRC.

These provisions are identical to SB 1083 (2026) and to provisions in SCS/HB 2591 (2026) and are similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2957 (2026).

ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN INJECTIONS BY NURSE TECHNICIANS OR AIDES (SECTION 335.081)

This act provides that licensing laws relating to nursing shall not prohibit the administration of subcutaneous injectable medications by a technician, nurses' aide, or their equivalent, provided the medications are prescribed by a physician for a long-term care resident.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 1528 (2026) and in HB 2413 (2026).

SOCIAL WORK SUPERVISORS (SECTION 337.600)

This act modifies the definitions of a "qualified advanced macro supervisor," "qualified baccalaureate supervisor," and "qualified clinical supervisor" to provide that such person is a licensed social worker who has practiced social work for which he or she is supervising the applicant for a minimum of three, instead of five, years.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 1092 (2026), SB 1417 (2026), HB 1963 (2026), in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), SB 479 (2025), and SB 563 (2025) and is substantially similar to HB 886 (2025).

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: McGirl

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY - VACCINES (SECTION 338.010)

Currently, the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved after January 1, 2023. This act instead provides that the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of certain vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA as of January 1, 2026, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved by the FDA after January 1, 2026, that are not included by joint rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026), HB 1976 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 2372 (2026), and in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

PHARMACY EMERGENCY RULE WAIVERS (SECTION 338.312)

The Board of Pharmacy shall have the authority to waive compliance with any Missouri rule or regulation for pharmacies dispensing, shipping, or delivering prescription drugs into another state or United States territory that is experiencing a declared state disaster or emergency, provided that:

(1) The pharmacy is a licensed pharmacy in good standing and is authorized to ship prescription drugs into such state or territory;

(2) The pharmacy is responding to a declared state disaster or emergency;

(3) The pharmacy complies with all emergency rules and regulations for pharmacies by the state or territory for the duration of the disaster period;

(4) The pharmacy complies with all applicable federal laws and regulations; and

(5) The waiver applies only to prescription drugs dispensed, shipped, or delivered to residents or health care facilities located within the geographic area specified in the declared state disaster or emergency.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 2372 (2026), and in HCS/HB 3009 (2026), and is similar to provision in SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026) and SB 1640 (2026).

LICENSURE OF WHOLESALE DRUG DISTRIBUTORS (SECTION 338.333)

Under this act, the Board of Pharmacy may permit an out-of-state wholesale drug distributor or third-party logistics provider to be licensed in this state despite not having a license issued by the distributor's or provider's resident state if the distributor or provider has a current and valid drug distributor accreditation from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 841 (2026), in HCS/HBs 1945 & 2570 (2026), in HCS/HB 2372 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026), in SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), in HCS/SB 94 (2025), and HB 1465 (2025).

RX CARES FOR MISSOURI PROGRAM (Section 338.710)

This act removes the expiration date of August 28, 2026, from the "RX Cares for Missouri Program".

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 841 (2026), HB 1978 (2026), in HCS/HB 2372 (2026), and HB 1445 (2025).

SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS (SECTION 345.050)

This act modifies the requirements for licensure as a speech pathologist or audiologist by providing for completion of a clinical fellowship under the direct supervision of a licensed speech-language

SPONSOR: Trent HANDLER: McGirl

pathologist in good standing in any state, rather than under the direct supervision of a person licensed by the state of Missouri in the profession in which the applicant seeks to be licensed.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 2300 (2026) and HB 2591 (2026), and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 1405 (2026), in HCS/HB 2372 (2026), in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), in the perfected SS/SB 61 (2025), in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), SB 431 (2025), in the perfected HB 478 (2025), in HB 765 (2025), and in SCS/HB 834 (2025).

SEVERABILITY (SECTION 1)

In the event that any section, provision, clause, phrase, or word of this act or the application of the act is declared invalid under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Missouri, the General Assembly intends for the severability of this act.

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 1408 *****

SPONSOR: Burger HANDLER: Voss

SB 1408 - Currently, the maximum speed limit on rural interstates and freeways of this state is seventy miles per hour. This act increases the maximum speed limit on such roads to seventy-five miles per hour.

TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** SB 1421 *****

SPONSOR: Schroer HANDLER: Jones

CCS/SS/SB 1421 - This act modifies and creates provisions relating to public safety.

INVESTIGATORS APPOINTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SECTION 27.020)

This act authorizes the Attorney General to appoint commissioned and noncommissioned investigators. Commissioned investigators shall take an oath of office, shall comply with all peace officer standards, and shall receive a certificate of appointment, a copy of which shall be filed with the Secretary of State, providing for the same powers of arrest of peace officers in any matter in which the Attorney General is appointed or assigned. Additionally, commissioned investigators may assist law enforcement agencies.

This provision is identical to SB 1008 (2026).

CRIMINAL RECORDS IN THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY (SECTIONS 43.500 AND 43.530)

This act modifies the definition of "administration of justice" to include the discretion of the superintendent of the Highway Patrol to disclose closed mobile video recordings. Currently, the maximum fee paid by an entity requesting records is $15. This act increases the maximum fee to $20. Upon the establishment of a fingerprinting system within the central repository, the superintendent shall collect the current vendor fee for device usage by a requesting entity. The fee may be increased as provided in the act.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SALARY (SECTION 56.265)

This act provides that a full-time prosecuting attorney of a charter, first or second class county, or of a city not within a county, shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of

a circuit judge. A full-time prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge or ninety-five percent of the compensation of a circuit judge if such salary is approved by the county commission.

Under this act, a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive between thirty and sixty percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. The county salary commission has the discretion to determine the salary of part-time prosecuting attorney. The act provides that the salary of a prosecuting attorney shall not be lowered during the tenure of such attorney.

Any county with a vacancy in the office of the prosecuting attorney for more than sixty days may consolidate with one contiguous county with a sitting prosecuting attorney if the county commission of each county votes unanimously to establish a cooperative regional prosecuting attorney's office. The sitting prosecuting attorney shall then be the prosecuting attorney of the region for the remainder of their term, or until the Governor appoints a prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy. Regional prosecuting attorneys shall be full-time prosecuting attorneys and shall be compensated the same as a prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county.

This act establishes the Missouri State Prosecutorial Services Grant Fund. The money in this fund shall be allocated to counties of the third and fourth classification on the basis of need to assist counties to be in compliance with prosecuting attorney compensation provisions.

This provision is identical to a provision of CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026).

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY (SECTIONS 160.3300, 302.302 AND 304.070)

School districts may install and operate school bus safety cameras on school buses to be used for the detection of violations of current law, provided that such use is approved by a vote of the school district board of directors. Any image or video recorded by such cameras that is not used for the purpose of enforcing violations shall be deleted no later than one hundred eighty days from the date of capture. No image or video captured by such camera shall be used by a political subdivision for violation detection or enforcement as part of any automated camera system designed to detect traffic violations and issue citations. Prosecuting attorneys may introduce any image or video captured by a school bus safety camera as evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Conviction of failure to stop for a school bus that is receiving or discharging students will result in five points on a driver's license.

Any driver who fails to stop for a school bus while it is receiving or discharging children and whose driver has in the manner prescribed by law given the signal to stop, and the failure to stop results in the physical injury of a child shall be guilty of a class E felony. If the failure results in a serious physical injury, the driver shall be guilty of a class D felony. For a first offense, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least five hundred dollars but not more than one thousand dollars. For a second offense within a five-year period, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least one thousand dollars but not more than two thousand dollars. For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, any person found guilty is subject to a fine of at least one thousand five hundred dollars, but not more than three thousand dollars. No court shall suspend any portion of the fines established under this act.

Violations under this act shall not be disposed of through the state fine collection center or by payment

of a fine without an appearance in open court. The defendant shall appear in person or by attorney for disposition.

The driver's license of any person found guilty of a first violation of current law may be suspended by the Director of Revenue, with such suspension a the discretion of the court. For persons found guilty of a second offense within a five-year period, the Director of Revenue shall suspend their driver's license for ninety days. For a third or subsequent offense within a five-year period, the Director shall suspend their driver's license for one hundred eighty days. Such suspensions shall be mandatory and shall be in addition to any other driver's license suspension or revocation required or authorized under current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 2742 (2026).

LIMITS ON SELLING OR PURCHASING CERTAIN DRUGS (SECTION 195.417 & 579.060)

Current law prohibits the sale, purchase, or dispensation of ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, or pseudoephedrine to the same individual in a 12-month period in an amount greater than 43.2 grams. This act changes that yearly limit to 61.2 grams.

The act requires, beginning on October 1, 2026, any manufacturer of compounds, mixtures, or preparations specified in the act to pay monthly fees to the administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system. The fee levels are to be set by the administrator. No manufacturer will be assessed fees based upon transactions attributable to the compounds, mixtures, or preparations of any other manufacturer.

This act provides that a manufacturer commits the offense of unlawful sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if the manufacturer knowingly fails to pay the fees required by this act.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 1069 (2026).

BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR OVERNIGHT AND RESIDENTIAL CAMP STAFF (SECTION 210.1700)

This act requires each staff member and volunteer of a overnight or residential camp to receive a qualifying criminal background check.

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 3142 (2026).

MASON'S LAW (SECTION 301.287)

This act establishes "Mason's Law". At the time of motor vehicle registration, a resident of this state with a health condition or disability that limits or impairs the ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement may apply to the Department of Revenue for a designation that shall be associated with the person's motor vehicle license plate number and be available to law enforcement. Upon approval of the application, the Department shall notify the Missouri State Highway Patrol and the Highway Patrol shall prepare an entry in the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES). Such entry shall remain active for five years, unless the applicant requests such designation be removed from the system. Upon expiration of the five year period, a renewal form may be filed with the Department to renew the designation.

This provision is identical to SB 1658 (2026), HS/HCS/HBs 3068 & 3049 (2026), and HB 3175

(2026).

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY STANDARDS (SECTION 320.405)

Under this act, the Missouri Division of Fire Safety shall adopt standards that establish minimum requirements for fire protection, means of egress, fire-resistance, detection and alarm systems, suppression systems, emergency operations, and related safety measures for state-inspected facilities. The Division may incorporate nationally recognized fire and building safety standards, but shall not adopt in whole any model code. The Division shall review the Missouri fire and life safety standards at least every five years and may update such standards.

Beginning January 1, 2028, the standards adopted by the Division shall apply to state-inspected facilities under the following conditions:

- Initial construction of a state-inspected facility;
- Major renovation affecting means of egress, detection, alarm, or suppression systems;
- Transfer of ownership, including sale, conveyance, merger, or change in controlling interest;
- Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation work where the total cost or scope of work equals or exceeds fifty percent of the facility's preimprovement market value.

Any existing state-inspected facility shall be considered lawfully nonconforming and shall not be required to comply with the standards adopted by the Division.

This provision is identical to a provision contained in HS/HCS/HB 3068 (2026).

PROFESSIONAL SURETY BAIL BOND AGENTS (SECTIONS 324.1100 - 374.051)

This act transfers the licensing of professional surety bail bond agents from the Department of Commerce and Insurance to the Board of Private Investigators, Private Fire Investigators, and Professional Surety Bail Bond Agents ("Board"). The Board shall increase from seven members to ten members with three new members being actively engaged in the general bail bond business or surety recovery for the previous five years.

The Board of Private Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners shall be abolished upon the appointment by the Governor and confirmation of the Senate of the professional surety bail bond agent members of the Board. The rules of the former Board of Private Investigator and Private Fire Investigator Examiners shall be deemed adopted by the newly created Board until revised, amended, or repealed. Any person licensed under current law as a bail bond agent prior to the appointment and confirmation of the professional surety bail bond agent members of the Board shall be considered licensed by the Board.

This act repeals the cap on the cost of the initial training and biennial continuing education for bail bond agents. This act also modifies the remedies available following a finding by the Administrative Hearing Commission resulting from a complaint for causes of a refusal to issue or renew a license or in lieu of filing such a complaint. Specifically, this act repeals the provision allowing for agreements for a monetary penalty or forfeiture payable to the state. Additionally, this act repeals the provision allowing the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance ("Director") to issue a cease and desist order or to seek injunctive relief whenever it appears that any person is acting as a bail bond agent or surety recovery agent without a license or otherwise violating the law. Furthermore, this act repeals the provision allowing for the Director to conduct investigations.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 3111 (2026).

BENTLEY AND MASON'S LAW (SECTION 454.1050)

This act establishes "Bentley and Mason's Law". Under this act, if a person is convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to the offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content, such offense caused the death of a parent or guardian, and a surviving parent or guardian files a petition to receive child maintenance from the convicted person, such person shall pay, pursuant to a court order, child maintenance to the child of the deceased parent or guardian in an amount and duration as specified in the act.

If the person ordered to pay child maintenance is unable to make maintenance because such person is imprisoned or otherwise confined, then the person shall have up to one year after release from incarceration to begin payment, including any arrearage.

If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action and obtains a judgment against the person prior to any child maintenance order under this section, no maintenance shall be ordered. If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action after maintenance is ordered, the maintenance order shall offset the judgement. No funds received from the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund shall result in a reduction of a child maintenance order under this act.

This provision is substantially similar to SS/SB 1135 (2026) an to provisions in SB 235 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025), and HB 1958 (2024) and similar to provisions in SB 143 (2025), SB 1375 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024), HCS/SS#2/SB 862 (2024), and HB 1954 (2022).

OFFENSE OF MASKED INTIMIDATION (SECTIONS 557.035 AND 565.097)

A person commits the offense of masked intimidation if the person intentionally harasses, intimidates, or threatens any other person while hiding or concealing their face with a mask, hood, or any other article or device for the purpose of concealing their identity and with the intent to place another person in reasonable fear for their physical safety. The offense is a class E felony unless it is a second or subsequent offense, in which case it is a class D felony. This offense shall also be considered a hate offense punishable as a class E felony when the state believes that the offense was knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, or disability of the victim.

This act shall not apply to any person wearing a mask or otherwise covering one's face in certain cases, including for holidays, the occupation of the person, weather, artistic or theatrical production, emergencies, or religious purposes. Additionally, nothing in this act shall be construed to diminish or infringe upon any right protected under the First Amendment.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SBs 1150 & 1043 (2026).

DAMAGE ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES (SECTIONS 569.086, 569.117 AND 569.119)

The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure.

The act modifies the definition of "critical infrastructure facility".

The act repeals certain provisions relating to committing the offense of trespass on a critical

infrastructure facility.

This act creates the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility. A person commits the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, if he or she:

(1) Purposely damages, destroys, or tampers with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility, or

(2) Recklessly damages, destroys or tampers with a critical infrastructure facility, or removes any component of a critical infrastructure facility, excluding equipment.

Subject to the exceptions described in the act, the offense of damage of a critical infrastructure facility is subject to certain penalties described in the act.

If the damage to a critical infrastructure facility causes interruption, impairment, or degradation of service, the offense shall be a class C felony regardless of value.

The value of damages under the act shall be determined pursuant to current law, as described in the act.

Any person who violates these provisions shall be required to make restitution and perform community service, as specified in the act.

This act creates the offense of unauthorized possession of certain metals used in telecommunications infrastructure. A person commits the offense of unauthorized possession of certain metals used in telecommunications infrastructure if the person:

(1) Knowingly possesses copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material; and

(2) Is not a person authorized to possess such material.

Certain persons are authorized to possess copper, brass, aluminum, fiber, or telecommunications material, as specified in the act. Such authorization does not apply to a person who knows that such materials were unlawfully obtained.

Classifications of the offense are described in the act.

If conduct constituting an offense under these provisions also constitutes an offense under any other provision of law, the person may be prosecuted under either or both provisions subject to certain provisions of current law.

These provisions are identical to SS/SCS/SB 903 (2026).

OFFENSE OF GIFT CARD FRAUD (Sections 570.010 and 570.137)

This act creates the offense of gift card fraud. A person commits this offense if he or she alters or tampers with a gift card or its packaging; devises a scheme to obtain a gift card or gift card redemption information from a gift card holder, issuer, or seller by means of deceit; or uses a gift card or gift card redemption information that has been obtained in violation of this provision for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value. The offense is a class C felony if the value of the gift card, gift card redemption information, or money, goods, services or other thing of value is $25,000 or more. The offense is a class D felony if the value is at least $750 but less than $25,000. If the value is less than $750, the offense is a class A misdemeanor.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 1990 (2026) and HS/HCS/HB 3068 & 3049 (2026).

OFFENSE OF UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS (SECTION 571.030)

This act adds the Attorney General and any assistant attorney general to exemptions from certain violations of the offense of unlawful use of a weapon.

This provision is similar to SCS/SB 1078 (2026).

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT (SECTION 577.800, 589.900, & 589.902)

This act modifies provisions relating to the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft in certain areas. Under current law, it is a criminal offense to operate an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility. This act modifies this offense by also making it unlawful to operate an unmanned aircraft within the boundary of any critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, or within a vertical distance of four hundred feet from the ground and within the boundary of such facility.

The definition of "open-air facility", as used in this provision, is modified by decreasing the requisite capacity from 5,000 or more people to 500 or more people.

Under current law, any delivery of a gun, knife, weapon, or other article by an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility shall be punished as a class B felony. This act adds delivery of any explosive device or material, and adds critical infrastructure as a location where such deliveries are prohibited.

Law enforcement officers are authorized to take necessary mitigation measures, as described in the act, against an imminent threat posed by an unmanned aircraft system to public safety. This act provides that any unmanned aircraft seized pursuant to this act shall be subject to forfeiture under the criminal activity forfeiture act.

This provisions contain an emergency clause.

OFFENSES RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING (SECTION 579.022, 579.065, & 579.068)

Under current law, one of the elements of the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death is knowing that the substance is mixed with another controlled substance. This act repeals that element.

Currently, the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class B felony if the person knowingly distributes, delivers, manufactures, or produces, or attempts to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce more than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil. Under this act, more than three grams of fentanyl or any amount of carfentanil is a class B felony.

Under current law, the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class A felony if the amount of fentanyl or carfentanil is twenty milligrams or more. This act provides that fourteen or more milligrams of fentanyl or more than five hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil is a class A felony.

Currently, the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class C felony if the person knowingly possesses or has under his or her control, purchases or attempts to purchase, or brings into this State more than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, and is a class B felony if the amount is twenty milligrams or more. This act provides that more than three milligrams of fentanyl or any amount of carfentanil shall be a class C felony. Fourteen milligrams or more of fentanyl or more than five

hundredths of a milligram of carfentanil shall be a B felony.

This provision is similar to HB 1625 (2026).

MISSOURI RANGERS PROGRAM (SECTION 590.100)

This act requires the POST Commission to establish a training program to be known as the "Missouri Rangers", and shall establish minimum standards for training instructors, training centers, and training programs that focus on preventing and responding to emergency or violent crisis situations in school settings.

The arrest powers granted to any person who successfully completes the Missouri Rangers training program shall be limited to weapons offenses and any trespass offense involving school property, provided that such provision shall not apply to any person who is an active law enforcement officer.

The training program shall be established by the POST Commission. The program shall not be longer than one hundred sixty hours, and shall consist of state and federal constitutional and statutory law; firearms training; close quarter combat; implicit and racial bias; active shooter training; defensive tactics; and any other related training deemed necessary by POST.

The POST commission is granted the authority to promulgate rules for continuing education training for the Missouri Rangers.

A certificate of Missouri Ranger training program completion and a Ranger badge shall be issued to any person that successfully completes the training program. A copy of such certificate shall be provided to the director of the Department of Public Safety.

Under this act, the outermost garment of the Missouri Ranger uniform must display the title "RANGER" in capitalized block letters. This act also requires that each Ranger use a level three retention holster while on duty.

Finally, for the purpose of liability, workers' compensation, and any other employment-related matter, each Ranger shall be an employee of the school that hires them, and shall have qualified immunity.

This provision is similar to SS/SCS/SB 905 (2026).

EXPUNGEMENT (SECTIONS 610.141, 610.143, AND 610.144)

This act provides that all eligible offenses, as defined in the act, shall automatically be expunged as a matter of law upon eligibility. These provisions shall apply retroactively to any arrest, charge, trial, or conviction for which there is an electronic record. The result of the expungement shall be a closure of the record and restoration of rights, as described in the act.

The central repository shall, at least once a week, automatically screen criminal history records for eligible offenses. All eligible offenses shall be automatically expunged by the central repository, according the process outlined in the act. Any agency releasing investigative reports shall treat such information as a closed record where it related only to an expunged offense under this act.

An offender shall be limited to three misdemeanor and two felony expungements under this act and current law provisions for expungement.

SPONSOR: Schroer HANDLER: Jones

Beginning January 1, 2028, the Highway Patrol shall submit a report to listed legislative committees with statistical information regarding expungements under this act.

This provisions of this act shall be effective when technically feasible for both the Office of State Courts Administrator and the central repository.

Records of arrest, indictments pending trial, and convictions of crimes shall no longer be reported if at any time after conviction it is learned that a full pardon or expungement has been granted for that conviction or at any time after arrest or indictment it is learned that a conviction did not result. The Attorney General is granted authority to seek injunctive or other relief if there is a violation of this provision. An employer, volunteer organization, or landlord shall be immune from liability under this provision for any misconduct by an individual whose record was expunged if the misconduct relates to the criminal history record that was expunged.

The act creates the "Missouri Expungement Fund". The Office of State Courts Administrator and the Department of Public Safety shall expend money from the fund on the statewide court automation case management system and the Missouri criminal history record information system for purposes outlined in the act.

DEPUTY BOILER INSPECTORS (SECTION 650.240)

This act repeals the appointment experience requirements for deputy boiler inspectors and requires deputy inspectors to meet the requirements as set forth by the most current Codes/Standards of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspector for an Inservice Inspector at the time of appointment.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HBs 3068 & 3049 (2026).

TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** SB 1470 *****

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter HANDLER: Cupps

HCS/SB 1470 - This act modifies the duties and functions of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research. The Committee is required to provide copies of all laws in a web-based electronic format, in addition to the current paper copies that must be made available. Currently, printed copies of laws, resolutions, constitutional amendments and measures are made available at no cost to members of the General Assembly, certain judicial entities, and certain law enforcement entities. This act repeals this provision and provides that such copies shall be available for sale by the Joint Committee. When the Committee sells copies of the revised statutes, this act provides that the money received shall be deposited in the Statutory Revision Fund, rather than the General Revenue Fund.

Currently, the revised statutes of Missouri are printed only upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution by the General Assembly. This act repeals the requirement of adopting a concurrent resolution. Instead, if an appropriation is made for the republication of the revised statutes, the General Assembly must adopt a concurrent resolution for such republication. If there is no appropriation for the printing of supplements, then the cost shall be paid by the Statutory Revision Fund. The printing and publication of the revised statutes may, rather than shall, be obtained through the state director of the Division of Purchasing. This act provides that the moneys in the Statutory Revision Fund shall be used for costs

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter HANDLER: Cupps

associated with the general republication of the revised statutes and its annual supplements if no specific appropriation is provided by the General Assembly.

The act modifies the membership of the Committee. The President Pro Tem of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Appropriations Committee chair, the House Budget Committee chair, the minority leaders of both houses, plus additional appointees by the majority and minority parties, shall constitute the membership of the Committee.

Upon request, rather than written request, of the Committee, the Committee shall draft revision bills and any resolutions or amendments directly related to any revision bill or the duties and functions of the Committee.

Currently, employees of the Committee must refrain from opposing or supporting legislation, but may assist members as to bills, resolutions and measures. This act repeals this provision. The Committee shall, rather than may, obtain information about the functioning of any state agency. Personally identifiable information obtained from an agency may be excluded from information provided by the Committee to members.

The Committee shall have thirty, rather than ten, days after the convening of a general assembly to elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. The Committee shall regularly meet at least twice a year, instead of at least every three months.

The act adds language to provide that the Committee shall be charge and control of the Oversight Division within the Committee.

Upon the request of the Director of the Committee, this act authorizes the State Auditor to provide assistance in the preparation of fiscal notes.

The staff of the Oversight Division shall prepare a post-implementation fiscal note for any legislation that has been enacted and fully implemented for two years. The purpose shall be to compare the estimate of the fiscal note relating to the final enacted version of the legislation to the actual experience after the legislation was implemented.

The act repeals a provision of law that authorized the Committee to create a subcommittee to supervise the personnel and practices of the Oversight Division. Currently, the Oversight Division shall conduct program evaluations of state agencies. This act repeals the words "of state agencies". The act repeals provisions of law relating to program evaluations.

Finally, this act repeals a provision of law that required the Committee to hold public hearings on programs set to sunset.
JIM ERTLE

***** SB 1544 *****

SPONSOR: Nurrenbern HANDLER: Jones

HCS/SB 1544 - This act modifies provisions relating to state designations.

This act designates the month of January as "Blood Donor Awareness Month".

This act designates April twenty-second each year as "Missouri Black Bear Awareness Day".

This act designates April twenty-seventh as "Ulysses S. Grant Day".

This act designates November twenty-fourth each years as "Frankie Muse Freeman Day".

This act designates the last full week of April each year as "Infertility Awareness Week".

This act designates the first full week in September each year as "June's Week" and "Rare Pediatric Disease Week".

This act designates March twenty-sixth of each year as "Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS)/Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorder Associated with Streptococcus (PANDAS) Awareness Day".

This act designates April fifth each year as "Racquetball Day".

This act designates April thirtieth each year as "William Lacy Clay Sr. Day".

This act designates May tenth each year as "Missouri River Runner Day".

This act designates June twenty-eighth each year as "Eliot and Muriel Battle Day".

This act designates the smooth chanterelle, scientifically known as Cantharellus lateritius, as the official mushroom of the state of Missouri.

This act designates the city of Dexter as the official "Rib City" of the state of Missouri.

This act designates the Missouri Military Academy in the city of Mexico, Missouri as the official military academy of the state of Missouri.

This act designates the Missouri Cherry Blossom Festival in the city of Marshfield as the official state cherry blossom festival for the state of Missouri.

This act designates the city of Kansas City as the official "Barbecue Capital" of the state of Missouri.

This act designates the city of Belle as the official "Cowbell Capital" of the state of Missouri.

This act designates that the city of Bland shall be officially known as "The Silver City of the Rock Island Trail" for the state of Missouri.

If the Kansas City Chiefs relocate outside of this state, the St. Louis Battlehawks shall be the official professional football team of the state of Missouri.

This act designates the "James Thompson Highway" in Ralls County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

SPONSOR: Nurrenbern HANDLER: Jones

This act designates the "Carl G Koester Memorial Highway in St. Francois County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Army SSG Salvatore Palazzolo Memorial Bridge in St. Louis County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "WWII Robert Earl Sauls Memorial Highway" in Jackson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This act designates the "Captain Vernon Collett Memorial Highway" in Johnson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Dr Tommy Macdonnell Memorial Bridge in Webster County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Dr Scott Hall Memorial Highway" in Harrison County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donation.

This act designates the "Jerrad Bennett Memorial Bridge" in Howell County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donation.

This act designates the "Firefighter Paramedic Graham J Hoffman Memorial Highway" in Platte County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "PVT William W Smith Memorial Bridge" in Putnam County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "CPL Vernon D Jobe Memorial Bridge" in Sullivan County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "PVT Charles A Paxton Memorial Bridge" in Sullivan County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Mayor Mary Louise Carter Highway" in St. Louis County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This act designates the "Army PFC Gary Prather Memorial Highway" in Jefferson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Emmett Kelly Sr Memorial Highway" in Texas County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This act designates the "Police Chief Richard A Hughes Memorial Highway" in Pike County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This act designates the "Fallen Veterans POW/MIA Highway" in Jefferson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

SPONSOR: Nurrenbern HANDLER: Jones

This act designates the "Missouri Rock Island Trail Community" for municipalities located along the Rock Island Trail corridor that promote outdoor recreation, heritage tourism, and economic development. The city of Bland and the city of Belle are designated as Missouri Rock Island Trail communities. Additional municipalities located along the Rock Island Trail corridor may be designated as Missouri Rock Island Trail Communities by act of the General Assembly.

Provisions in this act are substantially similar to HB 2576 (2026), and identical to HB 2372 (2026), HB 2963 (2026), SB 1328 (2026), HB 3366 (2026), HB 2213 (2026), HB 2796 (2026), SB 1613 (2026), SB 841 (2026), HB 1756 (2026), HB 1982 (2026), HB 3074 (2026), HB 3165 (2026), HB 3216 (2026), HB 3529 (2026), HB 1960 (2026), HB 1651 (2026), HB 2307 (2026), HB 2290 (2026), HB 3264 (2026), HB 3287 (2026), HB 3420 (2026), HB 2219 (2026), HB 2117 (2026), HB 1848 (2026), HB 2094 (2026), HB 2873 (2026), HB 2701 (2026), HB 2845 (2026), HB 3378 (2026), HB 3291 (2026), HB 3424 (2026), HB 3516 (2026), and HB 3408 (2026).
TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** SB 1553 *****

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Casteel

SB 1553 - This act modifies provisions relating to incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals.

MANUFACTURING SALES TAX EXEMPTION

Current law authorizes a sales tax exemption for energy, machinery, equipment, and materials used or consumed in the manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, or producing of any product. This act modifies the definition of "product" to include critical materials and critical pharmaceuticals, as defined in the act. (Section 144.054)

MISSOURI DEFENSE AND ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ACT

This act establishes the "Missouri Defense and Energy Independence Act".

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act authorizes the Department of Economic Development to award tax credits to a qualified company for qualified project costs incurred by the qualified company on or after January 1, 2027, as such terms are defined in the act. No tax credit shall be authorized for any qualified company that incurs less than $5 million in qualified project costs.

The amount of tax credits shall be equal to 20% of qualified project costs for qualified companies that incur at least $5 million but fewer than $15 million in qualified project costs, and 25% of qualified project costs for qualified companies that incur at least $15 million in qualified project costs.

Qualified project costs are those costs incurred by a qualified company for the construction, expansion, or conversion of facilities and the acquisition of equipment for the production of critical materials or critical pharmaceuticals, as such terms are defined in the act.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward for ten subsequent tax years or until the full amount of the tax credit is redeemed, whichever occurs first. The tax credits may also be transferred, sold, or otherwise assigned. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be authorized in any fiscal year shall not exceed $40 million.

SPONSOR: Gregory (21) HANDLER: Casteel

A qualified company seeking tax credits under the act shall submit a notice of intent to the Department, and shall enter into a written agreement specifying the types and amounts of critical materials and critical pharmaceuticals that will be produced or processed, the estimated amount of capital investment and number of new jobs to be created at the project facility, clawback provisions, and other provisions the Department requires.

This act also establishes the "Grants for Independence from Foreign Influence Fund", which shall consist of at least $10 million in appropriated moneys. The fund shall be used by the Department of Economic Development to provide grants to qualified companies in an amount not to exceed $500,000. Grant funds shall be administered by the Missouri Development Finance Board as the third-party administrator, and shall be used solely for qualified project costs incurred before the completion of the project facility.

This act shall sunset on December 31, 2036, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1406 (2026), SB 537 (2025), HB 1511 (2025), SB 1360 (2024), and HB 1834 (2024), and to a provision in HCS/HB 1935 (2024).
JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 1572 *****

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Hovis

HCS/SB 1572 - This act modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems.

SEPARATION FROM SERVICE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT (SECTION 84.570)

This act provides that provides that law enforcement officers of the Kansas City Police Department shall separate from service after the earlier, rather than the later, of either 65 years of age or 35 years of credible service.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HS/HCS/HB 3068 (2026) and HB 3479 (2026).

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS: BOARD OF TRUSTEES (SECTION 86.213)

This act modifies the membership of the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis ("PRS"). Beginning October 1, 2026, one member appointed by the mayor shall serve a term of one year and the other member shall serve a term of two years. Additionally, this act replaces the three members of the Board elected by the members of PRS with three members who are actively commissioned officers of the municipal police force of St. Louis City and who are elected by the members of PRS who are actively commissioned officers of such municipal police force. These three members shall be granted travel time by the police department to attend the functions authorized by the Board.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HBs 2884 & 1655 (2026).

MOSERS/MPERS: OVERPAYMENTS (SECTIONS 104.200, 104.490 & 104.1060)

Currently, Missouri State Employees' Retirement System ("MOSERS") and Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System ("MPERS") may recover any overpayments made to a member or beneficiary. This act provides that overpayments may be recovered by means of a single sum or installment repayment.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HBs 735 & 686 (2025) and are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HBs 2884 & 1655 (2026).

MOSERS/MPERS: REFUNDS OF CONTRIBUTION FOR TIER 2011 MEMBERS (SECTION 104.1091)

Currently, a vested former member or a former member who is not vested may request a refund of his or her contributions and interest from MOSERS or MPERS. This act provides that for a former member who is not vested, the system shall refund such member's contributions and interest credited thereon if the total amount is $1,000 or less, or such other amount as may be permitted under federal law, provided that:

(1) The system and the State Treasurer are authorized to share information regarding the refund, which shall be open to public inspection as allowed under current law; and

(2) The system's procedures to locate such member from time to time shall be considered reasonable and necessary diligence consistent with good business practices and in compliance with federal law..

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SBs 1557 & 1054 (2026) and is similar to HB 2198 (2026).

MOSERS/MPERS: LUMP SUM PAYMENTS FOR CLOSED AND YEAR 2000 MEMBERS (SECTION 104.1092)

Currently, any member of MOSERS or MPERS could make an election to receive a lump sum payment in lieu of retirement annuity benefits under the closed plan or the year 2000 plan beginning on a date established by the board, but not after May 31, 2018. This act reinstates this election option beginning or after January 1, 2026.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HBs 2884 & 1655 (2026) and in HCS/HBs 735 & 686 (2025).

ALL SYSTEMS: USE OF PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEM FUNDS FOR ELECTION PURPOSES (SECTION 105.695)

The act prohibits the contribution or expenditure of system funds by any public pension system to advocate, support, or oppose the passage or defeat of any ballot measure or the nomination or election of any candidate for public office. System funds shall not pay any debts or obligations of any committee supporting or opposing ballot measures or candidates.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HBs 2884 & 1655 (2026) and is similar to a provision in HCS/HBs 735 & 686 (2025).

PSRSSTL: BOARD OF TRUSTEES (SECTION 169.450)

Currently, six votes for the thirteen-member Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis ("PSRSSTL") is necessary for a decision by the Board. This act instead provides that seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum and no action or decision of the Board shall be effective unless approved by an affirmative vote of at least seven members.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HBs 2884 & 1655 (2026) and is similar to a provision in HB 3208 (2026).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 1576 *****

***** SB 1576 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Fitzwater HANDLER: McGaugh

SB 1576 - This act establishes the "Missouri Ireland Trade Commission" within the Department of Economic Development. The Commission shall be composed of nine members appointed as described in the act.

The Commission shall study potential means of advancing bilateral trade and investment, policy issues, business and academic exchanges, mutual economic support, and mutual investment in the infrastructure of this state and Ireland.

No later than fifteen months after the effective date of the act, and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the Governor and the General Assembly detailing its findings and recommendations.

The act establishes the "Missouri Ireland Trade Commission Fund", which shall be used for the Commission's administrative expenses.
JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 1629 *****

SPONSOR: Fitzwater HANDLER: Hurlbert

SB 1629 - Currently, an underground facility owner shall ensure that all new and active underground facilities installed after August 28, 2025, with the exception of storm sewers, shall be installed with a detectible underground location device unless the facility can be detected above ground with an electronic device.

The act applies these provisions to underground facilities installed after August 28, 2026, with the exception of all storm sewers, regardless of the depth of installation.
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SJR 87 *****

SPONSOR: Carter HANDLER: Cook

CCS/HCS/SS/SJR 87 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that each county shall elect a sheriff for a term of four years by a majority of the qualified voters of the county. This constitutional amendment shall not apply to St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or St. Charles County.

Additionally, the sheriff shall commit to jail all felons and traitors as well as other duties as provided in the act. The sheriff may be removed from office by a quo warranto petition brought by the Attorney General.

This amendment is identical to SS/SCS/SJR 40 (2025), is substantially similar to HJR 61 (2025) and HJR 71 (2025), and is similar to SJR 75 (2024).
TRISTAN BENSJON, JR.

***** SJR 95 *****

SPONSOR: Schnelting HANDLER: Wellenkamp

SS/SCS/SJR 95 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by voters, establishes the "Show-Me

SPONSOR: Schnelting HANDLER: Wellenkamp

Prosperity Fund", which is established as a permanent public endowment to provide long-term fiscal stability with the goal of eliminating state-imposed taxes without impairing the real value of the fund's principal. The fund shall consist of money appropriated to it by the General Assembly, and may also receive gifts, donations, grants, and bequests from any source.

The State Treasurer shall invest the fund in exchange-traded funds tracking the stock performance of the Standard and Poor's 500 a manner consistent with fiduciary standards applicable to public trust funds. No money shall be appropriated from the fund until the notification is given by the State Treasurer that the net investment earnings of the fund, as defined in the amendment, are sufficient to eliminate state-imposed taxes, at which time net investment earnings from the fund shall be used to eliminate state taxes as provided in the amendment. The total amount of moneys that may be appropriated from the fund in a fiscal year shall not exceed three percent of the average market value of the fund over the preceding five fiscal years.

Upon the elimination of all state-imposed taxes, no such taxes shall thereafter be enacted, provided, however, that in the event the fund is unable to meet its obligations due to insolvency, revenue shortfall, or program failure, the General Assembly shall retain full authority to appropriate funds from any lawful source and to enact legislation establishing or increasing taxes or other revenues as necessary to ensure continuity of state programs and fulfillment of state expenditures that were anticipated to be supported by the fund.

Upon the elimination of all state-imposed taxes, the General Assembly may appropriate net investment earnings from the fund for the purpose of replacing federal moneys received by the state, for issuing dividend payments to residents of the state, or both.

The principal of the fund shall not be appropriated, pledged, or borrowed against. The State Auditor shall conduct an audit of the fund to ensure compliance with the provisions of the amendment at such times that the Auditor deems necessary, but no less than once every three fiscal years.
JOSHUA NORBERG

***** HB 1696 *****

SPONSOR: Christensen HANDLER: Gregory (15)

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1696 - This act contains provisions relating to the care of vulnerable persons.

If a deceased person is a minor with a court-appointed guardian at the time of the minor's death, the guardian shall be considered next-of-kin for purposes of the right of sepulcher, as described in the act.

Additionally, the religious, cultural, family, and individual beliefs of a deceased person shall be considered by the next of kin when disposing of any human remains.

Additionally, this act requires each residential camp staff member or volunteer 18 years of age or older to be subject to a criminal background check prior to commencing employment or service, as described in the act. Persons who are registered, or required to be registered, on a state sex offender registry or the National Sex Offender Registry or who have pled or been found guilty of certain offenses shall be ineligible for employment or service.

This act also contains a repeal of this provision as truly agreed to and finally passed in CCS/SS/SB

SPONSOR: Christensen HANDLER: Gregory (15)

1421 (2026).

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/HCS/HBs 2097 & 1905 (2025).

This act contains a severability provision.

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 1740 *****

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SS/SCS/HB 1740 - This act modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated.

CERTIFIED IGNITION INTERLOCK REQUIREMENT (Section 302.304.17 to Section 302.574)

Any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of an assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be at least eight-hundredths of one percent but less than fifteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood and who had a prior alcohol related enforcement contact, or an assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or personal injury shall be required to file proof with the Director of Revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement of the license.

A certified ignition interlock device provider shall adopt a discounted fee schedule that provides for the payment of the costs of the certified ignition interlock device by offenders with an income at or below one hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level. A person shall provide income verification and shall be responsible for ten percent of the cost of the ignition interlock device. Income verification shall include the person's previous year's federal income tax return, the previous three months of weekly or monthly income statements, or a court order declaring the person with an income at or below one hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level. Any additional costs accrued by the person for noncompliance with the program requirements are not subject to discounted rates and are the sole responsibility of the person.

A court may require that any person who is found guilty of a first intoxication-related traffic offense as defined in current law, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or person injury, shall not operate any motor vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device.

Allowing restricted driving privileges to any person whose driving record shows a conviction of an intoxication-related traffic offense, in which the person's blood alcohol content was found to be fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person blood, or in which the person caused any property damage or person injury shall be prohibited until the person has filed proof with the Department of Revenue that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of the restricted driving privilege.

This act is similar to SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025).

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

CHILD MAINTENANCE ORDERS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (Section 454.1050)

This act establishes "Bentley and Mason's Law". Under this act, if a person is convicted of, pled guilty to, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to the offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content, such offense caused the death of a parent or guardian, and a surviving parent or guardian files a petition to receive child maintenance from the convicted person, such person shall pay, pursuant to a court order, child maintenance to the child of the deceased parent or guardian in an amount and duration as specified in the act.

If the person ordered to pay child maintenance is unable to make maintenance because such person is imprisoned or otherwise confined, then the person shall have up to one year after release from incarceration to begin payment, including any arrearage.

If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action and obtains a judgment on behalf of the child or children against the person prior to any child maintenance order under this section, no maintenance shall be ordered. If the surviving parent or guardian brings a civil action after maintenance is ordered, the maintenance order shall offset the judgement. No funds received from the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund shall result in a reduction of a child maintenance order under this act.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in SB 235 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025), and HB 1958 (2024) and similar to provisions in SB 143 (2025), SB 1375 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024), HCS/SS#2/SB 862 (2024), and HB 1954 (2022).

THE OFFENSE OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (Section 577.010)

Currently, the offense of driving while intoxicated is a class E felony if the defendant is a persistent offender or while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person. The offense is a class D felony if while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel and a class C felony if while driving intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel, a class B felony if while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of a law enforcement officer or emergency personnel, the death of any person not a passenger in the vehicle operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vehicle leaving a highway or the highway's right of way, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of two or more persons, or the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of any person while he or she has a BAC of at least eighteen hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, and a class A felony if the defendant has previously been found guilty of an offense under the class B felony of driving while intoxicated and is found guilty of a subsequent violation of driving while intoxicated under current law.

Under this act, driving while intoxicated is a class E felony only if the defendant is a persistent offender, a class D felony if while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to another person, a class C felony if while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause serious physical injury to another person, a class B felony if the defendant is a habitual offender or while driving while intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death of another person, and a class A felony if while driving while

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

intoxicated, the defendant acts with criminal negligence to cause the death any person or causes the death of any person, or has been previously found guilty of an offense under the class B felony of driving while intoxicated.

A person found guilty of the offense of driving while intoxicated as an aggravated offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of sixty days imprisonment and as a chronic or habitual offender shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of two years imprisonment. An offender found guilty of an offense under the class B felony of driving while intoxicated shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of five years' imprisonment.

An offender found guilty of the class A felony of driving while intoxicated shall not be eligible for parole or probation until he or she has served a minimum of ten years' imprisonment.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 87 (2025), and substantially similar to SB 1579 (2026) and HB 2768 (2024).
TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** HB 1786 *****

SPONSOR: Voss HANDLER: Gregory (21)

HB 1786 - Currently, the state highway patrol must receive a specific appropriation from the General Assembly for any single vehicle purchase in excess of $100,000. This act increases the threshold to $500,000.

This act is identical to SB 1080 (2026), and is identical to a provision contained within HS/HCS/HBs 3068 & 3049 (2026).
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** HB 1825 *****

SPONSOR: Busick HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SCS/HB 1825 - This act modifies provisions relating to county finances.

COUNTY CLASSIFICATIONS (SECTION 48.020)
Under this act, counties that attain the fourth classification counties prior to January 1, 2027, and would otherwise become a third classification county after January 1, 2027, shall remain a county in the fourth classification through December 31, 2030.

SALARY SCHEDULES FOR COUNTY OFFICIALS (SECTIONS 49.082, 50.327, 50.334, 51.281, 52.269, 53.082, 54.261, 54.320, 55.091, 58.095, 58.095, & 473.742)
This act provides increases to the salary schedules for various county officials. The increase in salary shall apply to all terms that begin after August 28, 2026. Any salary adjustment that occurs after August 28, 2026, shall not decrease the current salary of an official.

This act also provides that salaries for certain county officials shall be adjusted each year on the anniversary date of each official's current term. Further, this act provides a formula to calculate the adjustment of salaries.

SPONSOR: Busick HANDLER: Crawford

COUNTY SALARY COMMISSIONS (SECTION 50.333)

Under current law, every noncharter county has a salary commission that is made up of specified members. This act removes the prosecuting attorney and county sheriff from the membership of the salary commission, except in Boone County where they shall remain on the commission.

In counties that utilize part-time prosecuting attorneys, they shall be members of the salary commission.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SALARY (SECTION 56.265)

This act provides that a full-time prosecuting attorney of a charter, first or second class county, or of a city not within a county, shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. A full-time prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge or ninety-five percent of the compensation of a circuit judge if such salary is approved by the county commission.

Under this act, a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive between thirty and sixty percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. The county salary commission has the discretion to determine the salary of part-time prosecuting attorney. The act provides that the salary of a prosecuting attorney shall not be lowered during the tenure of such attorney.

Any county with a vacancy in the office of the prosecuting attorney for more than sixty days may consolidate with one contiguous county with a sitting prosecuting attorney if the county commission of each county votes unanimously to establish a cooperative regional prosecuting attorney's office. The sitting prosecuting attorney shall then be the prosecuting attorney of the region for the remainder of their term, or until the Governor appoints a prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy. Regional prosecuting attorneys shall be full-time prosecuting attorneys and shall be compensated the same as a prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 (2026).
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** HB 1827 *****

SPONSOR: Violet HANDLER: Webber

HB 1827 - This act adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of the physician's statement required for issuance of a disabled license plate or placard.

Currently, removable windshield placards shall be renewed every four years. Under this act, removable windshield placards shall be renewed every eight years. The Department of Transportation shall have the authority to automatically renew current valid disabled placards for a duration of eight years, or for the duration that correlates with the disabled person's current physician's statement expiration date, until all permanent disabled placards are on an eight-year cycle.

This act is similar to SB 1634 (2026) and SB 616 (2025).
TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** HB 1839 *****

SPONSOR: Henderson HANDLER: Gallick

HCS/HBs 1839, 2921 & 3015 - The act creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites.

The act provides that a commercial entity, as defined in the act, that knowingly and intentionally publishes or distributes material on an internet website, including a social media platform, more than 1/3 of which is sexual material harmful to minors, as defined in the act, shall use a third party to perform reasonable age-verification methods to verify that an individual attempting to access the material is 18 years of age or older.

A third party that performs age verification shall not retain any identifying information of the individual.

These provisions shall not apply to a bona fide news or public interest broadcast, website video, report, or event and shall not affect the rights of a news-gathering organization, as defined in the act.

An internet service provider or subsidiary, search engine, or cloud service shall not be held liable for violating provisions of the act solely for providing internet access to any content not under the provider's control.

The Attorney General shall enforce the provisions of the act. If the Attorney General believes that a violation occurred, the Attorney General may bring an action. Relief, including civil penalties, is described in the act.
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** HB 1840 *****

SPONSOR: Gallick HANDLER: Burger

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1840 - This act repeals a provision of law limiting the total amount of grants provided through the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing to organizations that provide services to deaf-blind individuals and families.

This provision is identical to HB 2408 (2026), SB 1787 (2026), and a provision in HCS/SS#3/SB 1062 (2026).

Under this act, the Missouri Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing shall establish a statewide communication access services program to improve compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act for agencies and businesses by coordinating resources, filling service gaps, and assisting with costs related to accommodations. The Commission shall develop a statewide registry of service providers, establish training and equipment standards, maintain an informational website, provide training, conduct outreach, and submit an annual report to the Governor and General Assembly, as described in the act. The Commission shall also, subject to appropriation, finance requests for assistance in providing communication access services and administer scholarships for professional development, internships, and certification testing.

This provision is identical to SB 1637 (2026) and a provision in HCS/SS#3/SB 1062 (2026) and similar to SB 766 (2025).

SPONSOR: Gallick HANDLER: Burger

This act establishes "Mason's Law". Beginning January 1, 2027, a Missouri resident with a health condition or disability that limits or impairs their ability to effectively communicate with law enforcement may apply to the Department of Revenue for a designation associated with their motor vehicle license plate number. The application for the designation shall be on a form developed by the Department and signed by a physician or psychologists, as described in the act, certifying that the applicant or the applicant's child, parent, or spouse has a physical or mental health condition that is likely to impair the ability to communicate effectively with law enforcement and that such impairment shall persist for at least five years. The Highway Patrol shall make an entry in the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System concerning the designation and such entry shall remain active for five years unless reactivated.

The Department of Public Safety shall issue guidance and education materials to all law enforcement agencies in this state to promote awareness of the designation established in this act.

This provision has a contingent effective date.

This provisions is substantially similar to HCS/HB 3175 (2026).

This act establishes "RJ's Law". This act establishes the "Purple Alert System" within the Department of Public Safety to aid in the identification and location of missing persons with developmental disabilities whose disappearance poses a credible threat of immediate danger or serious bodily harm to themselves and who are believed to be unable to return to safety without assistance. Before July 1, 2027, the Department shall, in cooperation with other state agencies and local law enforcement agencies, develop a training program and alert system that is compatible with existing alert systems in the state, including training for law enforcement officers to understand developmental disabilities and to respond effectively to a reported missing person emergency when the person has a developmental disability.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1409 (2026).
SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 1866 *****

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Gregory (15)

HCS/HB 1866 - This act modifies provisions relating to peace officer licensure and training.

DESIGNATION OF SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS (Section 160.665)
Under this act, any employee of a school district or charter school, rather than only teachers and administrators in school districts, may be designated as school protection officers.

The act adds spray devices emitting a projectile to the list of self-defense devices that may be carried by a school protection officer.

Each school board of a school district and governing board of a charter school shall hold a public hearing on whether to implement a school protection officer program and determine by a vote at the hearing whether to implement such a program.

This provision is similar to provisions in SCS/SB 905 (2026) and SB 1300 (2026), SCS/HB 232 (2025) and SB 792 (2025), and is similar to a provision in HB 2662 (2018).

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Gregory (15)

ACTIVE SHOOTER AND INTRUDER RESPONSE TRAINING FOR SCHOOLS PROGRAM (Section 170.315) The act modifies provisions of the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program (ASIRT).

For each school year ending before July 1, 2027, each school district and charter school shall train teachers and employees on how to respond to students who provide information about a threatening situation and how to address situations where there is a potentially dangerous or armed intruder in the school. ASIRT training shall, rather than "may", include information and techniques on how to address situations where an active shooter is present in the school or on the property.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 905 (2026) and SB 1300 (2026) and is similar to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025) and SB 792 (2025).

PEACE OFFICER LICENSE (Section 590.100)

This act provides cause for the Director of the Department of Public Safety to deny an application for a peace officer license or to deny entrance into a basic training course when the applicant had a peace officer license or certification that was revoked or surrendered.

TRAINING STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS (Section 590.205)

The Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Commission shall establish requirements for the continuing education of all school protection officers. All school protection officers shall annually receive 20 hours of firearms skill development training.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 905 (2026) and SB 1300 (2026), SCS/HB 232 (2025) and SB 792 (2025).

TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** HB 1867 *****

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Carter

HB 1867 - Current law authorizes certain cities and counties to impose a transient guest tax at a rate not to exceed 5%. This act authorizes the city of Joplin to increase such rate to 6% if approved by the voters. The revenue derived from the additional one percent rate authorized by the act shall be used by the city solely to provide moneys for the construction and maintenance of new capital projects to promote tourism in the city.

JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 1870 *****

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Crawford

HCS/HB 1870 - This act modifies provisions relating to attachment, execution, and garnishments.

Under current law, whenever an execution against the property of any judgment debtor shall be returned unsatisfied, within five years of the return, the judgment creditor may be entitled to an order by the court rendering such judgment, requiring the judgment debtor to undergo an examination on the ability and means to satisfy the judgment, and in the case of neglect or refusal, issuing a writ of attachment and punishing the judgment debtor for contempt. This act instead provides a judgment creditor shall, upon motion made at any time before the judgment is satisfied of record and presumed paid, be entitled to such orders.

Additionally, under current law, a judgment debtor may be granted immunity from prosecution by any prosecuting or circuit attorney for statements made at a judgment debtor's examination. This act instead provides that a judgment debtor shall enjoy full use and derivative immunity and that no testimony in an examination may be used against a witness, except in cases of perjury or for giving false statements.

This act changes the maximum value, adjusted annually for inflation, of certain items that are exempt from attachment and execution, including household items, wedding rings and other jewelry, motor vehicles, and mobile homes. This act also modifies the homestead exemption from $15,000 to the aggregate value of $40,000.

This act provides that the maximum value for the property that is exempted from attachment and execution and the amount of a homestead exemption shall be adjusted by the Revisor of Statutes every three years beginning April 1, 2029.

This act outlines orders of garnishment issued for the purpose of attaching to account funds held by a financial institution, as such term is defined in the act. Such orders shall attach on the date of service, provided that the effective date of service is a banking day and made prior to the business cutoff time, in which case it shall attach the next business day. If an account receives electronic deposits for exempted funds, the attachment date shall be the date and banking day that the financial institution applies for the look-back analysis. Additionally, where there are two or more accounts, the amount may be withheld from any of the accounts belonging to the judgment debtor and attachment dates between the accounts may be different depending on the look-back analysis.

If the account is held in joint tenancy with an individual not subject to the order of garnishment, the entire amount shall be withheld and the garnishee shall provide a copy of the order of garnishment to each account holder within two business days. Within 30 days of the date of the attachment of the garnishment, each account holder may file an objection or request of exemption of all or a portion of the account with the issuing court and serve their objection or request on the garnishor and the garnishee. If such objection or request is not resolved within 30 days of the timely filing of the objection or request of exemption, the garnishee may pay the garnished funds to the circuit court to be held for pending resolution.

The return date for orders of garnishment shall not be less than 30 days from the effective date of service. This act also provides certain information to be included in orders of garnishment for funds held by financial institutions.

No party shall seek a garnishment of account funds held by a financial institution unless there is a good-faith belief that the party to be served with the garnishment has, or will have, account assets of the judgment debtor. No more than one garnishment for the same claim and against the same judgment debtor shall be issued within any 30-day period, unless exempted by court order as detailed in the act.

Furthermore, a financial institution does not have a duty to investigate or assert the defenses of a judgment debtor. A financial institution served with an order of garnishment and interrogatories shall answer within 20 days and shall release funds to the judgment debtor 60 days after an answer is submitted or sooner if required under an order to pay or paid into the court. A financial institution is not required to respond to interrogatories not related to account funds.

This act does not apply to wage garnishments or garnishments of property other than account funds.

SPONSOR: Roberts HANDLER: Crawford

Garnishees are also not required to search for, hold, or return wages or other property.

The provisions relating to orders of garnishment of account funds held by financial institutions shall be implemented and administered in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

A garnishee acting in good faith compliance with a facially valid order of garnishment shall not be liable to any debtor, creditor, or other person for withholding, restraining, or releasing funds in reasonable reliance upon the terms of the writ or order. A garnishee shall not be required to adjudicate competing claims to property or funds, determine the legal validity of the judgment, or investigate facts outside the information contained in the writ or the garnishee's business records. A garnishee shall be liable for damages arising from a garnishment only if the garnishee fails to follow the clear and express terms of the writ or order, such failure constitutes gross negligence or willful misconduct, and actual damages are proven. A garnishee shall not be liable if correction is made within five business days after receiving written notice identifying the alleged error and the garnishee promptly releases any improperly restrained funds. However, temporarily restraining funds pending review of a claimed exemption shall not create liability if the garnishee, garnishor, and judgment debtor or other persons act as required by law.

The provisions of this act relating to orders of garnishment for funds held by financial institutions shall be effective on January 1, 2028, while the provisions of this act relating to the attachment and execution are effective January 1, 2027.

This act is similar to SS/SCS/SBs 835 & 1111 (2026), HB 275 (2025), and HB 1657 (2024).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** HB 1871 *****

SPONSOR: McGaugh HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1871 - This act modifies various provisions relating to elections.

Election Worker Appreciation Day (Section 9.515)
This act designates August 12th of each year as "Election Worker Appreciation Day" in Missouri.

Dissolution of Candidate Committees (Section 105.456)
Current law requires any person who registers as a lobbyist to dissolve any candidate committee the person may have in existence. This act allows any person who has registered as a lobbyist and also has a candidate committee for the purpose of seeking a county, municipal, or school board office to maintain the candidate committee, provided the person is not lobbying the county, municipality, or school board for which the candidate committee is designated to seek office. Nothing in this act shall prohibit a person from changing the designated office sought by his or her candidate committee, provided such person is never simultaneously registered to lobby the public office for which such person's committee is designated to seek office.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 976 (2026) and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1788 (2026).

Notices of Election (Sections 108.240, 115.125, and 115.127)
The act modifies provisions governing bond elections and publication of notice for elections.

In the case of any bond election, if an election contest is not filed within the time period prescribed by

law (not later than thirty days after the official announcement of the election result), then all conditions of state election law shall be deemed to have been complied with in the issuance of the bond.

The act modifies the legal notice required for all elections by requiring local election authorities to publish notice twice in at least two qualified newspapers, except as otherwise permitted pursuant to this act, within 6 weeks prior to the election. In lieu of such requirement, election authorities have the option of mailing legal notice to each registered voter within 6 weeks of an election and publishing notice once in at least one newspaper in the county.

The act additionally allows a notice of election to be sent by email.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), and a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024).

Candidate Filing Deadlines - Local Offices (Section 115.127)

Under current law, the period for filing a declaration of candidacy in certain political subdivisions and special districts is from 8:00 a.m. on the 17th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 14th Tuesday prior to the election. This act changes that period to 8:00 a.m. on the 16th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 13th Tuesday prior to the election, unless the 13th Tuesday prior to an election falls on a holiday, then the closing of filing shall be at 5:00 p.m. on the next day that is not a holiday.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 774 (2024), a provision in SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), HB 1604 (2024), a provision in SCS/HB 2084 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2206 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024), a provision in SCS/SB 346 (2023), and CCS/HS/HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 96 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 2225 (2024), HCS/HB 1214 (2023), provisions in the perfected HCS/HBs 267 & 347 (2023), and HCS/HB 783 (2023).

Voter Qualifications (Section 115.133)

The act modifies voter qualifications. Current law provides that no person shall be entitled to vote while on probation or parole after conviction of a felony, until finally discharged from such probation or parole. This act modifies that provision by prohibiting voting for any person on probation or parole after a conviction of a felony for murder, assault punishable as a class A or B felony, incest, child endangerment, burglary in the first degree, or any felony under chapter 566 (sexual offenses) or chapter 573 (pornography).

This provision is identical to SCS/HCS/HBs 2592, et al (2026) and similar to SB 714 (2025), HB 617 (2025), SB 1199 (2024), HB 1603 (2024), HB 1927 (2024), HB 2201 (2024), a provision in HB 2371 (2024), a provision in HB 2679 (2024), HB 2755 (2024), SB 376 (2023), a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), HCS/HB 248 (2023), HB 385 (2023), HB 387 (2023), a provision in HB 642 (2023), HB 859 (2023), SB 542 (2020), HB 1780 (2020), HB 1951 (2020), HB 2268 (2020), HB 2362 (2020), HB 2410 (2020), SB 167 (2017), and SB 924 (2016).

Testing of Election Equipment (Section 115.233)

Current law requires, in any election in which an electronic voting system is to be used, an election authority to have the automatic tabulating equipment tested within 14 days prior to the election to

ascertain that the equipment is in compliance with the law and that it will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all questions. This act changes the timeline for testing such that it must be completed at least 14 days, but no less than one week prior to the election.

Absentee Voting (Sections 115.277 and 115.284)

Under current law, eligible covered voters can vote by submitting a federal postcard application during absentee voting or at a polling place on election day even though the person is not registered. This act requires these voters to vote at the office of the election authority instead of at a polling place if they choose to vote on election day. Current law also allows interstate former residents and new residents to vote by absentee ballot for the offices for which such voters are entitled to vote. This act requires these voters to vote at the office of the election authority on election day if they choose to vote on election day.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), and a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024).

The act provides that all lists of absentee ballot applications for persons with permanent disabilities shall be kept confidential.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), and a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024), substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 346 (2023), and similar to a provision in the perfected HCS/HBs 267 & 347 (2023), a provision in HCS/HB 783 (2023), and a provision in CCS/HS/HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 96 (2023).

Disqualification of Candidates (Section 115.306)

The act requires any person who files as a candidate for a public office that performs county functions in the City of St. Louis to provide copies of paid receipts or no-tax-due statements for local personal and real property taxes received from the city collector to the election authority.

Voter Identification Requirements (Section 115.427)

The act makes accommodations for individuals who appear at the office of an election authority to vote absentee and fail to present a form of personal identification by explicitly allowing such voters to cast a provisional ballot that will only be counted upon the voter returning to the office of the election authority by 7:00 p.m. on election day and presenting a form of personal identification for voting.

Casting Provisional Ballots (Section 115.430)

The act expands a provision of law governing the casting and counting of provisional ballots to all public elections, rather than just particular primary or general elections.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 182 (2025), HCS/HB 1525 (2024), HB 2052 (2024), HCS/HB 2140 (2024), HCS/HB 2895 (2024), SCS/SB 346 (2023), the perfected HCS/HBs 267 & 347 (2023), and a provision in HCS/HB 783 (2023).

Write-in Candidates - Repeal of Exemption for Elections Without Party Candidates (Section 115.453)

Current law provides that votes for write-in candidates are only counted for candidates who have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. Current law also provides an exemption to this requirement in instances where no candidate has filed for the office in question. This act repeals the exemption so that write-in candidates are only counted when a declaration of intent to be a write-in

candidate has been filed with the proper election authority.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025).

Election Offenses - Electioneering Activities (Section 115.637)
The act modifies the election offense relating to certain electioneering activities. Current law prohibits various electioneering activities on election day inside the building in which a polling place is located or within 25 feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place. This act adds petitioning to the list of electioneering activities that are restricted by that provision. The provision also provides that these restrictions apply to candidates or questions to be voted at a current or future election and additionally at the polling place on election day as well as during the absentee voting period.

A proviso is added allowing an election authority, upon notice publicly posted at the office of the election authority not later than six weeks prior to the election, to provide that specified electioneering activities on election day or during the absentee voting period inside the building in which a polling place is located may not take place within 50 feet, rather than 25 feet, of the building's outer door closest to the polling place. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a candidate who is not seeking to vote shall be allowed to be up to 25 feet from the building's outer door closest to the polling place and may distribute election literature and campaign signs shall be permitted to be placed up to 25 feet from the building's outer door closest to the polling place.

This offense is a class four election offense and is a misdemeanor not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for this offense is punishable 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.

Public Funds Expenditure by Political Subdivisions (Section 115.646)
Currently, no expenditure of public funds shall be made by an officer, employee, or agent of a political subdivision, including school districts or charter schools, to support or oppose ballot measures or candidates. This act states that such prohibition shall apply to political subdivisions, special districts, and charter schools.

Campaign Finance (Sections 130.031 and 130.034)
The act modifies certain provisions relating to campaign finance.

This act creates new provisions relating to campaign finance, and the solicitation of contributions generally.

All solicitations, except those from a connected organization of a continuing committee, are required to state, in a clear and conspicuous manner, the committee that will benefit from any funds received as a result of the solicitation. The solicitation must also indicate what percentage of the donation will be received by the committee and any business, corporation, or other entity that will receive any part of the contribution.

The act creates new requirements for committees that solicit recurring contributions. A committee soliciting a recurring contribution for an expenditure or printed or broadcast matter may accept the recurring contribution only if the contributor gives affirmative consent for the recurring contribution. The passive action of a contributor, including but not limited to failing to uncheck a prechecked box authorizing a recurring contribution, shall not constitute affirmative consent. If a contributor affirmatively

SPONSOR: McGaugh HANDLER: Crawford

consents to making a recurring contribution, the committee soliciting the recurring contribution shall provide a receipt to the contributor for each contribution, in the manner described more fully in the act.

A committee that solicits and receives a contribution in violation of this act shall return the contribution to the contributor immediately upon receipt. Moreover, the Missouri Ethics Commission is permitted to impose a civil penalty for such violations up to 100 times the amount of the contribution.

Recurring contributions to support or oppose a candidate or ballot measure shall automatically end after the election at which the candidate or ballot measure appeared on the ballot, except that recurring contributions made to any candidate who wins a primary election may continue until the general election.

The act additionally permits contributions made to any committee organized under Missouri campaign finance law to be used for:

- Any childcare expenses, as described in the act, that result directly from campaigning for office or in connection with the duties of public office that would not have been otherwise incurred but for those activities; and
- Any expenses associated with the personal security of the holder of elective office.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1259 (2026), SB 242 (2025), HB 347 (2025), and HB 2493 (2024).
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 1908 *****

SPONSOR: Williams HANDLER: Carter

HCS/HBs 1908 & 2337 - Under this act, pregnancy status shall not prevent a court from entering a judgement of dissolution of marriage or legal separation.

This act is identical to SB 926 (2026), SB 946 (2026), provisions in SB 93 (2025), HCS/HBs 243 & 280 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 66 (2025), SB 660 (2025), and HB 2402 (2024).
SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 1940 *****

SPONSOR: McGaugh HANDLER: Henderson

SCS/HB 1940 - This act modifies provisions relating to publication of notices.

NOTICES OF ELECTION (Sections 108.240, 115.125, and 115.127)
The act modifies provisions governing bond elections and publication of notice for elections.

In the case of any bond election, if an election contest is not filed within the time period prescribed by law (not later than thirty days after the official announcement of the election result), then all conditions of state election law shall be deemed to have been complied with in the issuance of the bond.

The act modifies the legal notice required for all elections by requiring local election authorities to publish notice twice in at least two qualified newspapers, except as otherwise permitted pursuant to this act, within 6 weeks prior to the election. In lieu of such requirement, election authorities have the option of mailing legal notice to each registered voter within 6 weeks of an election and publishing notice once

SPONSOR: McGaugh HANDLER: Henderson

in at least one newspaper in the county.

The act additionally allows a notice of election to be sent by email.

These provisions are identical to provisions contained in SS/SCS/SB 1094 (2026) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), and a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024).

CANDIDATE FILING DEADLINES - LOCAL OFFICES
(Section 115.127)

Under current law, the period for filing a declaration of candidacy in certain political subdivisions and special districts is from 8:00 a.m. on the 17th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 14th Tuesday prior to the election. This act changes that period to 8:00 a.m. on the 16th Tuesday prior to the election until 5:00 p.m. on the 13th Tuesday prior to the election, unless the 13th Tuesday prior to an election falls on a holiday, then the closing of filing shall be at 5:00 p.m. on the next day that is not a holiday.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 182 (2025), SB 774 (2024), a provision in SB 926 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1525 (2024), HB 1604 (2024), a provision in SCS/HB 2084 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2140 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2206 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 2895 (2024), a provision in SCS/SB 346 (2023), and CCS/HS/HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 96 (2023) and substantially similar to HB 2225 (2024), HCS/HB 1214 (2023), provisions in the perfected HCS/HBs 267 & 347 (2023), and HCS/HB 783 (2023).

PUBLICATION IN NEWSPAPERS (Sections 493.050 and 493.070)
This act modifies the requirements for a newspaper to publish public advertisements and orders of publication by requiring a newspaper to have been regularly published for a period of one year prior to the publication of the advertisement, rather than three years as provided by current law. Alternatively, a successor newspaper to a defunct newspaper may also qualify to publish advertisements if it begins publication not later than 90 days after the termination of the defunct newspaper, rather than 30 days as provided by current law.
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2002 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2002 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 4,849,076,843	$ 4,715,905,228
FEDERAL	1,498,102,242	1,503,506,938
OTHER	2,210,368,475	2,284,485,775
TOTAL	$ 8,557,547,560	$ 8,503,897,941

.	Senate	Final

***** HB 2002 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

GR	$ 4,812,754,087	$ 4,767,254,087
FEDERAL	1,490,676,938	1,492,676,938
OTHER	2,074,202,169	2,169,602,169
TOTAL	$ 8,377,633,194	$ 8,429,533,194

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2003 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2003 - Higher Education and Workforce Development

	Governor	House
GR	$ 1,226,398,380	$ 1,201,235,681
FEDERAL	60,062,542	60,062,542
OTHER	111,181,220	130,993,599
TOTAL	$ 1,397,642,142	$ 1,392,291,822

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 1,206,498,380	$ 1,203,831,682
FEDERAL	62,262,542	62,262,542
OTHER	114,652,488	130,819,186
TOTAL	$ 1,383,413,410	$ 1,396,913,410

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2004 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2004 - Revenue & Transportation

REVENUE

	Governor	House
GR	$ 72,633,561	$ 75,778,612
FEDERAL	754,266	754,266
OTHER	843,110,651	842,675,373
TOTAL	$ 918,552,560	$ 919,208,251

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 74,428,612	$ 74,428,612
FEDERAL	754,266	754,266
OTHER	834,991,873	834,991,873

***** HB 2004 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

TOTAL	$ 910,174,751	$ 910,174,751

TRANSPORTATION

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 257,814,777	$ 272,214,927
FEDERAL	215,701,776	215,701,776
OTHER	3,488,122,310	3,492,408,272
TOTAL	$3,961,638,863	$3,980,324,975

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 254,967,584	$ 254,962,584
FEDERAL	212,626,776	212,626,776
OTHER	3,488,122,310	3,490,265,291
TOTAL	$3,955,716,670	$3,957,854,651

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2005 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2005 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 393,349,161	$ 387,313,616
FEDERAL	144,050,144	143,420,080
OTHER	194,320,299	194,040,832
TOTAL	$ 731,719,604	$ 724,774,528

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 350,755,827	$ 382,891,190
FEDERAL	108,610,353	108,610,353
OTHER	186,145,300	192,400,832
TOTAL	$ 625,511,480	$ 683,902,375

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	$1,046,388,376	$1,093,507,552
FEDERAL	349,665,859	356,528,384

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

OTHER	355,137,528	359,405,827
TOTAL	$1,751,191,763	$1,809,441,763

	Senate	Final
GR	$1,093,507,552	$1,093,507,552
FEDERAL	356,528,384	356,528,384
OTHER	359,405,827	359,405,827
TOTAL	$1,809,441,763	$1,809,441,763

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2006 ***

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2006 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

AGRICULTURE

	Governor	House
GR	$ 21,066,802	$ 18,309,905
FEDERAL	12,677,920	12,677,920
OTHER	33,825,085	32,866,201
TOTAL	$ 67,569,807	$ 63,854,026

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 13,984,905	$ 13,984,905
FEDERAL	12,677,920	12,677,920
OTHER	32,716,201	32,716,201
TOTAL	$ 59,379,026	$ 59,379,026

NATURAL RESOURCES

	Governor	House
GR	$ 60,609,855	$ 48,807,821
FEDERAL	202,484,030	200,543,450
OTHER	2,103,044,070	1,231,146,860
TOTAL	$2,366,137,955	$1,480,498,131

	Senate	Final

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

GR	$ 61,364,954	$ 61,600,127
FEDERAL	202,484,030	200,543,450
OTHER	1,403,238,691	1,230,561,391
TOTAL	$1,667,087,675	$1,492,704,968

CONSERVATION

	Governor	House
GR	$ 0	$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	251,537,640	257,537,641
TOTAL	$ 251,537,640	$ 257,537,641

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 0	$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	251,537,640	251,537,641
TOTAL	$ 251,537,640	$ 251,537,641

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2007 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2007 - Economic Development, Commerce and Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Governor	House
GR	$ 104,058,258	$ 93,382,108
FEDERAL	1,975,317,273	1,975,317,273
OTHER	41,398,470	41,398,470
TOTAL	$2,120,774,001	$2,110,097,851

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 103,932,259	$ 103,482,259
FEDERAL	200,178,046	200,178,046
OTHER	34,648,470	34,648,470
TOTAL	$ 338,758,775	$ 338,308,775

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

COMMERCE AND INSURANCE

	Governor	House
GR	$ 260,001	$ 260,001
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	86,595,003	86,500,372
TOTAL	$ 88,505,004	$ 88,410,373

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 260,001	$ 260,001
FEDERAL	1,650,000	1,650,000
OTHER	86,595,003	86,500,372
TOTAL	$ 88,505,004	$ 88,410,373

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

	Governor	House
GR	$ 4,945,228	$ 4,945,228
FEDERAL	62,386,097	62,386,097
OTHER	256,553,166	256,553,166
TOTAL	$ 323,884,491	$ 323,884,491

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 4,945,228	$ 4,945,228
FEDERAL	62,386,097	62,386,097
OTHER	256,553,166	256,553,166
TOTAL	$ 323,884,491	$ 323,884,491

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2008 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2008 - Public Safety & National Guard

PUBLIC SAFETY

	Governor	House
GR	$ 370,243,007	$ 161,833,217
FEDERAL	1,299,984,104	1,301,056,748
OTHER	612,487,823	605,994,011

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

TOTAL	$2,282,714,934	$2,068,883,976

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 184,415,159	$ 172,220,159
FEDERAL	1,301,088,898	1,300,688,898
OTHER	611,134,276	610,788,579
TOTAL	$2,096,638,333	$2,083,697,636

NATIONAL GUARD

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 11,138,051	$ 11,138,051
FEDERAL	38,449,048	38,399,048
OTHER	6,984,724	6,984,724
TOTAL	$ 56,571,823	$ 56,521,823

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 11,138,051	$ 11,138,051
FEDERAL	38,399,048	38,399,048
OTHER	6,984,724	6,984,724
TOTAL	$ 56,521,823	$ 56,521,823

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2009 ***

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2009 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 961,225,152	$ 965,587,163
FEDERAL	6,170,081	6,214,441
OTHER	88,475,571	86,351,126
TOTAL	$1,055,870,804	$1,058,152,730

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 967,638,963	$ 967,638,963
FEDERAL	6,214,441	6,214,441

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

OTHER	87,651,126	87,151,126
TOTAL	$1,061,504,530	$1,061,004,530

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2010 ***

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2010 - Mental Health & Health and Senior Services

MENTAL HEALTH

	Governor	House
GR	$1,726,453,609	$1,723,721,670
FEDERAL	2,542,385,896	2,583,077,247
OTHER	137,122,502	146,179,929
TOTAL	$4,405,962,007	$4,452,978,846

	Senate	Final
GR	$1,755,565,600	$1,745,888,421
FEDERAL	2,589,325,581	2,605,171,337
OTHER	142,522,502	142,522,502
TOTAL	$4,487,413,683	$4,493,582,260

HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

	Governor	House
GR	$ 613,253,470	$ 611,572,562
FEDERAL	1,529,544,817	1,451,814,823
OTHER	84,236,059	85,036,059
TOTAL	$2,227,034,346	$2,148,423,444

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 611,323,653	$ 614,023,653
FEDERAL	1,442,196,448	1,449,396,448
OTHER	81,536,059	84,336,059
TOTAL	$2,135,056,160	$2,147,756,160

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 2011 ***

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

***** HB 2011 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2011 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 3,450,527,098	$ 3,363,019,569
FEDERAL	13,200,199,785	12,826,696,379
OTHER	1,911,235,309	1,795,401,087
TOTAL	$18,561,962,192	$17,985,117,035

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 3,335,885,838	$ 3,336,243,338
FEDERAL	12,948,920,783	12,938,058,610
OTHER	1,894,360,232	1,887,725,747
TOTAL	$18,179,166,853	$18,162,027,695

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2012 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2012 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender & General Assembly

ELECTED OFFICIALS

.	Governor	House
GR	$182,820,228	$184,739,775
FEDERAL	52,290,655	49,290,655
OTHER	106,960,723	107,088,223
TOTAL	$342,071,606	$341,118,653

.	Senate	Final
GR	$179,737,156	$189,116,096
FEDERAL	49,290,655	49,290,655
OTHER	107,553,223	106,881,973
TOTAL	$336,581,034	$345,288,724

JUDICIARY

.	Governor	House
GR	$273,219,271	$273,991,951
FEDERAL	16,568,393	16,568,393

OTHER	18,520,466	19,020,466
.		
TOTAL	$308,308,130	$309,580,810

.	Senate	Final
GR	$276,066,278	$274,344,065
FEDERAL	16,568,393	16,568,393
OTHER	19,020,466	19,020,466
.		
TOTAL	$311,655,137	$309,932,924

PUBLIC DEFENDER

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 64,715,472	$ 56,735,455
FEDERAL	1,125,245	1,125,245
OTHER	28,017,958	34,359,549
.		
TOTAL	$ 93,858,675	$ 92,220,249

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 56,756,647	$ 56,756,647
FEDERAL	1,125,245	1,125,245
OTHER	37,976,783	35,699,930
.		
TOTAL	$ 95,858,675	$ 93,581,822

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 50,047,403	$ 50,047,403
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	395,400	395,400
.		
TOTAL	$ 50,442,803	$ 50,442,803

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 50,227,403	$ 50,227,403
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	395,400	395,400
.		
TOTAL	$ 50,622,803	$ 50,622,803

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2013 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2013 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 112,241,110	$ 109,078,421
FEDERAL	29,924,453	29,429,349
OTHER	16,749,968	16,920,501
TOTAL	$ 158,915,531	$ 155,428,271

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 111,290,083	$ 111,103,421
FEDERAL	29,429,349	29,429,349
OTHER	16,920,501	16,920,501
TOTAL	$ 157,639,933	$ 157,453,271

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2014 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2014 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 575,010,460	$ 526,174,820
FEDERAL	2,044,814,100	1,952,852,532
OTHER	670,610,316	669,896,305
TOTAL	$ 3,290,434,876	$ 3,148,923,657

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 516,821,860	$
FEDERAL	1,870,192,774	
OTHER	670,296,305	
TOTAL	$ 3,057,310,939	$

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2017 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2017 - Reappropriations

.	Governor	House

***** HB 2017 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

GR	$ 616,163,543	$ 747,267,276
FEDERAL	815,549,410	815,333,910
OTHER	1,420,972,998	1,420,972,998
TOTAL	$2,852,685,951	$2,983,574,184

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 708,466,472	$ 708,466,472
FEDERAL	2,557,388,205	2,557,388,205
OTHER	1,420,972,998	1,420,972,998
TOTAL	$4,686,827,675	$4,686,827,675

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2018 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

SCS/HCS/HB 2018 - Maintenance and Repair

	Governor	House
GR	$ 137,176,635	$ 137,161,135
FEDERAL	139,358,166	139,358,166
OTHER	369,589,202	361,756,780
TOTAL	$ 646,124,003	$ 638,276,081

	Senate	Final
GR	$ 137,161,135	$ 137,161,135
FEDERAL	139,358,166	139,358,166
OTHER	368,916,677	368,916,677
TOTAL	$ 645,435,978	$ 645,435,978

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2019 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2019 - Capital Improvements

	Governor	House
GR	$ 11,456,095	$ 27,276,055
FEDERAL	37,000,000	37,000,000
OTHER	62,595,032	59,595,032
TOTAL	$ 111,051,127	$ 123,871,087

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 103,110,095	$ 103,110,095
FEDERAL	37,000,000	37,000,000
OTHER	62,595,032	62,595,032
TOTAL	$ 202,705,127	$ 202,705,127

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2020 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton HANDLER: Black

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2020 - American Recovery Plan Act Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	$ 324,697,955	$ 324,205,865
FEDERAL	1,355,102,368	1,355,079,185
OTHER	9,841,018	9,841,018
TOTAL	$1,689,641,341	$1,689,126,068

.	Senate	Final
GR	$ 209,891,371	$ 209,891,371
FEDERAL	925,377,834	925,377,834
OTHER	36,841,018	36,841,018
TOTAL	$1,172,110,223	$1,172,110,223

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2057 *****

SPONSOR: Vernetti HANDLER: Gregory (15)

HCS/HB 2057 - This act authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district in which licensed establishments may sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption within the entertainment district during certain hours as provided in the act. Establishments shall apply for an entertainment district special license and shall pay an annual license fee of $300.

A holder of an entertainment district special license shall be solely responsible for alcohol violations occurring at its establishment and in any common areas.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in SB 1734 (2026), SB 1472 (2026), SB 482 (2025), SB 1431 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025), SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), HB 2068 (2024), and HB 2348 (2024).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2061 *****

SPONSOR: Hruza HANDLER: Trent

SS/HB 2061 - This act requires all public schools, charter schools, school districts, and public institutions of postsecondary education to treat discrimination motivated by antisemitism, as such term is defined in the act, in an identical manner to racially motivated discrimination. Schools and institutions shall include antisemitism-related conduct and penalties in their codes of conduct for students, faculty, and employees, as provided in the act, and shall prohibit such conduct if it disrupts activities at the educational institution's services and facilities by either physically impeding such activities or by creating an atmosphere of fear or intimidation.

Criticism of Israel comparable to that of other countries shall not be considered antisemitism. Educational institutions shall consider whether any potentially antisemitic speech is explicitly related to public policy or applies materially inconsistent standards toward Israel. Such consideration shall be one factor among the totality of the circumstances and shall not be independently determinative of whether the speech is antisemitic. The act shall only apply if the conduct relating to the speech is determined to have either physically impeded activities at the institution or created an atmosphere of fear or intimidation. The act shall not be applied in ways that infringe on First Amendment rights or rights protected under the Constitution of Missouri. Nothing in the act shall be construed to conflict with federal or state discrimination laws.

The act further provides that no public school or public institution of postsecondary education shall discriminate because of race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, religion, or marital status in any program, admission, class, or service, including counseling and financial aid. While specialized programs, such as programs for gifted or disabled students, are allowed, equal access shall otherwise be maintained.

To ensure compliance, each educational institution shall report incidents and complaints of antisemitism and other Title VI complaints to the appropriate Title VI coordinator at either the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) or the Coordinating Board for Higher Education, as appropriate. After a reasonable investigation, if the Title VI coordinator determines that the educational institution has failed to sufficiently prohibit antisemitism in a manner consistent with the institution's policy, DESE or the Coordinating Board, as appropriate, shall notify the institution of such determination. If the educational institution fails to resolve issues within 30 days after being notified, the coordinator may escalate the matter to federal authorities. An annual report of these activities shall be published on DESE's website and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education's website and shall be submitted to the General Assembly by July 1 each year.

Complaints of antisemitism submitted to a Title VI coordinator for a postsecondary educational institution that solely contain instances of political or religious speech protected under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of Missouri shall not be reported, compiled, or published. No postsecondary educational institution shall create a list, registry, or database of students based on their religious or political views, opinions, or expressions that are protected under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of Missouri.

This act is similar to SB 1051 (2026), HB 746 (2025), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025) and HCS/HB 937 (2025).
OLIVIA SHANNON

***** HB 2108 *****

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SCS/HCS/HB 2108 - The act authorizes the conveyance of state property located in Cole County to the City of Jefferson.

The act further authorizes the conveyance of state property located in Nodaway County.

Finally, the act authorizes the conveyance of state property located in the City of Jefferson, Cole County.

The act has provisions identical to the provisions in SS/SB 937 (2026).
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** HB 2180 *****

SPONSOR: Griffith HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SCS/HB 2180 - This act modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state departments.

Various provisions of law require the use of certified or registered mail by the Department of Revenue when sending certain documents. This act allows the use first class mail or electronic delivery, as specified in the act, in lieu of certified or registered mail. Moreover, in any action before the administrative hearing commission or a court of competent jurisdiction, the director of revenue shall bear the burden of proving the date any document has been sent to the taxpayer's last known address, and the period of time within which a taxpayer may appeal or otherwise respond to any such document shall begin on the date the document is sent. This provision shall not apply if the taxpayer fails to update the Department of Revenue with a new address within thirty days of any change of address.

The act additionally repeals a requirement that notices of assessments by the Executive Director of the Missouri Ethics Commission be sent by mail or registered mail.

Finally, the act repeals a requirement that any notice sent to an applicant or recipient of the blind pension fund must be sent by certified mail. Instead, notice may be sent by mail delivered by the United States Postal Service, except that, for any notice of adverse actions, as specified in the act, the notice must also be sent by certified mail delivered by the USPS at the applicant's or recipient's address of record.
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2273 *****

SPONSOR: Lewis HANDLER: Carter

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2273, 1946, 1814, & 2551 - This act modifies various provisions relating to sexual offenses, including penalties and restitution.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SECTION 27.117)
Under this act, a prosecuting attorney may request assistance from the Attorney General for the prosecution of the offenses of disclosure of an intimate digital depiction and sadistic online exploitation if the offense occurred in more than one jurisdiction.

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE MATERIAL (SECTIONS 43.656, 67.2540, 168.071, 210.1080, 324.012, 329.050, 339.100, 542.301, 566.010, 566.147, 566.148, 566.149, 566.150, 566.155, 573.010, 573.023,

573.025, 573.035, 573.037, 573.038, 573.050, 573.052, 573.215, 589.042, 589.400, 589.414, 650.120, and 660.520)

Under current law, the phrase "child pornography" is used to describe sexual images of minors. This act replaces that phrase with "child sexual abuse material" and adds a provision to the definition that includes images even if the minor was not engaged in sexually explicit conduct at the time the image was created. This provision also includes anatomically correct dolls, mannequins, robots, or any other items that resemble a minor if intended to be used for the sexual arousal or gratification of any person, or for the purpose of causing emotional distress to any person.

These provisions are identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

SEX AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING (SECTIONS 56.265, 190.142, 210.1505, 211.326, 337.618, and 590.050)

This act creates the Committee on Sex and Human Trafficking Training within the Statewide Council Against Adult Trafficking and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. This eight member committee shall annually evaluate and establish guidelines for the sex and human trafficking training. This act provides that the committee shall produce and digitally distribute a training program that meets the guidelines the committee establishes. Additionally, the committee may approve training programs produced by another entity if it is consistent with the established guidelines. This committee shall be in effect starting January 1, 2027, and expire on December 31, 2031.

Under current law, prosecuting attorneys receive two thousand dollars of their salary only upon completion of twenty hours of classroom instruction relating to the operations of the prosecuting attorney's office. This act provides that in addition the twenty hour requirement, prosecuting attorneys must also complete one hour of sex and human trafficking training each year between January 1, 2027, and December 31, 2031.

Under this act, EMTs and advanced EMTs that apply for relicensure after March 31, 2027, shall complete a one-time four-hour sex and human trafficking training. This act further provides that EMTs may take the required training online and that there shall be no cost associated with the training.

This act modifies the continuing education standards for juvenile officers to include one hour of sex and human trafficking each year starting on January 1, 2027, and ending December 31, 2031.

Currently, a social worker must complete a minimum of thirty hours of continuing education every twenty-four months to renew their license. This act provides that thirty hour requirement shall include two hours of sex and human trafficking training for the first renewal and one hour for subsequent renewals. This provision is effective starting January 1, 2027, and ending December 31, 2031.

This act requires that each peace officer receive two hours of sex and human trafficking training within the law enforcement continuing education one-year reporting period. This provision is effective starting January 1, 2027, and ending December 31, 2031.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 893 (2026), SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

STATEWIDE COUNCIL AGAINST ADULT TRAFFICKING AND THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (SECTION 210.1505)

SPONSOR: Lewis HANDLER: Carter

This act renames the "Statewide Council on Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children" to the "Statewide Council Against Adult Trafficking and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children", and places the council within the office of the Attorney General to make recommendations for the statewide effort against trafficking. Under this act, the Council shall be created within thirty days of the August 28, 2026, and must have its first meeting within thirty days of its creation. The Council has the authority to create subgroups to offer recommendations on specific issues.

Currently, there are certain members of the Council that can choose a designee to be on the Council. This act requires that such designees have involvement in anti-human trafficking efforts, or knowledge or experience in human trafficking investigations. Under this act, the member of the judiciary that sits on the Council must have experience in the juvenile court and must be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Currently, there are two representatives from agencies providing services to the victims of child sex trafficking. This provision replaces them with one member of the Missouri Hospital Association with experience and knowledge of human trafficking. This act also adds three new members to the Council, including a designee from the Governor's office, a member of the Missouri Sheriff's Association or Missouri Police Chiefs Association, and a representative from any other nongovernmental organization deemed necessary.

This provision creates the position of executive director to be appointed by the Attorney General, and shall serve under their supervision.

This act creates the "Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Education and Awareness Fund". Moneys in the fund shall be used to pay for the position of the Executive Director, any administrative support of the Council, human trafficking education and awareness, and anti-trafficking efforts.

These provisions are identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

CONTINUING EDUCATION OFFERED BY THE DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION (SECTION 324.035)

This act authorizes a board, commission, or committee within the Division of Professional Registration to utilize occupational fees and contract or partner with an outside vendor or agency for the purpose of offering continuing education classes if the program has been approved by the Director of the Division of Professional Registration. If such program is approved, it must be made available to all licensees of the board, commission, or committee.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 284 (2026) and SB 755 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023) and similar to provisions in SB 906 (2024).

ORDERS OF PROTECTION (SECTION 455.050)

Under current law, a person that petitions for a full or ex parte protective order is protected from certain offenses if the order is granted. This act adds cyberstalking to the list of offenses.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 893 (2026).

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING CASES (SECTION 537.054, 566.201, and 566.218)

Under these provisions, a person can bring an action to recover damages for any injury or illness caused by child sex trafficking within twenty years of the plaintiff attaining twenty-one years of age. A person can also bring an action under these provisions within three years of the date the plaintiff discovers, or reasonably should have discovered that the injury or illness was caused by child sex trafficking.

This act provides that a prosecuting or circuit attorney may request assistance from the Attorney General to assist in the prosecution of child sex trafficking cases. Prosecuting or circuit attorneys may also request any resource or capability of the Office of the Attorney General while prosecuting a child trafficking case.

Any defendant that has been found guilty of a sex trafficking offense may have such defendant's real or personal property that was used, attempted to be used, or intended to be used in furtherance of a sex trafficking offense seized. Any property seized under this provision shall be forfeited pursuant to the Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act.

These provisions are identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

EVIE AND SOPHIE'S LAW (SECTION 566.151, 589.015, and 650.120)

This act modifies the offense of enticement of a child to create the offense of grooming or enticement of a minor. A person commits this offense when such person is more than four years older than the minor and knowingly engages in a pattern of conduct that a reasonable person would infer is intended to prepare, condition, or manipulate such minor to engage in sexual conduct, a sexual performance, or a commercial sex act.

The offense of grooming or enticement of a minor shall be a felony. A person convicted of such offense shall be sentenced to not less than five years and not more than thirty years unless sexual conduct, sexual performance, or a commercial sex act occurs, in which case the minimum penalty shall be not less than ten years. A person that is convicted and sentenced for the offense of grooming or enticement of a minor shall not be eligible for parole of conditional release for a period of five years, unless the enticement results in the minor engaging in sexual conduct, a sexual performance, or a commercial sex act, in which case the person shall serve ten years prior to eligibility for parole, probation, or conditional release. Where a person is convicted of grooming or enticement of a minor, the imposed sentence shall be in addition and consecutive to any punishment provided by law for any offense committed as a result of this offense. In addition to imprisonment, a person convicted of grooming or enticement of a minor shall be ordered to pay restitution to the victim.

These provisions are similar to SB 893 (2026).

SEXUAL OFFENSES (SECTIONS 566.211, 567.030, 573.570, 573.575, and 610.131)

Under this act, the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree by a parent, legal guardian, or other person that has custody or control of a child is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is imprisonment for the duration of the person's natural life.

Currently, the offense of patronizing prostitution is a class B misdemeanor, unless the individual who the offender patronizes is less than eighteen years of age but older than fifteen years of age, in which case it is a class E felony. This act modifies the offense to be a class E felony, unless the individual who the

offender patronizes is less than eighteen years of age but older than fifteen years of age, in which case it is a class D felony.

These provisions are identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

This act creates the offense of disclosure of an intimate digital depiction. A person shall be guilty of such offense if he or she discloses or threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction with the intent to harass or threaten another person. A violation of such offense is a class D felony if the person discloses an intimate digital depiction and a class E felony if the person threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction. Any second or subsequent violation of such offense is a class C felony. Additionally, it shall be a class C felony if the disclosure interferes with a government proceeding or causes violence.

This provision is identical to SB 1748 (2026) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 604 (2025), SB 1444 (2024), and is similar to a provision in HB 362 (2025), in SB 411 (2025), in SB 1424 (2024), and in HB 2573 (2024).

This act creates the offense of sadistic online exploitation. A person commits this offense where he or she uses the internet to coerce a victim into committing certain acts. This offense shall be a class E felony.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 928 (2026) and SB 1747.

Under current law, a person that was convicted of prostitution can have records of such conviction expunged only if the person was under the age of eighteen at the time of the offense. This act removes the requirement that the person be under the age of eighteen at the time of the offense to apply to have such records expunged.

This provision is identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

EVAN'S VOICE ACT (SECTIONS 573.110, 573.112, and 573.114)

Under current law, the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images only applies if the image is of a person that is at least eighteen years of age. This act removes that element of the offense. This act also provides that the offense of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images shall be a class C felony if the images are of a minor.

Under current law, the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images only applies if the image is of a person that is at least eighteen years of age. This act removes that element of the offense. Currently the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a class E felony. This act provides that upon the second offense it shall be a class D felony and a third or subsequent offense shall be a class C felony. If the image is of a minor or vulnerable person, the offense of threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is a class B felony. Where the threat of the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images is the proximate cause of serious physical injury or death of a person, the offense shall be a class B felony.

This act provides that a person that has been found guilty of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images or threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images shall be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution, in an amount determined by the court, to the victim of the

offense.

These provisions are similar to SB 893 (2026)).

CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION FUND (SECTION 595.045)

Under current law, a person found guilty of certain crimes shall have a judgment in favor of the state of Missouri entered against them. This provision adds that a person found guilty of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images or threatening the nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images shall have a judgment of five hundred dollars but not more than five thousand dollars entered against such person.

These provisions are identical to SB 893 (2026).

CYBER CRIME GRANTS (SECTION 650.120)

Under current law, there is a Cyber Crime Investigation Fund and a panel within the Department of Public Safety is authorized to award grants to multijurisdictional internet cyber crime law enforcement task forces, enforcement groups, and other law enforcement agencies. The program expired on August 28, 2024, and terminated on September 1, 2025. This act reauthorizes the fund and repeals the expiration.

This provision is identical to SB 893 (2026) and is substantially similar to SB 60 (2025), SB 284 (2025), in SB 755 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1398 (2024), and HB 1308 (2023).

MISSOURI CRIME VICTIMS FUND (SECTION 660.845)

This act establishes the "Missouri Crime Victims Fund". Moneys in the fund shall be disbursed to entitlement jurisdictions, eligible entities, or local governmental entities that are eligible for victim assistance grants under the federal Victims of Crime Act.

These provisions are identical to SB 1242 (2026).

TRISTAN BENSON JR

***** HB 2292 *****

SPONSOR: Jones HANDLER: McCreery

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2292 - This act requires animal control officers and animal humane investigators to be mandated reporters in cases of abuse and neglect of children, the elderly, and other vulnerable persons beginning January 1, 2028. Additionally, animal control officers and animal humane investigators shall be required to receive one and one-half hours of training within the first 60 days of employment to recognize the signs of abuse or neglect in children, the elderly, and vulnerable persons.

This act creates a mandated reporting requirement for certain mental health, educational, protective services, and law enforcement personnel to report cases of animal abuse or neglect to a hotline established by the Missouri Animal Control Association (MACA). MACA shall provide the report of abuse or neglect to any duly-authorized law enforcement official, county or municipal animal control officer, or animal cruelty investigator. If the mandated reporter is an employee of an agency or political subdivision of the state and fails to make a report as required under this provision, the employer shall send a written notice to the employee noting the failure and providing a reminder of the requirements of reporting animal abuse or neglect. Additionally, a mandated reporter who fails to make a report shall be subject to discipline by his or her professional licensing board.

SPONSOR: Jones HANDLER: McCreery

MACA, in consultation with the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Children's Division, shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly, as specified in the act, providing data on reporting of animal, child, and eligible person abuse and neglect under this act.

Finally, protective services employees with direct contact with children, the elderly, and vulnerable persons shall be required to receive one and one-half hours of training within the first 60 days of employment to recognize the signs of abuse or neglect in animals.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/SB 899 (2026), SB 65 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 66 (2025), SB 655 (2025), HB 1298 (2025), and HB 325 (2025) and similar to HB 2292 (2026), SB 995 (2024), SB 1259 (2024), SB 91 (2023), and SB 1182 (2022).
SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2366 *****

SPONSOR: Vernetti HANDLER: Gregory (15)

HCS/HBs 2366 & 2511 - This act modifies provisions governing the employment of unauthorized aliens.

Current law provides that a general contractor or subcontractor of any tier shall not be liable when the general contractor or subcontractor contracts with its direct subcontractor who employs an unauthorized alien in violation of law. This act provides that the general contractor or subcontractor shall be liable in such circumstance if the general contractor or subcontractor has knowledge of the violation. Upon notification by the Attorney General (AG) of the alleged or suspected violation, the general contractor or subcontractor shall fully cooperate with any investigation conducted by the AG related to the alleged violation.

The act modifies the provisions allowing the AG to enforce the law governing the employment of unauthorized aliens. The AG is given authority to investigate alleged or suspected violations of the law pertaining to the proper classification of employees for purposes of public works projects. Furthermore, the AG is given powers provided by the Merchandising Practices Act for the purpose of investigating any alleged or suspected violation of the law governing the employment of unauthorized aliens.

In any action brought by the AG to enforce the provisions of law governing the employment of unauthorized aliens, the state shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the employer knowingly employed, hired for employment, or continued to employ an unauthorized alien to perform work within this state. An employer that participates in the federal work authorization program shall have an affirmative defense that the employer did not violate the provisions of this act.

The AG may seek an injunction prohibiting the employer from employing an unauthorized alien, and seek monetary damages in the amount equal to ten times the amount of wages paid by the employer to any unauthorized alien workers during the time in which such unlawful employment is alleged to have occurred. The AG may seek an injunction to suspend any license, permit, or exemption issued by a state agency in connection with the alleged violation. The AG may bring an action for injunctive and monetary relief in the circuit court of any county where the alleged violation is occurring or about to occur, or in the Cole County Circuit Court.

SPONSOR: Vernetti HANDLER: Gregory (15)

If a court determines that an employer has knowingly hired an unauthorized alien, the court shall enter a judgment in favor of the state and award penalties in an amount consistent with the prayer for relief in the petition. The AG may enter into a consent judgment with any person alleged to have committed a violation prohibited by this act. The court and AG shall have the authority to direct a municipal or county governing body to suspend any applicable license, permit or exemption for a violation of this act.

Any employer that reports an alleged violation of this act shall not be subject to any liability.

This act is similar to SB 1288 (2026).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2372 *****

SPONSOR: Peters HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2372 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care.

AWARENESS DAYS (Sections 9.021, 9.025, 9.238, 9.412, 9.418, 9.501, and 9.502)

This act designates the week beginning the last Monday of September each year as "Frontotemporal Degeneration (FTD) Awareness Week" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 1709 (2026) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026)

This act designates the month of January as "Blood Donor Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 1328 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

This act establishes September each year as "Pediatric Cancer Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

This act designates each September as "Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month" in Missouri and the last full week of April each year as "Infertility Awareness Week" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

This act establishes the first full week in September each year as "June's Week" and "Rare Pediatric Disease Week" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 1756 (2026).

This act designates March 26 of each year as "Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS)/Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorder Associated with Streptococcus (PANDAS) Awareness Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

HOSPITAL INVESTMENTS AND SERVICE AREAS (Sections 96.192, 96.196, 206.110, and 206.158)

SPONSOR: Peters HANDLER: Bernskoetter

This act modifies the investment authority of boards of trustees of municipal hospitals in third class cities and hospital district hospitals. Current law permits investment of up to 25% of funds not required for operations of the hospital or other obligations. This act permits investment of up to 50% of funds not required for operations or other obligations in a manner described in the act, with the remaining portion to be invested into any investment in which the state Treasurer is allowed to invest. These provisions shall only apply if the hospital receives less than three percent of its annual revenues from municipal, county, hospital district, or state taxes or appropriated funds from the municipality in which such hospital is located.

Under this act, municipal hospitals in third class cities may operate in areas where hospital district hospitals and county hospitals operate. Hospital district hospitals may operate in areas where municipal hospitals in third class cities and county hospitals operate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SB 1019 (2026), SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), and SCS/SB 317 (2025) and substantially similar to the perfected SB 1019 (2026) and SB 244 (2025).

LYME DISEASE (Sections 103.190 and 192.026-192.029)

This act establishes the "Missouri Lyme Disease Eradication Act." The Department shall compile an annual report on the incidence and prevalence of Lyme disease in Missouri, as described in the act. The Department shall also collaborate with public four-year institutions of higher education to integrate Lyme disease surveillance data into existing tick-borne disease monitoring programs.

Next, this act creates the "Lyme Research and Eradication Fund" in the state treasury. The Department shall use the moneys in the fund to distribute grants for the purposes of developing treatments, studying novel therapies, and researching eradication strategies. Grants shall be prioritized as described in the act, with no less than 20% of funds utilized to support eradication efforts in rural counties.

Additionally, this act creates the "Lyme Disease Task Force" within the Department of Health and Senior Services, which shall advise the Department on disease prevention and surveillance, as well as education relating to Lyme disease and Post-Treatment Lyme Disease Syndrome (PTLDS), as described in the act.

Under this act, a health care provider shall not be subject to any discipline, suspension, or revocation of license or denial of a license renewal, solely for prescribing, administering, or dispensing treatments or therapies for Lyme disease or PTLDS, including extended antibiotic therapy or similar treatment deemed medically necessary.

Finally, this act requires the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan to provide coverage to plan participants for diagnostic testing treatment, and management of Lyme disease and PTLDS, as described in the act.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 887 (2026).

EPINEPHRINE PRODUCTS (Sections 167.627, 167.630, 190.246, 196.990, and 321.621)

This act changes "epinephrine auto-injector" to "epinephrine delivery system" throughout statute.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HCS/HBs 1826 et al (2026) and SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and similar to provisions in HB 165 (2025) and HB 553 (2025).

PEDIATRIC DISEASE TASK FORCE (Section 173.690)

This act creates the Pediatric Disease Task Force within the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD), with membership as described in the act. Beginning January 1, 2027, the task force shall meet at least quarterly, and the task force shall submit an annual public report to the Governor and the General Assembly by December 31 of each year. Such report shall detail research initiatives within the state focused on genetic and pediatric diseases, including rare pediatric diseases; summarize key outcomes achieved by the research initiatives; account for funds expended and leveraged by the research initiatives; and include any legislative recommendations.

This provision shall expire on December 31, 2030.

This provision is identical to the perfected HCS/HB 2740 (2026).

COMMUNITY PARAMEDIC SERVICES (Sections 190.098 and 190.165)

This act modifies provisions relating to certification of community paramedics and the provision of community paramedic services. Community paramedic services shall mean those services provided by an entity that employs licensed paramedics certified by the Department of Health and Senior Services as community paramedics, that is endorsed by the Department, and that provides services in a nonemergent setting, consistent with the education and training of a community paramedic and the supervisory standard approved by the medical director, and documented in the entity's patient care plans or protocols.

Ambulance service shall enter into written contracts with another ambulance service provider to provide community paramedic services in that provider's service area.

The Department shall establish regulations for the purpose of recognizing community paramedic services entities that have met the standards necessary to provide such services. The Department shall endorse such entities to provide community paramedic services for a period of 5 years.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and similar to provisions in the SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SB 206 (2025), and SCS/SB 1382 (2024).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE SCOPE OF PRACTICE (Section 190.142)

This act modifies emergency medical technician scope of practice by permitting them to perform patient care that is consistent with the current National EMS Scope of Practice Model or such additions as approved by the state EMS medical director's advisory committee for advanced emergency medical technicians or approved by the local medical director for paramedics at the agency or individual clinician level.

SICKLE CELL STANDING COMMITTEE (Section 191.117)

This act creates the "Lori Zena Baker Act". This act establishes the "Sickle Cell Standing Committee" as a subcommittee of the Missouri Genetic Advisory Committee within the Department of Health and Senior Services, with membership as specified in the act. The Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services shall appoint the committee members. The committee shall assess the impact of sickle cell disease on the state and make recommendations to the General Assembly and Governor regarding services and policies to address the state's needs, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to SB 1735 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to HB 1483 (2016).

DOULA SERVICES (Sections 191.708, 208.662, 208.1400-1425, 376.1758, and 376.1765)

This act creates the "Missouri Doula Reimbursement Act". Under this act, the chief medical officer or chief medical director of the Department of Health and Senior Services or the MO HealthNet Division of the Department of Social Services may issue nonspecific recommendations for doula services, a medical standing order for prenatal vitamins, or a medical standing order for a purpose promulgated in rule, to terminate as specified in the act.

Additionally, this act adds doula services and childbirth education classes for pregnant women and a support person to the list of covered MO Healthnet and "Show-Me Healthy Babies Program" services, to be reimbursed as described in the act. The Department of Social Services shall study the impact of the childbirth education classes on infant and maternal mortality and shall submit a report to the General Assembly prior to January 1, 2028.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to provisions HCS/SB 94 (2025) and HCS/HB 1095 (2025).

TELEHEALTH (Sections 191.1146 and 334.108)

Currently, the establishment of a physician-patient relationship for purposes of telehealth shall include an interview and a physical examination. Under this act, an evaluation is required, but a physical examination shall be required only if needed to meet the standard of care.

Current law prohibits the use of an internet or telephone questionnaire completed by a patient from constituting an acceptable medical interview for the provision of treatment by telehealth. This act permits such questionnaires if the information provided is sufficient as though the medical evaluation was performed in person, with a report to be provided to the patient's primary health care provider within fourteen days of evaluation, as described in the act.

Additionally, current law requires a physician-patient relationship for purposes of telehealth to include a sufficient dialogue with the patient regarding treatment. This act changes "dialogue" to "exchange" with the patient regarding treatment.

Finally, current law prohibits a health care provider from prescribing any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment to a patient based solely on an internet request or questionnaire. Under this act, a health care provider shall not prescribe any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment to a patient in the absence of a proper provider-patient relationship.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 108 (2025) and SB 851 (2024) and similar to SCS/SB 418 (2023) and HB 710 (2023).

ALPHA-GAL SYNDROME (Section 192.020)

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to include alpha-gal syndrome in its list of diseases that are required to be reported to the Department.

Laboratories shall submit any required alpha-gal syndrome case reports to the Department within 7

days of receiving a positive laboratory confirmation, as described in the act. Subject to appropriation, the Department may follow up on reported cases of alpha-gal syndrome. The Department shall submit an annual report to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on the reporting and incidence of alpha-gal syndrome in Missouri.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and similar to HCS/HB 1855 (2026), and SB 1630 (2026).

PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED MORTALITY REVIEW BOARD (Section 192.990)

This act modifies the "Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Board" within the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, board membership shall include at least one member from each congressional district with demographically diverse membership. Board members are increased from no more than 18 members to no more than 22 members.

Additionally, the board shall, in its study and review of maternal deaths, consider the level and timing of prenatal and postnatal care, the presence or absence of maternity care deserts, approaches taken in this state and other states to reduce or eliminate racial inequities in maternal deaths, and the adequacy of data collected by the board. Data reported by the board shall be disaggregated by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, age, zip code, and level and timing of prenatal and postnatal care.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SB 999 (2026) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 871 (2026), SB 39 (2025), SCS/SBs 1357 & 888 (2024), and SCS/SBs 579 & 595 (2023).

DEMENTIA SERVICES COORDINATOR (Section 192.2155)

This act requires the Division of Senior and Disability Services within the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a dementia services coordinator as a full-time position. The coordinator shall perform duties specified in the act, including coordinating information resources affecting Missourians living with dementia and their caregivers, streamlining applicable services to increase efficiency and improve the quality of care in certain settings, identifying any duplicated services, promoting public awareness and education, and collecting and monitoring relevant data.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 2149 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to SB 1230 (2026), SB 410 (2025), SB 1410 (2024), and HB 2071 (2024).

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ADULT PROTECTION TEAMS (Sections 192.2400 and 192.2435)

This act modifies current law relating to protective services for elderly and disabled adults by authorizing multidisciplinary adult protection teams to access confidential reports of abuse and neglect and case information to the extent necessary to conduct team activities and to share such information with other team members. Additionally, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Mental Health shall have limited access to such confidential reports, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to SB 1505 (2026) and provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

DISCLOSURE OF VITAL RECORDS (Section 193.245)

This act repeals a provision of law permitting the Department of Health and Senior Services to disclose a listing of persons who are born or who die on a particular date upon a person's request.

SPONSOR: Peters HANDLER: Bernskoetter

This provision is identical to SB 1137 (2026), provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SB 598 (2025), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025).

LIMITS ON SALE OF OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS (Sections 195.417 and 579.060)

Currently, no person shall sell, dispense, or purchase, over a 12 month period, more than a total amount of 43.2 grams of certain meth precursors. This act increases the amount to 61.2 grams.

Beginning October 1, 2026, any manufacturer of a meth precursor drug that is sold in or into this state shall pay a monthly fee to the administrator of the real-time electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system, as described in the act. The fee is set by the administrator.

A manufacturer commits the offense of unlawful, sale, distribution, or purchase of over-the-counter methamphetamine precursor drugs if the manufacturer knowingly fails to pay the fees required by this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to provisions in SB 1069 (2026), SB 726 (2025), HB 1036 (2025), provisions of HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SB 548 (2025), and SB 143 (2025).

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS (Sections 196.990 and 335.081)

This act adds licensed long-term care facilities and child care facilities to the definition of "authorized entity" in current law permitting such entities to stock a supply of epinephrine delivery devices for use in an emergency. Additionally, the administration by technicians, nurses' aides, or their equivalent in long-term care facilities of epinephrine delivery devices and subcutaneous injectable medications to treat diabetes shall not be prohibited by nurse licensing laws.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (21026) and similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), and HCS/HB 2824 (2024).

CERTIFICATE OF NEED (Section 197.315)

This act requires the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee to, within 30 days of granting a certificate of need (CON) and upon evidence that a material fact was withheld from or misrepresented to the committee during the original application hearing, vote to rescind the CON at the next regularly scheduled meeting and require the applicant to file a new application correcting any omissions or misstatements.

HOSPITAL WORKPLACE VIOLENCE (Section 197.708)

Under this act, each hospital shall prominently display a printed sign, in all capital letters, warning that assaulting a health care professional is a serious crime which may be punishable as a class A misdemeanor.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar provisions in HCS/SB 94 (2025), and HCS/HB 1213 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 791 (2025).

HOSPITAL PRICE TRANSPARENCY (Sections 197.1040 and 197.1045)

Under this act, a hospital that is not in material compliance with federal hospital price transparency laws on the date that items or services are purchased from, or provided to a patient by, the hospital shall not initiate or pursue a collection action against the patient for a debt owed for the items or services.

These provisions are similar to SB 1267 (2026), SB 336 (2025), SB 1212 (2024), and HB 1161 (2023).

INSPECTIONS OF LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES (Section 198.022)

Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services may accept, in lieu of an inspection conducted by the Department, a written report of a survey or inspection conducted by any state or federal agency, provided the survey or inspection is comparable in scope or method to the Department's inspections and conducted in accordance with Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. A residential care or assisted living facility shall be subject to an inspection by the Department if the facility fails to maintain an accredited status by a recognized accreditation entity. Finally, if a facility exempt from an annual inspection under this act has one or more violations of any class I standards, then the facility shall be subject to a full inspection by the Department.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), and similar to SB 689 (2025).

MO HEALTHNET TICKET TO WORK (Section 208.146)

Under current law, the "Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program" expired on August 28, 2025. This act repeals that expiration date.

This provision is identical to SB 1708 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

MO HEALTHNET COVERAGE OF CERTAIN CLINICAL PATHOLOGY SERVICES (Section 208.149)

This act requires that the fee for the professional component of clinical pathology services shall be paid by MO HealthNet for professional services provided by a hospital-based pathologist for inpatient clinical pathology services rendered to MO HealthNet patients. The reimbursement shall be set at no less than thirty percent of the approved MO HealthNet Independent Lab-Technical Component fee schedule, as described in the act, as shall be made directly to the physician providing the services or the entity the physician has assigned the right to receive payment.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SB 94 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025).

MO HEALTHNET THIRD PARTY LIABILITY (Section 208.215)

Under this act, any health benefit plan, third-party administrator, administrative service organization, or pharmacy benefits manager paying all properly submitted medical assistance subrogation claims or MO HealthNet subrogation claims shall respond to any inquiry by the state regarding a claim for payment for any health care item or service not later than 60 days after receiving the inquiry. Additionally, such entity shall not deny a claim submitted by the state for failure to provide prior authorization for the item or service, except that this provision shall not apply to certain programs or plans, including the original Medicare fee-for-service program, a Medicare Advantage plan, a reasonable cost reimbursement plan, a health care prepayment plan, or a prescription drug plan.

A health benefit plan, third-party administrator, administrative service organization, or pharmacy benefits manager shall accept authorization provided by the state that an item or service is covered under the state plan or a waiver for the individual as if the authorization were the prior authorization made by the third party, except that this provision shall not apply to certain programs or plans, including the original Medicare fee-for-service program, a Medicare Advantage plan, a reasonable cost reimbursement

plan, a health care prepayment plan, or a prescription drug plan.

This provision is identical to SB 1687 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

"FOOD IS MEDICINE ACT" (Section 208.270)

This act creates the "Food is Medicine Act". Under this act, the Department of Social Services may submit a waiver to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for a "Food is Medicine" program. The program shall be designed to improve health outcomes for MO HealthNet participants with nutrition-related chronic diseases through nutrition services and to reduce the need for medical care for those participants. Covered nutrition services may include case management, nutrition counseling, food provisions, medically tailored groceries and meals, and produce prescriptions. When feasible, the MO HealthNet Division shall prioritize the inclusion of community-based organizations and local growers to support the purchase of locally grown food in nutrition prescription.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SB 1075 (2026), and SB 1499 (2026).

PRIOR AUTHORIZATION (Sections 208.440 and 376.1364)

Beginning July 1, 2028, health carriers shall establish and maintain an online process that links directly to all e-prescribing systems and electronic health record systems that can accept and approve electronic prior authorization requests, as described in the act. No health carrier shall impose a fee or charge on any person accessing the online process under this provision. No later than July 1, 2028, a health carrier shall provide the contact information of any third party vendor or other entity that the carrier will use to meet these requirements to any provider that requests such information. A carrier that fails to implement and maintain an online process for prior authorization of prescription drugs as required by this act shall not require providers to obtain prior authorization for prescription drugs, except as may be specified by the Department of Commerce and Insurance by rule.

By January 1, 2028, health carriers and utilization review entities shall implement and maintain a prior authorization application programming interface (API) that conforms with federal law. If a health carrier cannot implement the prior authorization API by January 1, 2028, the health carrier shall provide written notice to the Department requesting an extension, accompanied by a documented plan to come into compliance. By January 1, 2028, an enrollee's health care provider may use the prior authorization API to submit requests for prior authorization of health care services, excluding prescription drugs. A health carrier shall accept prior authorization requests submitted through the API.

For contracts between health carriers and participating health care providers entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2028, a health carrier may include a provision that requires health care providers to submit prior authorization requests using the API. If a health care provider fails to utilize the API, cost-sharing for which the enrollee would have otherwise been responsible shall not be affected.

For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, a health carrier using prior authorization shall make statistics available regarding prior authorization approvals and denials for health care services, excluding drugs, on its website in a readily accessible format. The statistics shall be updated annually, no later than June 30, and shall include the required information as described in the act. The URL for the statistics shall be provided to the Department and the Department shall publish the website locations in a central location on the Department's website.

Every health carrier in this state offering a health benefit plan with a managed care component shall report annually to the Department with a complete list of the health care services, excluding drugs, for which prior authorization is required. The Department shall review the reports and compile an annual report to be published on the Department's website no later than October 1 of each year.

No later than May 31, 2028, and annually thereafter, every health carrier in this state offering a health benefit plan with a managed care component shall provide a report to the Department with aggregated data related to practices and experience of the health carrier for the prior plan year for health care services submitted for payment, excluding drugs, as described in the act.

MO HealthNet managed care organizations, MO HealthNet managed care plans, and the MO HealthNet Division shall comply with the API, reporting, and review requirements of this act that are applicable to health carriers, health benefit plans, and the Department, by the dates specified in the act.

These provisions are similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 3010 (2026).

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SCREENINGS (Section 210.110)

Under this provision, a physician or nurse practitioner shall perform a physical health screening on an abused or neglected child within 72 hours of the child entering the custody of the state, as described in the act. No vaccine shall be administered to the child during the physical without the consent of the biological parent. Within 30 days of the physical, a referral shall be made for additional screenings, which may be performed by a licensed mental health professional or a primary care physician using a standardized assessment tool.

This provision is substantially similar to HCS/HB 2745 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

FOOD-BORNE ALLERGIES (Section 210.225)

This act establishes "Elijah's Law". Before July 1, 2028, each licensed child care provider shall adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with a focus on potentially deadly food-borne allergies, as specified in the act. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a model policy or policies before July 1, 2027. Adoption of a policy on allergy prevention and response shall be required for licensure as a child care provider.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to SB 783 (2025) and HB 580 (2025).

LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.142)

This act adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of the physician's statement required for issuance of a disabled license plate or placard. Additionally, removable windshield placards shall be renewed every eight years, instead of the four years in current law. The Department of Transportation shall have the authority to automatically renew placards, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to HB 1827 (2026) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and substantially similar to SB 1634 (2026) and SB 616 (2025).

PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY IN CORRECTIONAL CENTERS (Section 332.081)

SPONSOR: Peters HANDLER: Bernskoetter

Current law provides that no corporation shall practice dentistry unless that corporation is a nonprofit corporation or a professional corporation under Missouri law. This act provides that such provision shall not apply to entities contracted with the state to provide care in correctional centers.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), SB 143 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SB 1287 (2024), and HB 2280 (2024).

PHYSICIAN LICENSURE (Section 334.031)

This act requires a candidate applying for licensure as a physician to submit to a criminal background check and furnish certain educational and experience documents. This act also allows the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to require applicants to list all licenses to practice as a physician currently or previously held in another state, territory, or country and to disclose any past or pending investigations, discipline, or sanctions for such licenses. The Board may also obtain a report on the applicant from the National Practitioner Data Bank or the Federation of State Medical Boards.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 1423 (2026), HB 2976 (2026), and SCS/SB 292 (2025) and similar to provisions in SB 1030 (2024), SB 1251 (2024), HB 2349 (2024), HB 2753 (2025), HB 1279 (2023), SB 511 (2023), and SB 538 (2021).

SOCIAL WORKERS (Section 337.600)

This act modifies the definitions of a "qualified advanced macro supervisor," "qualified baccalaureate supervisor," and "qualified clinical supervisor" to provide that such person is a licensed social worker who has practiced social work for which he or she is supervising the applicant for a minimum of three, instead of five, years.

This provision is identical to the perfected SB 1092 (2026), a provision in HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2026), SB 1417 (2026), HB 1963 (2026), in HCS/HB 2300 (2026), SB 479 (2025), and SB 563 (2025) and substantially similar to HB 886 (2025).

ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN VACCINES (Section 338.010)

Currently, the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved after January 1, 2023. This act instead provides that the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of certain vaccines approved or authorized by the FDA as of January 1, 2026, but excludes certain vaccines and those vaccines approved by the FDA after January 1, 2026, that are not included by joint rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026), SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), and the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026) and substantially similar to HB 1976 (2026).

MEDICATION THERAPEUTIC PLAN AUTHORITY (Section 338.012)

Currently, a pharmacist with a certificate of medication therapeutic plan authority can provide certain medication therapy services if there is a statewide order issued by the Director or the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Senior Services if such person is a licensed physician or by a licensed physician designated by the Department. This act repeals this language and authorizes the provision of such medication therapy services pursuant to rules established by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026).

MEDICAL DEVICE PRESCRIPTIONS (Section 338.206)

This act authorizes pharmacists to prescribe medical devices, as defined in the act. The Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall jointly promulgate rules to implement this provision within six months of the effective date of this act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026).

DISPENSING OF IVERMECTIN AND HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE (Section 338.208)

Under this act, a pharmacist may dispense ivermectin and hydroxychloroquine to a person, without a prescription order, upon the approval of a warning label for the use and indication in accordance with any written, standardized procedures or protocols issued by the Board of Pharmacy. Such medications shall be kept behind the counter, as described in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 878 (2026) and the perfected HCS/HB 3009 (2026).

LICENSURE OF WHOLESALE DRUG DISTRIBUTORS (Section 338.333)

Under this act, the Board of Pharmacy may permit an out-of-state wholesale drug distributor or third-party logistics provider to be licensed in this state despite not having a license issued by the distributor's or provider's resident state if the distributor or provider has a current and valid drug distributor accreditation from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), HCS/SB 94 (2025), and HB 1465 (2025).

RX CARES FOR MISSOURI PROGRAM (Section 338.710)

This act removes the expiration date of August 28, 2026, from the "RX Cares for Missouri Program".

This provision is identical to HB 1445 (2025) and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS (Section 345.050)

This act modifies the requirements for licensure as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist by providing for completion of a clinical fellowship under the direct supervision of a licensed speech-language pathologist in good standing, rather than under the direct supervision of a person licensed by the state of Missouri in the profession in which the applicant seeks to be licensed.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 1405 (2026), SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), the perfected SS/SB 61 (2025), the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), SB 431 (2025), the perfected HB 478 (2025), HB 765 (2025), and SCS/HB 834 (2025), and is substantially similar to the perfected HB 2591 (2026).

340B DRUGS (Section 376.417)

Under this act, a health carrier, a pharmacy benefits manager, or an agent or affiliate of such, shall not discriminate against a covered entity, as defined in the act, including by reimbursing the covered entity for a quantity of a 340B drug in an amount less than it would pay similarly situated non-covered entities for

such drugs, imposing different terms and conditions as compared to similarly situated entities, refusing to cover 340B drugs or discriminating in reimbursement for 340B drugs, and other situations described under this act. The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance shall impose a civil penalty on any health carrier, pharmacy benefits manager, or agent or affiliate of such, that violates this provision, not to exceed $5,000 per violation per day.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), and HB 784 (2025).

MULTIPLE EMPLOYER SELF-INSURED HEALTH PLANS (Sections 376.1000-376.1017)

This act modifies the definition of "multiple employer-self insure health plan" by including two or more self-employed individuals, each with at least one common-law employee, and their dependents.

Currently, funds collected from the participating employers under the health plans are held in trust and trustees are required to file an annual report with the director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance showing the condition and affairs of the plan as of the preceding thirty first day of December. This act requires the annual report be filed with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and comply with current law.

This act requires plans to establish a surplus account equal to the greater of six hundred thousand dollars or an amount equal to two times the authorized control level risk-based capital, as defined by current law.

These provisions are identical to the perfected HCS/HB 2596 (2026) and provisions in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026) and similar to SB 1464 (2026).

CONTRAST ENHANCED MAMMOGRAPHY (Section 376.1183)

Currently, each health carrier or health benefit plan that provides coverage for diagnostic breast examinations, supplemental breast examinations, coverage required under current law, or any combination of such coverage shall not impose any cost-sharing requirements on diagnostic breast examinations or supplemental breast examinations. This act modifies when supplemental breast examinations may be necessary and specifies that diagnostic and supplemental examinations may include contrast enhanced mammographies.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

INSURANCE COVERAGE OF SELF-ADMINISTERED HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES (Section 376.1240)

This act requires health benefit plans issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, that provide coverage for self-administered hormonal contraceptives, as defined in the act, to cover a supply of the contraceptives which is intended to last up to one year.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SB 929 (2026), SCS/SB 178 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/SB 94 (2025), the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), SB 821 (2024), and SB 1321 (2024), and similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SB 79 (2025), SB 512 (2023), HB 287 (2023), SB 641 (2022), SB 472 (2021), and HB 1373 (2021).

INSURANCE COVERAGE OF ANESTHESIA SERVICES (Section 376.1245)

SPONSOR: Peters HANDLER: Bernskoetter

Under this act, no health carrier or health benefit plan shall establish, implement, or enforce any policy that imposes a time limit for the payment of anesthesia services provided during a medical or surgical procedure, as described in the act.

This provision is similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), SCS/HCS/HB 943 (2025), HCS/SB 94 (2025), and HCS/HBs 1126 & 932 (2025).

INSURANCE COVERAGE OF HOME BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING DEVICES AND SERVICES (Section 376.1960)

This act creates "Nora's Law" and requires health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state to provide coverage for prescribed home blood pressure monitoring devices and home blood pressure monitoring device services for pregnant women and women within twelve months postpartum when determined to be medically appropriate by the prescribing practitioner in accordance with American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist guidelines. Home blood pressure monitoring devices or home blood pressure monitoring device services prescribed shall meet the requirements for medical necessity only and can only be prescribed again if the condition being monitored deteriorates as to necessitate another prescription, or as necessary for subsequent pregnancies.

This provisions is similar to SB 1089 (2026).

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE JOINT UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION (Section 383.155)

Current law authorizes the establishment of a medical malpractice joint underwriting association upon a determination that medical malpractice liability insurance is not reasonably available in the voluntary market. This act authorizes the directors of the board of the association to suspend the operations of the association if such directors determine that medical malpractice insurance is reasonably available. The suspension shall be in accordance with the plan of operations, and shall include provisions for the administration of association funds.

During any suspension of operations, the association shall not collect dues or fees from its members, unless authorized by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

This provision is identical to SB 1310 (2026).

CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (Section 590.192)

Under current law, all peace officers and first responders are required to have a mental health check-in with a program service provider once every three to five years. This act allows a department to satisfy this requirement if they have an established behavioral health or mental health program that meets enumerated requirements. This act also adds first responder commanding officers to the list of people approved to receive notification that the check-in requirement has been met.

This provision is identical to SB 1731 (2026), SB 1745 (2026), and a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026).

MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT (Section 632.305)

This act modifies notarization requirements for applications for detention for evaluation and treatment at a mental health facility. Under this act, no notarization shall be required for the application or any affidavits, declarations, or other supporting documents filed under certain provisions of law, including when filed in court by an adult, when a peace officer takes a person into custody for detention at the

facility for a period of 96 hours, when a person presents themselves at the facility and the health care provider completes the application, or if the person executing the application is an employee acting on behalf of a hospital.

This provision is identical to the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1015 (2026), the perfected HB 1977 (2026), a provision in SS/SCS/SB 841 (2026), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 1274 (2026) and SB 436 (2025).

STATE-BASED HEALTH EXCHANGES (repeal of Section 376.1186)

This act repeals a provision of current law prohibiting the establishment of a state-based health benefit exchange under certain circumstances.

This provision is identical to SB 848 (2026).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2397 *****

SPONSOR: Bromley HANDLER: Beck

SS/HB 2397 - The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to public water supply districts.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS (Section 247.220)

Under the act, a petition for a dissolution of a public water supply district shall allege that an agreement for sale of the district's assets has been entered into by the board of directors contingent upon approval of the circuit court and voters.

Unless the petitioners for the dissolution of the district prove that there is an agreement for sale of the district's assets entered into by the board of directors that would permit all debts and financial obligations of the district be paid in full upon dissolution and provide for the continuation of water supply to the inhabitants of the district, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners.

If the court finds in favor of the petitioners, the court shall enter a decree with a question to the voters of the district, as described in the act.

At their discretion, the board of directors of the district, except those districts that lie within Barton and Dade counties, may approve a change in the vote threshold to a majority of three-fifths of the voters of the district voting on the proposition subject to certain requirements described in the act.

Currently, no district shall be dissolved until the court provides for the disposition of the property of the district. Under the act, the court may direct that any excess funds be paid over to the treasurers of the various school districts on a pro rata basis equivalent to the ratio of customers of the public water supply district in the various school districts.

The act is similar to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 1023 (2026), SB 1284 (2026).

BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES OF A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT (Section 247.229)

The act provides that the board of directors of a public water supply district may contribute to the cost of a plan including a plan for furnishing all or part of hospitalization or medical expenses, life insurance or similar benefits for the district's employees. No contract shall be entered into by the board to purchase

SPONSOR: Bromley HANDLER: Beck

any insurance policy unless the contract is submitted to competitive bidding at least every three years and the contract is awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** HB 2423 *****

SPONSOR: Oehlerking HANDLER: Crawford

SS/HB 2423 - This act modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance.

This act creates the Consumer Licensing Fund. The fund is to consist of those fees charged for licensure by the Division of Finance. The fund is to be used for all costs incurred by the Director of the Division in administering the provisions of law assigned to the Division.

The act additionally modifies the fees charged for various entities regulated by the Division, including entities applying for licensure in the areas of earned wage access services, financing institutions, premium finance companies, sales finance companies, entities engaged in small loans, credit service organizations, and consumer legal funding companies. At the time of filing an application for licensure as one of the aforementioned entities, the applicant shall pay a licensing fee, to be determined by the Director from time to time, not to exceed $5,000 and a fee for each additional location where such applicant conducts business, to be determined by the Director from time to time, not to exceed $1,000. Applicants who have not exceeded 100 active accounts at any point in the previous licensing year, shall pay a licensing fee, to be determined by the Director from time to time, not to exceed $1,000 and a fee for each additional location where such applicant conducts business, to be determined by the Director from time to time, not to exceed $1,000. All license fees paid pursuant to this act shall be credited to the Consumer Licensing Fund.

Several entities regulated by the Division of Finance are required by current law to register with the Division and pay a fee upon doing so. This act changes the terminology for such entities to require instead to be "licensed." This change applies to entities applying for licensure in the areas of earned wage access services, financing institutions, premium finance companies, sales finance companies, entities engaged in small loans, credit service organizations, and consumer legal funding companies.

The act increases from $400 to $1,000 the fee that the Division may charge a credit service organization for filing a registration statement.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1021 (2026).
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2474 *****

SPONSOR: Voss HANDLER: Henderson

SCS/HCS/HB 2474 - This act modifies provisions relating to public contracts.

Current law allows the Commissioner of Administration to contract directly with other governmental entities for the purchase of supplies. This act additionally allows the Commissioner to participate in, sponsor, conduct or administer a cooperative purchasing agreement with a contract established by a nonprofit entity whose membership is exclusively made up of governmental entities and whose governing body is selected or elected exclusively by governmental entities, and where the contract was established in

accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the governmental entities. Such cooperative purchasing agreement shall be utilized for the purchase of supplies including but not limited to upkeep and maintenance of physical infrastructure. The Commissioner of Administration may permit any political subdivision to participate in any cooperative purchasing agreement.

Current law relating to design build projects provides that any noncivil works design build project must be in excess of $7 million. This act lowers that threshold to $2.5 million.

Current law provides procedures for how a political subdivision may enter into a contract for a design-build project. This act establishes procedures for political subdivisions to enter into progressive design-build contracts. A progressive design-build project is one in which the design, construction, alteration, addition, remodeling, or improvement of any buildings or facilities is under one, progressive contract with a political subdivision, including civil works projects, such as roads, streets, bridges, utilities, airport runways and taxiways, storm drainage and flood control projects, or transit projects and noncivil works projects, such as buildings, site improvements, and other structures, habitable or not, commonly designed by architects. The act contains various restrictions as to what cannot be considered a progressive design-build contract.

Progressive design-build projects are subject to many of the same requirements as are currently applicable to design-build projects except that it is a two-step process rather than a three-step process. Phase I consists of the solicitation and evaluation of qualifications of design-builders. Phase II consists of the solicitation and evaluation of proposals describing the design-builder's approach to design development, pre-construction services and construction of the project. The political subdivision shall have discretion to disqualify any design-builder who, in the political subdivision's opinion, lacks the minimum qualifications required to perform the work.

The provisions of this act relating to progressive design-build contracts expire on August 28, 2036.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 1484 (2026).
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2508 *****

SPONSOR: Brown HANDLER: Hudson

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 2508 - This act modifies provisions relating to entities regulated by the Secretary of State (SOS).

Certificates of Good Standing (Sections 347.044 and 347.186)
A new provision is created allowing any person to apply to the Secretary of State (SOS) to furnish a certificate of good standing for a domestic limited liability company, a foreign limited liability company, a domestic limited liability company series, or a foreign limited liability company series. A certificate of good standing issued by the SOS may be relied upon as prima facie evidence that the domestic or foreign limited liability company is in existence or is authorized to transact business in this state.

The act provides that, not later than January 31, 2027, each series of a limited liability company shall be individually profiled, maintained, and searchable as a business entity on the business services website of the SOS in the same manner that a non-series entity is profiled, maintained, and searchable.

SPONSOR: Brown HANDLER: Hudson

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 1142 (2026).

Limited Liability Companies - Property Owned in St. Louis County (Section 347.048)
Under current law, any limited liability company that owns and rents or leases real property, or owns unoccupied real property shall file an affidavit listing the name and street address of at least one natural person who has management control and responsibility for the real property owned and leased or rented by the limited liability company, or owned by the limited liability company and unoccupied, if such real property is located within the cities of Kansas City, Independence, Columbia, and St. Joseph.

This act creates a similar process for St. Louis County, provided that the affidavit requirement does not attach to the limited liability company until:

1. The real property has been cited by the political subdivision in violation of an ordinance on two occasions at the same property location; and
2. There has been an unsuccessful attempt at resolution between the registered agent of the LLC and the political subdivision with respect to the ordinance violation resulting in either the cause of the violation being rectified or the fine, penalty, or other respective sanction having been satisfied.

Dissolution of LLCs (Section 347.143)
On application by or for a member of an LLC, the circuit court for the county in which the registered office of the LLC is located may decree dissolution of an LLC if the court determines:

1. It is not reasonably practicable to carry on the business in conformity with the operating agreement;
2. Dissolution is reasonably necessary for the protection of the rights or interests of the complaining members;
3. The business of the LLC has been abandoned;
4. The management of the LLC is deadlocked or subject to internal dissension;
5. The business operations of the LLC are substantially impaired; or
6. Those in control of the LLC have been found guilty of, or have knowingly countenanced, persistent and pervasive fraud, mismanagement, or abuse of authority.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 1067 (2026), HCS/HB 1713 (2026), in HCS/HB 3116 (2026), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), HCS/HB 83 (2025), HB 125 (2025), and in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), and is similar to a provision in SB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), HB 1458 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), HB 85 (2023), HB 278 (2023), SB 401 (2023), and SB 475 (2023).

This act contains a severability clause.
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2576 *****

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

SS#2/SCS/HS/HB 2576 - This act creates a number of state designations.

This act designates the week beginning the last Monday of September each year as "Frontotemporal Degeneration (FTD) Awareness Week" in Missouri. The citizens of this state are encouraged to participate in appropriate events and activities that will increase awareness of frontotemporal degeneration, to support programs of research and education surrounding frontotemporal degeneration, and to support individuals and families impacted by frontotemporal degeneration (Section 9.021). This provision is

identical to SB 1709 (2026).

The month of January is designated as "Blood Donor Awareness Month" (Section 9.025). This provision is identical to SB 1328 (2026).

The month of September is designated as "Pediatric Cancer Awareness Month" (Section 9.238).

This act repeals the expiration date of Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week (Section 9.289). This provision is identical to SB 1720 (2026).

Every April 22nd is designated as "Missouri Black Bear Awareness Day" (Section 9.358).

Every December 1st is designated as "Freeman Bosley, Sr. Day" (Section 9.392).

Every April 27th is designated as "Ulysses S. Grant Day" in Missouri (Section 9.405). This provision is identical to SB 1593 (2026).

Every month of September is designated as "Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month" in Missouri (Section 9.412). This provision is identical to a provision in SB 841 (2026).

Every November 24th is designated as "Frankie Muse Freeman Day" (Section 9.413). This provision is identical to SB 1613 (2026).

The last full week of April each year shall be known as "Infertility Awareness Week" (Section 9.418).

The first full week of September each year shall be known as "June's Week" and "Rare Pediatric Disease Week" (Section 9.501). This provision is identical to HB 1756 (2026).

Every March 26th is designated as "Pediatric Acute-Onset Neuropsychiatric Syndrome (PANS) / Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorder Associated with Steptococcus (PANDAS) Awareness Day" (Section 9.502).

Every April 5th is designated as "Racquetball Day" (Section 9.504).

Every April 30th is designated as "William Lacy Clay Sr. Day" (Section 9.509).

Every May 10th is designated as "Missouri River Runner Day" (Section 9.510).

Every March 12th is designated as "Charlie Parker Day" (Section 9.513).

Every July 15th is designated as "Leon Jordan Day" (Section 9.514).

Every June 28th is designated as "Eliot and Muriel Battle Day" (Section 9.516).

Every September 12th is designated as "George Jones Day" (Section 3).

The song "Missouri", written by Musician 1st Class Kenny Ray Horton, is selected as the official state promotional song (Section 10.265). This provision is identical to SB 1282 (2026).

The smooth chanterelle is selected as the official mushroom of the State of Missouri (Section 10.281).

The City of Dexter is selected as the official "Rib City" of the State of Missouri (Section 10.282).

Missouri Military Academy in the City of Mexico is selected as the official military academy of the State of Missouri (Section 10.283).

The Missouri Cherry Blossom Festival in Marshfield is selected as the official cherry blossom festival of the State of Missouri (Section 10.284).

The City of Kansas City is selected as the official "Barbecue Capital" of the State (Section 10.287).

The City of Belle is selected as the official "Cowbell Capital" of the State of Missouri (Section 10.288).

The City of Bland is selected as the official "Silver City of the Rock Island Trail" of the State of Missouri (Section 10.289).

If the Kansas City Chiefs relocate outside of this state, the St. Louis Battlehawks shall be the official professional football team of the State of Missouri (Section 10.292).

The act designates the following memorial highways and bridges:

(1) "Carl G Koester Memorial Highway" in St. Francois County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.895);

(2) "Gary D McCormack Nemo Macto Unus Memorial Highway" in Greene County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.898);

(3) "Army SSG Salvatore Palazzolo Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.900);

(4) "WWII Robert Earl Sauls Memorial Highway" in Jackson County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.901);

(5) "Captain Vernon Collett Memorial Highway" in Johnson County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.902);

(6) "Dr Tommy Macdonnell Memorial Bridge" in Webster County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department in recognition of the honoree's Silver Star Award (Section 227.903);

(7) "Dr Scott Hall Memorial Highway" in Harrison County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.904);

(8) "Jerrad Bennett Memorial Bridge" in Howell County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.905);

(9) "Firefighter Paramedic Graham J Hoffman Memorial Highway" in Platte County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.906);

(10) "PVT William W Smith Memorial Bridge" in Putnam County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.907);

(11) "CPL Vernon D Jobe Memorial Bridge" in Sullivan County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.908);

(12) "PVT Charles A Paxton Memorial Bridge" in Sullivan County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.909);

(13) "Mayor Mary Louise Carter Highway" in St. Louis County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.910);

(14) "Army PFC Gary Prather Memorial Highway" in Jefferson County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.911);

(15) "Emmett Kelly Sr Memorial Highway" in Texas County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.912);

(16) "Police Chief Richard A Hughes Memorial Highway" in Pike County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.913);

(17) "Freeman Bosley Sr Memorial Bridge" in St. Louis City. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.915);

(18) "Officer Evan Alexander Dunn Memorial Highway" in Boone County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by the Department (Section 227.917);

(19) "Betty Ann McCaskill Memorial Highway" in Boone County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 227.918);

(20) "George Seals Memorial Highway" in Lafayette County. The Department of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 1); and

(21) "Constable John Wesley Harryman Sr Memorial Highway" in Newton County. The Department

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

of Transportation will erect and maintain appropriate signs, with the cost to be paid by private donations (Section 2).

Finally, the "Missouri Rock Island Trail Community" is designated for municipalities located along the Rock Island Trail corridor that promotes outdoor recreation, heritage tourism, and economic development within Missouri. The municipalities include the City of Bland and the City of Belle. Additional municipalities located along the Rock Trail corridor can be designated by the General Assembly. (Section 620.430).
JIM ERTLE

***** HB 2586 *****

SPONSOR: Casteel HANDLER: Carter

HB 2586 - This act modifies provisions relating to credit unions. Current law provides that membership shares in a credit union shall have a par value of $25-100. This act changes the par value to $1-100.

The act additionally modifies provisions governing the conduct of board meetings of a credit union. Unless specifically prohibited by the bylaws, participation by directors in a meeting may be in any combination of in person, telephone, or other electronic or virtual means provided that all directors participating in the meeting can communicate simultaneously. Any action taken during such meeting shall have the same binding and legal effect as if conducted in person. Votes and other actions of the directors shall be conducted by electronic means, including remote or online systems, provided that board-approved procedures are established to verify the identity of voting directors and to ensure the integrity of the process.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1424 (2026).
SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2593 *****

SPONSOR: Hardwick HANDLER: Schnelting

SS/SCS/HB 2593 - This act modifies provisions relating to military affairs.

STATE CONTRACT PREFERENCE FOR VETERAN-OWNED ENTERPRISES (SECTIONS 34.069 & 34.074)

This act creates new provisions establishing a preference in state contracts for certain veteran-owned enterprises.

Specifically, in letting contracts for the performance of any job or service, all agencies, departments, institutions, and other entities of this state and of each political subdivision of this state shall give a three-point bonus preference to honorably discharged veteran-owned enterprises that are doing business as Missouri firms, corporations, or individuals or that maintain Missouri offices or places of business. The Commissioner of Administration is required to have a goal of letting at least 3% of all state contracts to honorably discharged veteran-owned enterprises, except as otherwise provided in the act.

This provision is identical to SB 1245 (2026) and is substantially similar to HB 1749 (2026) and HB 714 (2025).

SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT PROTECTIONS (SECTION 40.490)

When on state duty for more than 30 days, this act provides that Missouri National Guard members and Missouri employees who are members of the National Guard of another state shall be entitled to rights and protections under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). Additionally, any Missouri National Guard member or any Missouri employee who is a member of the National Guard of another state may bring an action for violations of the rights and protections afforded by this act and SCRA. The Attorney General may also bring such action against an employer.

This provision is identical to HCS/HBs 954 & 1447 (2025) and HCS/HB 2771 & 1993 (2026), and is similar to HB 2235 (2024), HB 566 (2023), HB 1508 (2022), and HB 182 (2021).

GRANTS FROM THE MISSOURI MILITARY FAMILY RELIEF FUND (SECTION 41.216)

This act modifies the composition of the panel that recommends to the Adjutant General to make grants or provide other financial assistance or services from the Missouri Military Family Relief Fund. Instead of a sergeant major of the Missouri National Guard, the panel shall include a senior enlisted leader of the Missouri National Guard. This act also provides that the Adjutant General, rather than the panel, shall have the power to establish criteria for the grants. Furthermore, the grants may be made to members of the Missouri National Guard in addition to families of members and other reserve members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

SUPPORTING MISSOURI SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN ACT - INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD (SECTION 41.430)

This act establishes the Supporting Missouri Servicemen and Women Act. Currently, members of the Missouri National Guard serving under state active duty orders receive the same pay, longevity, and allowances as members of like grade and branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, provided that such members at least receive the daily paygrade rate of an E5 with maximum longevity and dependents. This act additionally provides that members of the Missouri National Guard who are on state active duty orders for more than 30 days shall receive an allowance for any premiums for TRICARE or other government-sponsored insurance programs for coverage of the member during the period of active duty.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 925 (2026) and a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026).

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD RIBBONS (SECTION 41.475, 41.598 & 41.599)

This act establishes a Missouri National Guard Counterdrug Program Ribbon, which the Adjutant General is authorized to present to any member of the Missouri National Guard who has participated in the Counterdrug Program after January 1, 1989. This act also establishes the Missouri National Guard Homeland Response Force Program Ribbon, which the Adjutant General is authorized to present to any member of the Missouri National Guard who has participated in the Homeland Response Force Program after January 1, 2012. This act establishes a Missouri
National Guard Engineer Explosive Ordnance Clearance Agent Ribbon, which the Adjutant General is authorized to present to any member of the Missouri National Guard who has participated in an engineer explosive ordnance clearance agent course after January 1, 2012.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

FEDERAL ASSET FORFEITURE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION BY THE NATIONAL GUARD (SECTION 41.477)

This act creates the Missouri National Guard Counterdrug Revolving Fund, which shall consist of all monies received by the Missouri National Guard through federal asset forfeiture programs for purposes authorized by such programs.

Participation in federal asset forfeiture programs shall be at the discretion of the Adjutant General. Upon electing to participate, the Missouri National Guard shall comply with the terms of an equitable sharing agreement and certificate of the federal asset forfeiture program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

CYBERSECURITY MISSION ACT (SECTIONS 41.1015 TO 41.1018)

This act establishes the Cybersecurity Mission Act, which provides that upon the request of the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the Missouri National Guard may enter into agreements for aid related to cybersecurity, cyber-attack prevention, cyber-attack response, and cyber-attack support activities for this state and for political subdivisions, governing bodies, public colleges and universities, law enforcement agencies, utility companies, and critical infrastructure facilities of this state. The Adjutant General may activate members on state order to carry out such activities. The Missouri National Guard Cyber-Security Revolving Fund is created and shall consist of monies appropriated by the General Assembly and monies received as a charge and monies received as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the Missouri National Guard related to rendering aid under this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

MOGIVES - LIVING DONOR MEDICAL ORDERS FOR NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS (SECTION 41.1030)

This act establishes the Missouri Guaranteed Inclusive Voluntary Exceptional Service Program (MO GIVES) under the Department of the National Guard (Department). The MO GIVES Program allows members of the Department who are in good standing, in a traditional drilling status, and not serving under federal orders to receive living donor medical orders for purposes of remaining on paid status during the period of time deemed medically necessary to provide an organ donation.

The member shall submit an application as detailed in the act and shall agree to undergo the operation for the organ donation at a transplant center that is a member in good standing with the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. The Department may approve a member's application if the eligibility requirements are met and if sufficient funds are available in the MO GIVES Fund established in the act. The act outlines certain individuals that would not be eligible for participation in the program.

The living donor medical orders shall:

(1) Not exceed 45 days unless an extension of time is deemed medically necessary by the primary surgical team; and

(2) Issue compensation as provided in current law.

The compensation provided in this act shall be in addition to any compensation provided by accrued federal military leave, federal civilian leave, or private employer leave.

This act is similar to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026), SB 1555 (2026), SB 1539 (2026), and HB 2664 (2026).

RECOGNITION MEDALS (SECTIONS 42.300 TO 42.316)

The Missouri Veterans' Commission may use the Veterans Commission Capital Improvement Trust Fund for payment of expenses associated with providing medals, medallions, and certificates in recognition of service in the Armed Forces of the United States for any conflict, war, operation, and similar incident identified in law, rather than during World War II, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War.

Furthermore, this act provides that spouses or eldest living survivors of a deceased veteran, who was entitled to but died prior to applying, may apply for, on behalf of the deceased veteran, the following medallions, medals, and certificates:

- Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn;
- Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Freedom's Sentinel, and Operation Allies Refuge Program; and
- Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

The Missouri Veterans' Commission shall design the form for such medallions, medals, and certificates. The Adjutant General shall determine as expeditiously as possible those persons who are entitled to such medallions, medals, and certificates and shall notify the General Assembly when such supply totals less than 100.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

STATE-SPONSORED LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM (SECTION 105.265)

This act provides that the Adjutant General shall be the official sponsor of the state-sponsored life insurance program, which is the life insurance program exclusively offered to all members of the Missouri National Guard through the Missouri National Guard Association in accordance with federal law. The Missouri National Guard Association shall select the insurer used to provide the program. Furthermore, the Adjutant General shall:

(1) Allow, facilitate, and coordinate all efforts to make the program available to all Missouri National Guard members;

(2) Provide an opportunity for Missouri National Guard members to purchase products of the program;

(3) Allow, facilitate, and coordinate requested allotments with the appropriate United States Property and Fiscal Office;

(4) Allow program representatives to provide Missouri National Guard members with program briefings during annual training and inactive duty training periods; and

(5) Allow Missouri National Guard members to designate or change beneficiaries under the program.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

SPONSOR: Hardwick HANDLER: Schnelting

LEAVE FROM EMPLOYMENT FOR MILITARY SERVICE (SECTION 105.270)

This act expands, from 120 to 160, the maximum number of hours in leave of absence per federal fiscal year that certain public employees are entitled to take to perform specified military duties without loss of time, pay, regular leave, impairment of efficiency rating, or of any other rights or benefits to which the employees are otherwise entitled.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

TUITION AND FEE WAIVERS FOR MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS (SECTION 173.239)

Currently, the tuition and fee waiver for undergraduate courses at Missouri higher education institutions to Missouri National Guard members apply after GI Bill educational entitlements. This act repeals this provision. This act further provides that the tuition and fee waiver awarded by an institution to a member shall not exceed the grant received by the institution for that member.

This provision is similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

REPEAL OF THE MILITARY COUNSEL (SECTION 41.220)

Finally, this act repeals the Military Council, which duties included acting in an advisory capacity on matters provided by the Governor and the Adjutant General and making recommendations of appropriations for the needs of the militia and expending such appropriations.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 974 (2026) and in SS/SCS/SB 1003 (2026).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** HB 2596 *****

SPONSOR: McGaugh HANDLER: Crawford

CCS/SS/HCS/HB 2596 - This act modifies the definition of "multiple employer-self insure health plan" by including two or more self-employed individuals, each with at least one common-law employee, and their dependents.

Currently, funds collected from the participating employers under the health plans are held in trust and trustees are required to file an annual report with the director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance showing the condition and affairs of the plan as of the preceding thirty first day of December. This act requires the annual report be filed with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and comply with current law. Plans shall also prepare and file a report with the Director in compliance with current law as it applies to health organizations.

This act requires plans to establish a surplus account equal to the greater of six hundred thousand dollars or an amount equal to two times the authorized control level risk-based capital, as defined by current law.

Currently, any health benefit plan delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2026, that provides coverage for self-administered hormonal contraceptives shall

provide coverage to reimburse a health care provider or dispensing entity for the dispensing of a supply of self-administered hormonal contraceptives intended to last up to ninety days, or intended to last up to one hundred eighty days for generic self-administered hormonal contraceptives. These provisions shall no longer be in effect after December 31, 2026. Under this act, any health benefit plan delivered, issued for deliver, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027, that provides coverage for self-administered hormonal contraceptives shall provide coverage for a supply of up to one year of self-administered hormonal contraceptives, including generic and brand-name contraceptives.

This act is similar to SB 1464 (2026) and SB 929 (2026).
TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** HB 2636 *****

SPONSOR: Owen HANDLER: Crawford

SS/HB 2636 - This act creates new provisions relating to transactions involving real estate.

INSURER'S LEGAL TITLE TO CLAIM PAID (Section 379.135)

Upon payment by an insurer of all or any part of a claimant's property damage claim, legal title to the portion of the claim paid shall vest in the insurer to the extent of such payment. No assignment or other action by the claimant shall be required for the insurer to enforce its legal title. The claimant shall retain legal title only to that portion of the property damage claim not paid by the insurer. An insured under a policy of insurance shall not, before or after a claimed or covered loss, assign or otherwise transfer, in whole or in part, the insured's duties under the policy or any rights or benefits arising from the policy or any duties owed by the insurer under the policy. Any contract entered into in violation of this act shall be void and unenforceable. This act does not prohibit an insured from authorizing direct payment to, or to pay, a person for services, materials, or any other thing that may be, or is, covered under the policy.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 1543 (2026).

DISCLOSURES BY REAL ESTATE WHOLESALERS
(Section 407.3600)

Under the act, not less than fourteen calendar days before entering into a contract that transfers an interest in residential real property, a wholesaler, as defined in the act, acting as a grantee or a wholesaler's representative, shall provide to the property owner a written disclosure. Requirements for the disclosure are described in the act.

A wholesaler acting as a grantee shall not enter into a contract that transfers an interest in residential real property until both the wholesaler and the property owner sign and date the disclosure.

If the wholesaler acting as the grantee fails to make the disclosure before entering into the contract that transfers interest in the property, the owner of the property may cancel the contract at any time before the close of the escrow without penalty and the escrow agent shall disburse any earnest money paid by the wholesaler to the owner within 30 days after the cancellation.

Provisions of the act shall not be modified or waived by any agreement. Any portion of an agreement executed, modified, or extended after the effective date of the act that modifies or waives provisions of the act shall be null and void.

Any violation of the act shall be considered an unlawful practice under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. A party that enters into an agreement without receiving the disclosure under the act may bring a private action against a wholesaler.

The Attorney General shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of the act. For any violations, the Attorney General may commence a civil action. If the court finds that a violation occurred, the court may grant relief as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 973 (2026) and the perfected SS/SCS/SB 1001 (2026).

MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL SALE LEASEBACK PROTECTION ACT (Section 442.920)
The act creates the "Missouri Residential Sale Leaseback Protection" act, which regulates sale leasebacks. A sale leaseback is defined as a transaction or series of transactions in which a seller sells residential real estate that is or was the seller's residence to another party and, as a condition of the sale, or as part of the same or a related transaction, enters into a lease or rental agreement to remain in or re-occupy the property.

In any sale leaseback transaction, a buyer is required to provide the seller with certain disclosures, described in detail in the act, alerting the seller of the nature of the transaction and advising them of certain actions they may wish to take. The disclosure must be provided to the seller not more than 10 days and not less than 3 business days before the execution of any sale leaseback agreement, and the disclosure shall be signed by both the seller and the buyer concurrently with the execution of the sale leaseback agreement.

Violation of this act is subject to a fine of up to $10,000 per violation. The Attorney General is permitted to enforce this act by bringing a cause of action seeking injunctive relief, civil penalties, and restitution. A seller is also permitted to bring a civil action if harmed by a violation of this act. A seller may recover actual damages, statutory damages up to $10,000, attorneys' fees and costs, and any equitable or injunctive relief.

This act may not be waived or modified by agreement of any party.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SB 834 (2026) and CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 973 (2026) and substantially similar to SB 1684 (2026).

UNIFORM MORTGAGE MODIFICATION ACT (Sections 443.920 to 443.925)
The act creates the Uniform Mortgage Modification Act, establishing new procedures with respect to modifications of mortgages.

The act provides that, for any mortgage modification, as that term is defined in the act, all of the following apply:

- The mortgage continues to secure the obligation as modified;
- The priority of the mortgage is not affected by the modification;
- The mortgage retains its priority regardless of whether a record of the mortgage modification is recorded in the public land records; and
- The modification is not considered a novation.

SPONSOR: Owen HANDLER: Crawford

This act supercedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, as permitted by that Act, except as otherwise provided in this act.

This provision contains various exceptions. This provision is identical a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SB 834 (2026).

This act contains a severability clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** HB 2637 *****

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 2637 & 3155 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

ATTORNEY GENERAL (SECTION 27.117)

This act gives the Attorney General concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute certain offenses that occurred in more than one jurisdiction.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 928 (2026).

CRIMINAL RECORDS (SECTION 43.500, 43.503, 43.506, 43.509, 43.527, & 43.530)

This act changes a sectional reference from 43.651 to 43.600.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 982 (2026).

Under current law, an arresting officer is required to take fingerprints to be sent to the central repository if an individual under seventeen years of age who is not currently certified as an adult is taken into custody for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. This act requires that an officer take fingerprints from an individual under eighteen years of age for certain felony offenses. This act also repeals a provision that requires fingerprint cards to be made in a manner that does not reveal the juvenile's name to the central repository. Records of a juvenile that has been fingerprinted shall be closed records.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in the truly agreed and finally passed SS/SB 888 (2026).

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SALARY (SECTION 56.265)

This act provides that a full-time prosecuting attorney of a charter, first or second class county, or of a city not within a county, shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. A full-time prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county shall receive compensation equal to one hundred percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge or ninety-five percent of the compensation of a circuit judge if such salary is approved by the county commission.

Under this act, a part-time prosecuting attorney shall receive between thirty and sixty percent of the compensation of a circuit judge. The county salary commission has the discretion to determine the salary of part-time prosecuting attorney. The act provides that the salary of a prosecuting attorney shall not be lowered during the tenure of such attorney.

Any county with a vacancy in the office of the prosecuting attorney for more than sixty days may consolidate with one contiguous county with a sitting prosecuting attorney if the county commission of each county votes unanimously to establish a cooperative regional prosecuting attorney's office. The sitting prosecuting attorney shall then be the prosecuting attorney of the region for the remainder of their term, or until the Governor appoints a prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy. Regional prosecuting attorneys shall be full-time prosecuting attorneys and shall be compensated the same as a prosecuting attorney in a third or fourth class county.

This act establishes the Missouri State Prosecutorial Services Grant Fund. The money in this fund shall be allocated to counties of the third and fourth classification on the basis of need to assist counties to be in compliance with prosecuting attorney compensation provisions.

ATTORNEY OF THE ST. LOUIS CITY SHERIFF (SECTION 57.540)

Current law provides that compensation for the attorney for the sheriff of the City of St. Louis shall be not less than $3,000 and not more than $15,000 per year. This act provides that the sheriff shall set the rate of compensation for the attorney, and the attorney shall serve at the pleasure of the sheriff.

This provision is identical to SB 944 (2026).

JUVENILE DETENTION (SECTION 211.021, 211.331, 211.341, & 211.342)

Currently, circuit judges of a judicial circuit may establish a place of juvenile detention for the counties within the circuit court. This act provides that the governing body of a county may provide for juvenile detention in coordination with all other counties within the same circuit court or with all counties of the same circuit court and all counties of an adjoining circuit court. The county governing body shall approve an ordinance, order, or resolution authorizing a place of detention, shall approve an agreement as specified in this act between the counties, and shall notify the presiding circuit judge.

The operation and support of a juvenile detention facility authorized pursuant to this act shall be regulated in accordance with the rules and standards of the Supreme Court of Missouri under the governance of the circuit judge. If two or more counties of adjoining judicial circuits have authorized a place of detention, the circuit judges shall jointly govern the affairs of the place of detention. Furthermore, the counties authorizing a place of detention pursuant to this section may impose, by order, a sales tax up to one percent on all retail sales.

CERTIFICATION OF A JUVENILE AS AN ADULT (SECTION 211.071)

Under current law, if a petition or motion to modify alleges that a child between fourteen and eighteen years of age has committed a felony offense, the court may, upon its own motion or motion by the juvenile officer, the child, or the child's custodian, order a hearing, and exercise its discretion to dismiss the motion or petition to modify and order the child to the court of general jurisdiction. This act modifies the provision so that it applies to offenses that are a class A or B felony, a felony sexual offense, or three felony offenses arising from distinct acts committed within one hundred eighty days of each other. Under this provision, the office of the prosecuting or circuit attorney shall also have the authority to make a motion and present evidence on their motion. Further, this act provides that where a juvenile officer forwards to the prosecuting attorney a class A or B felony that is not certified, the prosecuting attorney must notify the juvenile officer within fourteen days of the decision to certify the case. Should the prosecuting attorney seek certification of the juvenile, the motion to certify shall be filed within fourteen days.

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

Under current law, the juvenile officer may consult with the prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult. This act requires the juvenile officer to consult with the prosecuting or circuit attorney. Additionally, the prosecuting or circuit attorney shall be provided with a copy of the completed Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment Form (JDTA) that was used in determining detention. Use of the JDTA to determine that a child may be held shall be used as a guideline and shall not be mandatory.

Under this act, the juvenile officer shall consider all legally sufficient charges submitted by law enforcement when utilizing the JDTA form and shall provide a copy of the form to the law enforcement agency once a determination has been made. Juvenile officers shall share criminal history data with the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System to create a juvenile criminal history database that shall be accessible by criminal justice and law enforcement agencies. Such records maintained by the central repository shall be closed.

JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS (SECTION 211.319)

This act provides that all juvenile court proceedings for a criminal offense shall not be open to the general public.

LONG-TERM PROGRAM TREATMENT (SECTION 217.362 & 559.115)

The act repeals provisions that do not consider an offender's first incarceration in a Department of Corrections long-term substance abuse program or 120-day program as a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term.

PRISON TERMS (SECTION 217.690, 217.760, 557.011, 557.021, 558.011, 558.016, 558.019, 558.026, 558.046, 566.125)

Under current law, any felony offense that is defined outside of this code without a penalty provision is a class E felony. This act adds that any such offense shall also be subject to the imprisonment terms provided in this act.

Under current law, when a person is found guilty of a felony and sentenced, there is a certain percentage range of the sentence that must be served prior to parole eligibility. This act repeals such provisions and provides that offenders shall serve the following percentage of the imposed term prior to eligibility for parole based upon the felony classification as follows:

1. Class A: 70%
2. Class B: 50%
3. Class C:
    - 40% for an conviction that requires registration as a sex offender;
    - 30% for a first conviction;
    - 35% for a second conviction; and
    - 50% for a third or subsequent conviction.
4. Class D:
    - 25% for an conviction that requires registration as a sex offender;
    - 20% for a first conviction;
    - 25% for a second conviction; and
    - 50% for a third or subsequent conviction.
5. Class E:
    - 25% for an conviction that requires registration as a sex offender;

- 15% for a first conviction;
- 20% for a second conviction; and
- 50% for a third or subsequent conviction.

This act also removes references to the minimum percentage ranges and replaces them with references to the eligibility percentages established in these provisions. Where a person is sentenced to concurrent sentences, such person shall serve the eligibility percentage of the longest sentence prior to parole eligibility. A person that is sentenced to consecutive sentences shall serve the minimum percentage for each felony prior to parole eligibility.

Under current law, there are certain offenses that contain higher parole eligibility percentages. These provisions allow these higher percentages to be unaffected by the new eligibility percentages. Where a person is sentenced to the term of imprisonment for a higher class than the one for which they were found guilty due to their status as a prior or persistent offender, they shall serve the parole eligibility percentage of the higher class.

Any person found guilty of a dangerous felony shall be required to serve eighty-five percent of the given sentence prior to parole eligibility. This act provides that a sentence of life imprisonment shall be calculated to be thirty years. Any sentence that is over seventy-five years shall be calculated to be seventy-five years.

Under current law, a court may sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if certain conditions are made. This act requires that they court sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if certain conditions are met.

PROTECTIVE ORDERS (SECTION 455.050 & 455.098)

Under current law, a person that petitions for a full or ex parte protective order is protected from certain offenses if the order is granted. This act adds cyberstalking to the list of offenses.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 928 (2026).

This act provides that a court shall have jurisdiction at the time of sentencing to enter a lifetime protection order restraining or enjoining the defendant from contacting the victim if the defendant has been found guilty of a dangerous felony. The protection order shall be effective immediately and shall be served on the defendant at the time of sentencing. Such order shall be valid for the defendant's lifetime unless:

- The victim dies;
- The conviction is dismissed, expunged, or overturned or the defendant has been pardoned; or
- The victim submits a written request to terminate the order.

If an order of protection is granted, the order shall be issued to the victim and to the law enforcement agency in which the victim resides. The sheriff shall enter all information into the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) within 24 hours and MULES shall forward the information to the National Crime Information Center.

This provision is identical to SB 197 (2025) and provisions in SB 143 (2025), SB 869 (2024), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024).

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

RELEASE FROM JAIL (SECTION 544.667)

Currently, a person can be released from jail upon recognizance or bond. This act provides that a person that has been released under such circumstances that fails to comply with the conditions of such release that imposes no contact with the victim shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall forfeit any security that was pledged for their release.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 928 (2026).

DANGEROUS FELONIES (SECTION 556.061)

This act modifies the definition of "dangerous felony" to include statutory rape in the first degree and statutory sodomy in the first degree. The requirement that the victim of statutory rape in the first degree or sodomy in the first degree be under 12 for the offense to be a dangerous felony is removed. A person found guilty of a "dangerous felony" is required to serve eighty-five percent of their sentence prior to eligibility for parole. Additionally, the act includes the following offenses in the definition of "dangerous felony":

- Abuse through forced labor;
- Trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor, or the attempt of such offense;
- Trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, or the attempt of such offense, when the offense was effected by force, abduction, or coercion;
- Sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree;
- Sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree;
- Third offense of failing to register as a sex offender; and
- Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE (SECTION 558.011)

This act provides that conditional release terms shall not apply to any person that commits certain class A or B felony offenses after January 1, 2028. Under this act, conditional release provisions are removed from certain sexual offenses and offenses involving children.

JAIL TIME CREDIT (SECTION 558.031)

This act modifies jail time credit. This act requires the form developed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator for offenders committed to the Department of Corrections to include a sentencing calculation, including jail time credit supplemented by a certificate of a sheriff or custodial officer. The act further requires the court, when pronouncing a sentence, executing a suspended sentence, or suspending the imposition of a sentence, to record as part of the judgment, the number of days before the pronouncement of the sentence that the person was in custody related to the offense. Time in custody related to an offense means the time in which the offense was charged in a criminal proceeding, an arrest warrant was issued and served upon the person, and includes time served on house arrest. Time when a person was out on bond or otherwise released is not to be included.

Under this act, the court may take judicial notice of any time the defendant has served in custody by comparing arrest warrant service dates with files of release. Any defendant that was held in a juvenile detention facility prior to adjudication to stand trial as an adult may make a motion to receive credit for time served in such facility.

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

Under this act a person may challenge any jail time credit awarded or not awarded by filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES (SECTION 565.002, 565.050, 565.052, 565.054, 565.056, 565.072, 565.073, 565.074, 565.090, 565.091, 565.225, 565.227, 565.260, 565.400, 565.405, 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.103, 566.203, 566.209, 566.210, 566.211, 568.045, 568.060, 573.570, 573.575 & 589.425)

This act modifies the offenses of assault in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees and the offenses of domestic violence in the first, second, third, and fourth degrees by removing the defined terms of "serious physical injury" and "physical injury" and providing for the following harms:

- Great bodily harm: Bodily injury which creates a high probability of death, or which causes serious permanent or protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, or other serious bodily harm;
- Substantial bodily harm: Bodily harm which involves a temporary but substantial disfigurement, or which causes temporary but substantial loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ, or which causes a fracture of any bodily member; and
- Bodily harm: Physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Under current law, the first offense of harassment in the first degree is a class E felony. This act provides that a second or subsequent conviction of harassment in the first degree shall be a class D felony where the individual has previously been found guilty of harassment in the first or second degree. Currently, a first offense of harassment in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor. Under this act, provisions relating to a second or subsequent conviction of harassment in the second degree are modified to include a conviction of harassment in the first degree as a previous conviction in which case it is a class E felony.

This act modifies the offense of stalking in the first degree by repealing the elements of such offense and providing that a person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree when the person knowingly, through a course of conduct that is directed at another person or through technological abuse, as defined in the act, engages in conduct that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances to:

- Fear death or bodily injury, as defined in this act;
- Fear that an offense will be committed against a member of the person's family, household members, or an individual with whom the person has a dating relationship;
- Fear that an offense will be committed against the person's property; or
- Feel harassed, terrified, or intimidated.

This act modifies the offense of stalking in the second degree by repealing the elements of such offense and providing that a person commits the offense of stalking in the second degree when the person knowingly, through a course of conduct that is directed at another person or through technological abuse, as defined in the act, engages in conduct that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances to feel harassed, terrified, or intimidated.

This act creates the offense of unlawful tracking of a motor vehicle. A person is guilty of this offense if he or she knowingly installs, conceals, or otherwise places an electronic tracking device in or on a motor vehicle. This offense shall be a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class E felony for a second or subsequent offense.

This act creates the offense of cyberharassment. A person commits this offense if he or she purposely

or knowingly engages in a threatening, aggressive, or otherwise fear-inducing, course of conduct by using digital technology, internet service providers, electronic service providers or other electronic communications and devices to cause reasonable fear, alarm, anxiety, undo stress, or terror to others by repeated contact with no legitimate purpose. This offense shall be a class B misdemeanor upon a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for second or subsequent offenses.

A person commits the offense of cyberstalking if such person purposely or knowingly engages in a threatening, aggressive, or otherwise fear-inducing, course of conduct by using digital technology, internet service providers, electronic service providers or other electronic communications and devices to enhance the ability to intimidate, track, follow or cause reasonable fear, alarm, anxiety, undo stress, or terror to another person. A first offense shall be a class A misdemeanor and a second or subsequent offense shall be a class E felony.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 928 (2026).

Currently, the offense of rape in the first degree has a penalty of five years unless certain factors are present. This act modifies this provision by classifying it as a class A felony and increasing the penalty to ten years but not more than thirty years. Under current law, if rape in the first degree is an aggravated sexual offense the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years. This act removes "a term of years not less than fifteen years" and add "life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole". Under current law, a person that was found guilty of rape in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old, was not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at lease thirty years of their sentence or has reached the age of seventy-five years and served at least fifteen years of their sentence. This act repeals this provision.

The authorized term of imprisonment for statutory rape in the first degree, under current law, is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years. This act replaces five years with ten years. Under current law, if statutory rape is an aggravated sexual offense the penalty is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years. This act increases the ten years to fifteen years.

Under current law, a person that is found guilty of sodomy in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment and is not eligible for probation or parole until the offender has served at least thirty years of their sentence or has reached the age of seventy-five years and served at least fifteen years of their sentence. The provision relating to release is repealed. Under this act, the penalty for sodomy in the first degree when the child was less than twelve years old is life imprisonment with or without parole or life imprisonment without the eligibility for probation or parole. Where a person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree and the victim is less than twelve years of age, current law states that "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of the offender's life. This provision is repealed.

The offense of promoting online sexual solicitation shall be a class E felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment, fine, or both.

Under current law, the offense of abusing an individual through forced labor carries a penalty of five years to life imprisonment. This act increases the penalty to ten years to life imprisonment.

This act adds "intoxicating or inhibiting substances" to the list of means a person can use to commit the offense of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Under current law, the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree if effected by force, abduction, or coercion, carries a penalty of life imprisonment without eligibility for parole until the defendant has served at least twenty-five years. This act modifies that provision by requiring that the defendant serve at least eighty-five percent of a life sentence.

Under current law, a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if the person commits certain acts to a child that is less than seventeen years old. This act provides that a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if they commit certain acts to a child that is less than eighteen years old.

Currently, the offense of abuse or neglect of a child is a class D felony with eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release after serving no less than a year of their sentence. This act repeals the provision allowing for release from imprisonment after serving one year.

This act creates the offense of disclosure of an intimate digital depiction. A person shall be guilty of such offense if he or she discloses or threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction with the intent to harass or threaten another person.

A violation of such offense is a class D felony if the person discloses an intimate digital depiction and a class E felony if the person threatens to disclose an intimate digital depiction. Any second or subsequent violation of such offense is a class C felony. Additionally, it shall be a class C felony if the disclosure interferes with a government proceeding or causes violence.

This act creates the offense of sadistic online exploitation. A person commits this offense where he or she uses the internet to coerce a victim into committing certain acts. This offense shall be a class E felony.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 928 (2026).

This act modifies provisions relating to the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft in certain areas. Under current law, it is a criminal offense to operate an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility. This act modifies this offense by also making it unlawful to operate an unmanned aircraft within the boundary of any critical infrastructure facility, as defined in the act, or within a vertical distance of four hundred feet from the ground and within the boundary of such facility. The definition of "open-air facility", as used in this provision, is modified by decreasing the requisite capacity from 5,000 or more people to 500 or more people.

This provision is identical to SS/SB 1421 (2026).

Under current law, any delivery of a gun, knife, weapon, or other article by an unmanned aircraft over an open-air facility shall be punished as a class B felony. This act adds delivery of any explosive device or material, and adds critical infrastructure as a location where such deliveries are prohibited.

This provision is identical to SS/SB 1421 (2026).

Law enforcement officers are authorized to take necessary mitigation measures, as described in the act, against an imminent threat posed by an unmanned aircraft system to public safety. This act provides that any unmanned aircraft seized pursuant to this act shall be subject to forfeiture under the criminal

activity forfeiture act.

This provision is identical to SB 1421 (2026).

This act classifies failing to register a sex offender as a third offense as a class A felony. Currently, a person convicted of failing to register a sex offender as a third offense is eligible for conditional release of parole after serving at least two years of imprisonment. This act repeals that provision.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY (SECTION 527.270, 589.400 - 589.417)

Under this act, no person that is required to register as a sex offender shall change their name for the period of time they are required to be on the registry.

This act modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry. This act provides that any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is adjudicated for a tier I offense, tier II offense, or tier III offense in this state or in any other state, territory, the District of Columbia, foreign country, or federal, tribal or military jurisdiction shall be required to register as a sex offender.

Offenders shall be classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offender. To the extent more than one tier definition applies, the highest tier shall be the applicable tier for the offender. This act also provides that certain juvenile offenders and certain offenders who live or work in Missouri with registration requirements by other jurisdictions shall be assigned a tier, which shall be only for the purposes of registration visit frequency and removal eligibility. The initial determination as to the tier shall be made by the registration official and the Missouri State Highway Patrol ("Patrol") shall analyze the tier designation for accuracy.

This act additionally provides that any sex offender with primary residence outside Missouri who has a temporary residence in Missouri and who resides for more than a part-time period shall register for the duration of such person's temporary residency. This act also provides that a nonresident sex offender who works or is a nonresident student in this state shall register in the county where the status requiring registration occurs for the duration of such person's employment or attendance at any school of higher education as long as the status requiring registration remains active.

The jurisdiction, in addition to the Attorney General, may certify appropriate sex offender treatment program for purposes of reductions of registration periods. Additionally, if records of program completion are unavailable, and completion of such program was required as a term of probation, then an order discharging the sex offender from probation or other record acknowledging satisfactory completion of probation shall constitute evidence of successful competition.

This act modifies provisions relating to removal from registration for persons required to register because of an offense adjudicated in another jurisdiction. Such person shall file the petition or complaint for removal, termination, or relief from registration, or the declaratory judgment providing for removal, termination, or relief, instead of filing the petition for removal, according to the laws of the adjudicating jurisdiction. Upon the entry of a judgment, rather than a grant of a petition for removal providing that the person is no longer required to register, such judgment may be registered in this state by providing the information required by current law. Additionally, such persons may file a petition for removal from this state's sexual offender registry and satisfy the requirements for removal based on adjudication in another state if:

(1) The offense did not require the person to register as a sex offender in the adjudicating jurisdiction

at the time the offense was adjudicated; or

(2) The person never resided, worked, or attended school in the adjudicating jurisdiction and was never required to register in the adjudicating jurisdiction.

Currently, if a petition for removal is denied, no successive petition shall be filed for at least five years from the judgment date of such petition. This act provides that if the denial was based on a statute or law that has since been amended, repealed, or invalidated, a person may file a petition within the five-year period. In addition to the current requirements of petitions for removal, such a petition shall contain the case number and court of the prior petition along with identification of the applicable change in the law.

This act repeals the provisions relating to persons removed from the sex offender registry for certain offenses with a nonsexual nature as detailed in the act. Additionally, this act modifies the list of offenses, which exempts offenders who meet the other requirements provided in current law from registration, as follows:

(1) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim, the victim was at least 14 years of age, and the offender was not more than four years older than the victim at the time of the offense, unless the victim was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense;

(2) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim or any other individual involved, if the victim was 18 years or older, unless the victim was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense;

(3) Promoting obscenity in the first degree;

(4) Promoting obscenity in the second degree;

(5) Furnishing pornographic materials to minors;

(6) Public display of explicit sexual material; and

(7) Coercing acceptance of obscene material.

An offender shall have the burden of proving the requirements for exemption are met. For exemptions, a court may look beyond the offense of conviction and consider the underlying facts and conduct of the offense when evaluating the noncategorical exemptions. If a petition for exemption is filed before a person is required to register, the requirements of registration shall be automatically stayed pending the outcome of the petition for exemption. If the petition is denied, the registration requirements shall be in effect three business days following the exhaustion of all appeal rights.

This act also provides that a petition for removal due to the offense being reversed, vacated, or set aside shall be the exclusive remedy for removal and shall include a certified copy of the action reversing, vacating, or setting aside the offense requiring registration.

Furthermore, no declaratory action shall be filed for relief from registration requirements, except where registration is the result of an offense never requiring registration.

The following offenses are modified or included as tier I offenses:

- Kidnapping in the first degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Kidnapping in the second degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Kidnapping in the third degree with sexual motivation if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting obscenity in the first degree if the victim is less than 18 years of age;
- Promoting pornography for minors or obscenity in the second degree if the victim is less than 18 years of age;

- Furnishing pornographic material to minors;
- Public display of explicit sexual material if the victim is less than 18 years of age; and
- Coercing acceptance of obscene material if the victim is less than 18 years of age.

The following offenses are modified or included as tier II offenses:
- Sexual abuse in the first degree if the victim is 13 to 17 years of age;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is 13 to 17 years of age;
- Patronizing prostitution if the person patronized is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting prostitution in the first degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older;
- Promoting prostitution in the second degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older; and
- Promoting prostitution in the third degree if the victim is 18 years of age or older.

The following offenses are modified or included as tier III offenses:
- Kidnapping in the second degree if the victim is under 18 years of age, excluding kidnapping by a parent or guardian of a nonsexual nature;
- Kidnapping in the first degree if the victim is under 18 years of age, excluding kidnapping by a parent or guardian of a nonsexual nature;
- Sexual conduct in the course of public duty if the victim is under 13 years of age; and
- Patronizing prostitution if the offender is a persistent offender or if the person patronized is less than 18 years of age.

This act additionally provides that the offender registration form shall include information regarding any temporary residences. If an offender has a guardian, the guardian may sign affirming the accuracy of the offender registration form.

Regular in-person appearances to the registration official following initial registration shall be required:
(1) Annually for tier I offenders;
(2) Every six months for tier II offenders; and
(3) Every ninety days for tier III offenders.

Additionally, registrants shall appear in person to the registering official and complete all forms required by the United States Marshal's Service no less than 21 days before travel outside of the United States.

The chief law enforcement registration official shall enter, rather than forward to the Highway Patrol, the completed offender registration forms and related updates into the online sex offender registry within three days. The Patrol shall ensure the information entered into the registry is accessible through the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System and forwarded to the National Crime Information Center. The Patrol shall also regularly update the web page to remove persons who have been removed or exempted, persons deceased, or persons who have moved out of state. Lastly, this act modifies certain information related to sex offenders and the metadata of the sex offender registry that is considered as an open or closed record under Missouri Sunshine Law.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 982 (2026).

CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SECTION 590.192)

Under current law, all peace officers and first responders are required to have a mental health check-in

with a program service provider once every three to five years. This act allows a department to satisfy this requirement if they have an established behavioral health or mental health program that meets enumerated requirements. This act also adds first responder commanding officers to the list of people approved to receive notification that the check-in requirement has been met.

This provision is identical to SB 1731 (2026) and SB 1745 (2026).

COURT-ORDERED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT (SECTION 632.305)

This act modifies notarization requirements for applications for detention for evaluation and treatment at a mental health facility. Under this act, no notarization shall be required for the application or any affidavits, declarations, or other supporting documents filed under certain provisions of law, including when filed in court by an adult, when a peace officer takes a person into custody for detention at the facility for a period of 96 hours, when a person presents themselves at the facility and the health care provider completes the application, or if the person executing the application is an employee acting on behalf of a hospital.

This provision is identical to the perfected HB 1977 (2026) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 1274 (2026) and SB 436 (2025).

SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS (SECTION 632.489, 632.492, 632.495, 632.504, and 632.520)

Under current law, if a person determined by a court to be a sexually violent predator is ordered to the Department of Mental Health (DMH), the Director determines the appropriate secure facility. This act adds the Department of Corrections (DOC) as an option for an appropriate secure facility. The act allows the DMH to enter into an interagency agreement with DOC to confine persons determined to be sexually violent predators who have been ordered to DMH or for persons ordered to DMH after a finding of probable cause that the person is a sexually violent predator, as long as DOC has enough space and services available and the Director of Corrections has agreed to provide the confinement through an interagency agreement with DMH.

The interagency agreement authorizes the control and care, including health care services, of the persons committed to DMH as sexually violent predators. Persons who are under the control and care of DOC under an agreement with DMH shall be housed and managed separately from offenders in the custody of DOC and shall be segregated from such offenders except for occasional instances of supervised incidental contact. If DMH and DOC have entered into an interagency agreement, DOC is authorized to enter into one or more contract agreements as may be necessary to perform the agreed-upon responsibilities of DOC under the interagency agreement, as provided in the act.

This act authorizes DMH to enter into one or more contract agreements with one or more licensed professionals or providers of health care services to provide health care services for the sexually violent predators housed in DOC. DMH is authorized to enter into one or more contract agreements with one or more licensed professionals or providers of health care or mental health care services to provide health care or mental health care services to the persons ordered to DMH as sexually violent predators.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed and finally passed HCS/SB 982 (2026).

ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT (632.580 - 632.610)

SPONSOR: Black HANDLER: Schroer

This act establishes procedures for authorizing or continuing an individual's assisted outpatient treatment. A petition in court for such treatment may be filed by individuals specified in the act. A court may issue an order requiring the individual to participate in assisted outpatient treatment if the individual is at least 18 years of age, is suffering from a mental disorder, will not obtain treatment in the community voluntarily, and is unable to make an informed decision to see or comply with voluntary treatment. Additional grounds for ordering treatment shall consider the necessity of treatment to prevent a deterioration in the individual's mental illness likely to result in harm to the individual or others or the individual's history of lack of compliance with treatment for the illness, as described in the act.

The act sets forth the procedures for the hearing process, including the option for a jury trial. If the court or jury finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the individual meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment and that an appropriate mental health program has agreed to accept the individual, the court shall issue an order requiring the individual to participate in treatment for a period not to exceed two years, unless extended by the court as described in the act.

Current provisions of law exempting certain professionals from civil liability for investigating, detaining, transporting, conditionally releasing, or discharging a person shall apply to assisted outpatient treatment under this act.

The court shall assign a case manager from a certified community behavioral health clinic to each individual ordered to participate in assisted outpatient treatment. The case manager and individual shall report to the court at least once every ninety days.

If a court determines that the individual is not complying with an order of assisted outpatient treatment, the court may order, without a hearing, that the individual be evaluated at a community mental health center, be hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital for a period of not more than ten days, and potentially be hospitalized for longer upon the recommendation of the community mental health center; provided such extended hospitalization does not exceed the duration of the order for assisted outpatient treatment or ninety days, whichever is less. If the individual objects to such hospitalization, the court shall schedule a hearing as described in the act.

Beginning December 1, 2028, the Office of State Courts Administrator shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly regarding certain statistics of individuals receiving treatment under this act and the impact of such treatment on hospitalization and incarceration rates.

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 1154 (2025).

This act contains a severability clause.

Sections 217.362, 217.690, 217.760, 557.011, 557.021, 558.011, 558.019, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.115, 566.030, 566.060, 566.125, 566.210, 566.211, 568.060, and 589.425 have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2028.

This act contains provisions identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 982 (2026) and SS/SB 1421 (2026), and is similar to the truly agreed and finally passed SB 888 (2026) and HB 3068 (2026).
TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** HB 2641 *****

SPONSOR: Hinman HANDLER: Gregory (15)

SS/HCS/HB 2641 - This act modifies the definition of "industrial hemp" in statute, as well as adds a definition of "hemp" and removes a definition of "illegal industrial hemp".

Under this act, no state agency or state employee shall disclose any personally identifying information of persons who have applied for or obtained a qualifying patient identification card, a qualifying patient cultivation identification card, or primary caregiver identification card for medical marijuana to the federal government or any federal employee, or other unauthorized third party, unless required to do so pursuant to a subpoena or court order issued by a court. Any person who knowingly violates this act shall be guilty of a class E felony.

Under this act, no marijuana dispensary selling marijuana, marijuana-infused products, or intoxicating cannabinoids to end user consumers shall create or retain any record containing a consumer's identifying information upon the consumer's written request. This provision shall not apply to any constitutionally-mandated record-keeping requirements relating to qualifying patients and primary caregivers. Dispensary facilities that violate the provisions of this act shall be assessed a $500 fine per occurrence.

This act establishes the "Intoxicating Cannabinoid Control Act". Under this act, hemp-derived products shall be considered marijuana and regulated as marijuana is regulated by the Department of Health and Senior Services under the Missouri Constitution. The cultivation, production, manufacturing, testing, transportation, and retail sale within Missouri of all hemp-derived products shall be conducted solely by licensed comprehensive, medical, testing, and marijuana microbusiness facilities. The Attorney General, the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Public Safety, the Highway Patrol, prosecuting and circuit attorneys, and other state agencies shall collaborate to enforce these provisions as described in the act.

Hemp and industrial hemp shall not be subject to regulation under these provisions.

No person or entity engaged in the sale of cannabidol (CBD), hemp, marijuana, cannabinoids, hemp-derived cannabinoid products, or related paraphernalia, other than a comprehensive or medical marijuana dispensary facility or a microbusiness dispensary facility, shall carry on, conduct, or transact business under a name that contains as part of the name the word "dispensary".

Any person or entity in violation of these provisions shall be guilty of a class D felony and subject to a fine of $5000 per transaction, as described in the act.

This provision has a contingent effective date for certain products, as described in the act.

Finally, all persons employed in cannabis-related businesses in this state, including cultivation, processing, manufacturing, distribution, retail, and support operations, shall have the right to organize, form, join, and assist labor organizations and to bargain collectively with their employers. Cannabis industry employment shall not be considered "agricultural labor" for purposes of exemptions from collective bargaining and shall be treated as covered employment under Missouri's collective bargaining protections.

This act shall become effective on November 12, 2026.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SS/SB 904 (2026) and SS/SCS/SB 54 (2025).

***** HB 2641 ***** **(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Hinman HANDLER: Gregory (15)

SARAH HASKINS

***** HB 2818 *****

SPONSOR: Shields HANDLER: Black

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 2818 - This act modifies provisions regarding annexation by municipalities.

This act specifies that for any city, town, or village in St. Charles County, the term "contiguous and compact" shall include a situation whereby the unincorporated proposed to be annexed is contiguous to the annexing city, town, or village by at least eighteen percent of the length of the perimeter of the area proposed for annexation.

This act specifies that for any city, town, or village in Jefferson County, the term "contiguous and compact" shall include a situation whereby the unincorporated proposed to be annexed is contiguous to the annexing city, town, or village by at least twenty-five percent of the length of the perimeter of the area proposed for annexation. No such city, town, or village shall annex an unincorporated area contiguous to any unincorporated area annexed by the city, town, or village within the last twenty-four months.

This act provides that the city of St. Joseph may annex the airport owned by the city regardless of whether the boundaries of the airport are contiguous and compact to the existing city boundaries.

Currently, property owners within an unincorporated area can petition a contiguous and compact city, town, or village within certain counties to annex such unincorporated area. This act repeals this provision.

This act contains a severability clause.

This act is similar to SB 1342 (2026), HCS/HB 2300 (2026), and HB 631 (2025).

TRISTAN BENSON, JR.

***** HB 2819 *****

SPONSOR: Shields HANDLER: Gregory (15)

HCS/HB 2819 - This act allows vendors to round the total amount due on a cash transaction, including sales tax, to the nearest five cent increment. Rounding shall not be allowable for any credit, debit, or other noncash transactions.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1620 (2026).

JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 2885 *****

SPONSOR: Hovis HANDLER: Henderson

HB 2885 - This act modifies provisions relating to the Water Patrol Division.

Beginning July 1, 2019, and ending August 28, 2026, the first one million dollars collected annually for watercraft certification shall be deposited into the state General Revenue Fund. All fees collected after August 28, 2026, shall be deposited in the Water Patrol Division fund and shall be used exclusively for the Water Patrol Division.

SPONSOR: Hovis HANDLER: Henderson

Beginning January 1, 2027, every person born before January 1, 2006, who operates a vessel on the lakes of this state shall possess, on the vessel, a boating safety identification card issued by the Water Patrol Division or its agent which shows that he or she has completed the requirements described in this act.

This act is similar to SB 1503 (2026).
TAYLOR MIDDLETON

***** HB 2896 *****

SPONSOR: Brown HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SS/SCS/HB 2896 - This act creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education.

WORKFORCE DIPLOMA PROGRAM
(Section 173.831)
The act repeals the August 28, 2028, sunset on the Workforce Diploma Program.

This provision is identical to provision in SCS/SB 1207 (2026) and to SA#4 to SS/HCS/HBs 2097 & 1905, and is similar to provisions in SCS/SB 1370 (2026) and in HCS/HB 3239 (2026).

HIGHER EDUCATION GOVERNING BODIES
(Sections 174.300, 174.332, 174.450, 174.453, 174.610, 175.020, and 178.632)
Under this act, no more than half of the governing body members of the following institutions of higher education shall reside in the county in which the institution's principal administrative office is located:

- Harris Stowe State University, Saint Louis City (Section 174.300);
- Northwest Missouri State University, Nodaway County (Section 174.332);
- Missouri Southern State University, Jasper County (Sections 174.450 and 174.453);
- University of Central Missouri, Johnson County (Section 174.450);
- Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau County (Section 174.453);
- Truman State University, Adair County (Section 174.610);
- Lincoln University, Cole County (Section 175.020); and
- State Technical College of Missouri, Osage County (Section 178.632).

The act repeals other geographical restrictions on the makeup of such governing bodies.

The act also modifies the governing body of Missouri State University. Currently, at least one but no more than two voting members of the governing board of Missouri State University shall be appointed from each congressional district. Under this act, no fewer than seven members shall be residents of different congressional districts, and no more than one member shall be appointed from any one congressional district. Two members shall be appointed at-large and shall not be required to reside in a congressional district not otherwise represented on the board.

These provisions are similar to SB 989 (2026).

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

SPONSOR: Brown HANDLER: Bernskoetter

(Section 178.530)

This act ends the current pilot program for agricultural education in elementary schools and authorizes the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) to establish an ongoing agricultural education program beginning in the 2027-28 school year. DESE shall develop a process for public elementary schools to participate in such program, and the local school board for each participating school shall fully fund the program and may employ an agricultural education teacher. DESE shall collaborate with Missouri agricultural commodity groups to establish instructional models for the program, as provided in the act. DESE shall evaluate the success and impact of the agricultural education program and report the results of such evaluation on the DESE website. Provisions of state law requiring the State Board of Education to form a work group to develop academic performance standards shall not apply to the provisions of this act.

This provision is identical to SS/SCS/SB 1383 (2026) and a provision in SS/HCS/HBs 2097 & 1905 (2026).

OLIVIA SHANNON

***** HB 2934 *****

SPONSOR: Christ HANDLER: Williams

HB 2934 - This act modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions.

REGIONAL CONVENTION AND VISITORS COMMISSION

Current law authorizes the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County to establish a Regional Convention and Visitors Commission, to consist of eleven members to be appointed by the chief executives of the city and county. This act changes the composition of the Commission to fifteen members, with five to be appointed by the Governor, five to be appointed by the chief executive of the city, and five to be appointed by the chief executive of the county, as described in the act. (Section 67.601)

Current law empowers the Commission to lease and sublease an existing convention center for a period not to exceed forty years. This act repeals such forty year limit. The act also give additional powers to the Commission, including 1) to exercise all powers, duties, rights, authorities, and obligations of the St. Louis Regional Convention and Sports Complex Authority, 2) to develop, devise, promote, fund, or contribute to the support and development of sports and entertainment attractions, 3) to levy and collect special assessments and taxes, and 4) to levy sales taxes as provided in the act. (Section 67.607)

The act authorizes the Commission to levy one or more special assessments against real property withing the boundaries of the convention district, as defined in the act, upon receipt of a petition signed by owners of real property collectively owning more than fifty percent of the assessed value within the district and more than fifty percent per capita of the owners of all real property within the district.

The method of allocating special assessments shall be specified in the petition, and the Commission may establish different classes of property within the district for the purpose of special assessments. A special assessment shall constitute a perpetual lien against the property, and the county collector may add the special assessment to the real property tax bill for the property. Any delinquent payment of a special assessment may be collected as provided for delinquent property tax payments, including the sale of delinquent property to satisfy the lien.

The Commission may additionally impose a sales tax on all sales made within the district, provided

the rate shall not exceed 2%. The Commission shall submit such sales tax to the qualified voters of the district by mail-in ballot. (Section 67.618)

ST. LOUIS REGIONAL CONVENTION AND SPORTS COMPLEX AUTHORITY

Current law authorizes the establishment of the St. Louis Regional Convention and Sports Complex Authority, which shall consist of eleven members. Beginning August 28, 2026, this act provides that the existing terms of such commissioners shall terminate, and that the members of the Regional Convention and Visitors Commission shall become the new commissioners of the Authority. (Section 67.652)

Current law empowers the Authority to construct multi-purpose stadiums, provided that any such stadium is designed and constructed to meet National Football League franchise standards and be located adjacent to an existing convention facility. This act repeals such design requirement. (Section 67.653)

Current law requires all funds deposited in the County Convention and Recreation Trust Fund to be disbursed for the payment of the county's share of any rent, fees, or charges payable pursuant to any contract entered into pursuant to current law. This act provides that any remaining moneys shall be annually disbursed to the Regional Convention and Visitors Commission for the Commission's general revenue purposes. (Section 67.657)

LAND CLEARANCE FOR REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Current law authorizes the state to expend funds for the purpose of aiding and cooperating in the planning, undertaking, or carrying out of a land clearance project or projects. This act extends such authority to expending funds for such projects located within any area, property, or facility owned, managed, leased, maintained, or operated by the Regional Convention and Visitors Commission.

Current law limits any state appropriation for such projects to a period of twenty years. This act provides that any agreement entered into between August 28, 2021, and August 28, 2028, shall not exceed thirty years, and provides that any appropriation for a Regional Convention and Visitors Commission project shall not exceed $4 million per fiscal year, and no such appropriation shall be made prior to July 1, 2027, for any tourism infrastructure facilities, as defined in the act, located in any convention district.

This act is substantially similar to SB 1538 (2026) and SB 1540 (2026).

JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 2974 *****

SPONSOR: Stinnett HANDLER: Burger

SS/HCS/HB 2974 - This act modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity, including waivers of certain requirements for reciprocity of licenses providing telehealth services, the Dietitian Licensure Compact, the Dentist and Dental Hygienist Compact, the Athletic Trainer Compact, and the PA Compact.

LICENSE RECIPROCITY WAIVERS - TELEHEALTH (SECTION 324.009)

Those health care providers, who hold a current license issued by another jurisdiction and are licensed in Missouri with a waiver of examination, educational, or experience requirements, shall be deemed to be fully licensed to practice within the profession's scope of practice in Missouri and may provide telehealth services to the same extent and manner as health care providers who receive a license without a waiver.

This provision is identical to HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2026), SB 1691 (2026), provision in HCS/HB

2300 (2026), and in HCS/HB 2372 (2026).

DIETITIAN LICENSURE COMPACT (SECTION 324.1800)

This act establishes the Dietitian Licensure Compact ("Compact"), which facilitates the interstate practice of dietetics and authorizes dietitians licensed in a participating state to practice in other participating states. The Compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join and the requirements for a dietitian to obtain and exercise the ability to practice in other participating states.

The Compact further provides that a dietitian with compact privilege shall function within the scope of practice authorized by the participating state in which they seek to practice and shall be subject to that state's regulatory authority. A dietitian whose privilege in a participating state is encumbered or removed is not eligible for compact privilege in other participating states until the encumbrance or removal has passed and all requirements are met.

Additionally, the Compact creates the Dietitian Licensure Compact Commission ("Commission"), which is a joint government agency of the participating states tasked with administering and implementing the Compact. The Compact provides for its powers and duties, including the development and maintenance of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensees and applicants. Each participating state shall have one Commissioner, who shall be selected within sixty days by the licensing authority of the participating state. Additionally, there shall be an Executive Committee of the Commission, composed of nine members, to act on behalf of the Commission.

Upon enactment, the Compact shall be reviewed by the Commission to determine if it is materially different from the Model Compact and whether the state qualifies for participation in the Compact. Any state that adopts the Compact subsequent to the Commission’s initial adoption of the rules and bylaws shall be subject to the rules and bylaws existing on the date on which the Compact becomes law.

Any participating state may withdraw from the Compact by repealing the Compact, but such withdrawal shall not take effect until 180 days after the enactment of the repeal. Finally, the Compact shall be binding upon participating states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 1961 (2026), in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), in HB 397 (2025), and in HB 2477 (2024) and are substantially similar to a provision in SB 1339 (2026) and in SB 412 (2025).

ATHLETIC TRAINERS COMPACT (SECTION 334.730)

This act establishes the Athletic Trainers Compact ("Compact"), which facilitates the interstate practice of athletic training and provides for athletic trainers licensed in a participating state the ability to practice in other participating states. The Compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join and maintain membership in the Compact. Additionally, the Compact provides the requirements for an athletic trainer to obtain and exercise the ability to practice in the remote participating states.

The Compact further provides that an athletic trainer with compact privilege shall function within the scope of practice of the state in which the patient is located and the remote practicing state. The athletic trainers also shall be subject to that remote state's regulatory authority. Participating states shall report any adverse action and significant investigative information to the Compact Data System. An adverse action

against an athletic trainer in any participating state shall result in deactivation of the compact privilege during the pendency of the action. An encumbered license in a member state shall not be entitled to compact privilege until the encumbrance has passed and has exceeded two years since any encumbrance or restriction.

Additionally, the Compact creates the Athletic Trainer Licensure Compact Commission ("Commission"), which is a joint government agency to administer and implement the Compact, and provides for its powers and duties. Each participating state shall be entitled to one delegate, who shall be selected within sixty days of the effective date, on the Commission. Additionally, there shall be an Executive Committee of the Commission to act on behalf of the Commission.

Furthermore, the Compact shall come into effect on the date in which the seventh state enacts the Compact into law. Any participating state may withdraw from the Compact by repealing the Compact, but such withdrawal shall not take effect until 180 days after the enactment of the repeal. Finally, the Compact shall be binding upon participating states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

This act is identical to SB 1149 (2025) and is substantially similar to provisions in HB 1844 (2026) and in HCS/HB 2300 (2026).

PA LICENSURE COMPACT (SECTION 334.1800)

This act establishes the PA Licensure Compact ("Compact"), which allows for the interstate licensure of physician assistants. The Compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join and maintain membership in the Compact. Additionally, the Compact provides the requirements for a physician assistant to obtain and exercise the ability to practice in the remote participating states.

A compact privilege expires when the licensee's qualifying license in the participating state from which the licensee applied for the compact privilege expires. A participating state in which a licensee is licensed shall have exclusive power to impose adverse actions against the license issued by that state. A remote state shall have the authority to take adverse action to remove the compact privilege within that state for a physician assistant. Participating states may also conduct joint investigations with other participating states. Participating states shall report licensure data along with any adverse action and significant investigative information to the data system established in the Compact.

Additionally, the Compact creates the PA Licensure Compact Commission ("Commission"), which is a joint government agency of participating states with the power to administer and implement the Compact. Each participating state shall be entitled to one delegate, who shall be selected by the state's licensing authority for physician assistants and who shall either be a current physician assistant, physician, or member or administrator of the licensing board. The Commission shall meet at least once a year. Additionally, there shall be an Executive Committee to act on behalf of the Commission, including on day-to-day activities related to the administration of the Compact. The Executive Committee shall be composed of seven members from the current Commission and two of members from national professional and certification organizations.

The Commission may levy and collect an annual assessment from each participating state and impose fees on licensees to whom it grants compact privileges to cover the costs of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff.

Commissioners, officers, executive directors, employees, and agents of the Commission shall be

SPONSOR: Stinnett HANDLER: Burger

immune from liability, both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim for damages arising out of any acts or omissions that occurred within the scope of the Commission's employment, duties, or responsibilities, except for those damages caused by intentional or willful or wanton misconduct. The procurement of insurance by the Commission shall not limit such immunity. For any actions by or against the Commission, venue is proper in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located.

Upon enactment, the Compact shall be reviewed by the Commission to determine if it is materially different from the Model Compact and whether the state qualifies for participation in the Compact. Any state that adopts the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules and bylaws shall be subject to the rules and bylaws existing on the date on which the Compact becomes law.

Finally, the Compact shall be binding upon participating states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 1233 (2026), SCS/SB 1492 (2026), and HB 3129 (2026) and is similar to HB 1388 (2025).
KATIE O'BRIEN

***** HB 3080 *****

SPONSOR: Riggs HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HCS/HB 3080 - This act makes several technical changes to provisions of law relating to facilities of historic significance.

This act contains an emergency clause.

This act is substantially similar to SCS/SB 961 (2026).
JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 3231 *****

SPONSOR: Christ HANDLER: Gregory (21)

SS#2/SCS/HCS/HBs 3231 & 2531 - This act modifies and establishes provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development.

MISSOURI DOWNTOWN AND RURAL ECONOMIC STIMULUS ACT (Sections 99.918 to 99.980)
This act expands the "Missouri Downtown and Rural Economic Stimulus Act" by increasing allowable tax increments, extending project durations, and broadening eligibility and financing mechanisms for redevelopment projects.

Current law defines terms used under the Missouri Downtown and Rural Economic Stimulus Act (MODESA), including development project, economic activity taxes, and related financing mechanisms used for redevelopment. This act modifies the definition of "economic activity taxes" to expand the types of revenues that may be captured, including certain additional local taxes, fees, and other revenue sources generated within a project area. The act also modifies and adds definitions relating to "expanded development projects", allowing for broader project structures and eligibility.

SPONSOR: Christ HANDLER: Gregory (21)

Current law allows municipalities to establish a downtown economic stimulus authority to approve and oversee redevelopment projects within a defined downtown area. This act modifies the authority structure by allowing greater flexibility in how project areas are defined and administered, including permitting project areas to be not limited strictly to traditional downtown boundaries. The act also revises procedures for project approval and oversight.

Current law requires development plans to meet certain statutory requirements, including demonstrating eligibility, outlining project costs, and identifying anticipated revenues and financing structures. This act modifies development plan requirements by expanding eligibility criteria and allowing for expanded development projects. The act removes certain prior limitations and allows municipalities greater discretion in structuring redevelopment plans, including modifications and expansions of previously approved projects.

Current law allows redevelopment projects to be financed through a combination of payments in lieu of taxes (PILOTs), economic activity taxes (EATs), and a portion of state tax increments, generally subject to statutory limitations. The act also allows 100% of payments in lieu of taxes, economic activity taxes, and the municipal residential earnings tax increment from the fund for contributions to a development project or expanded development project from any private nonprofit organization or local contributions from tax abatement.

Current law provides that state tax increment financing is limited in scope and subject to various eligibility and structural requirements. This act modifies these provisions by expanding the categories of state tax revenues that may be captured. The act also authorizes a residential income tax increment of up to 70% based on wages earned by individuals residing within the project area.

Current law requires redevelopment projects to be reviewed and approved through a defined process, including submission to the Department of Economic Development. The act also allows for greater flexibility in amending or modifying approved projects over time.

Current law subjects redevelopment projects and associated financing mechanisms to statutory time limits. This act modifies the duration of redevelopment incentives by allowing projects to receive benefits for up to 30 years, including the repayment of project costs and obligations.

Current law provides for various administrative and procedural provisions for governing the implementation of redevelopment projects under MODESA. This act modifies these provisions by revising administrative procedures, and making conforming changes to reflect the expanded financing and incentive structure authorized under the act. (Sections 99.918 to 99.980)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SBs 1694 & 1688 (2026) and are substantially similar to HCS/HB 3395 (2026).

MISSOURI WORKS (Section 620.2012)
The Missouri Works program is currently authorized to provide various incentives for the creation and retention of new and existing jobs. This act authorizes the Department of Economic Development to issue tax credits to qualified companies that expend at least $30 million in new capital investments located in a certified Missouri innovation zone, or $50 million in new capital investments for a project located outside of a certified Missouri innovation zone, within two years of submitting a notice of intent with the Department.

The Department shall respond to a notice of intent within thirty days, provided, however, that a failure to respond within thirty days shall not be construed as an approval of a notice of intent.

Tax credits authorized by the act shall not exceed 2.5% of the new capital investment, and shall not exceed the least amount necessary to obtain the qualified company's commitment to initiate the project. Tax credits authorized by the act shall count toward the maximum amount of Missouri Works incentives allowed in a fiscal year as provided under current law. (Section 620.2012)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 1443 (2026).

MISSOURI INNOVATION, PUBLIC SAFETY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (Sections 620.6000 to 620.6033)
This act establishes the "Missouri Innovation, Public Safety, and Accountability Act" by authorizing the designation of Missouri innovation zones and the use of certain economic development incentives administered by the Department of Economic Development (DED) and local municipalities.

The act authorizes a city to apply to DED for designation of a Missouri innovation zone by submitting a master plan to the Department. The master plan shall describe the proposed district boundaries, identify vacant or under-utilized properties, identify infrastructure and public safety priorities, provide high-level projections of anticipated housing and employment growth, and other required planning elements as described in the act. A city may establish only one innovation district. The Department shall approve or deny a completed application within forty-five calendar days. The Department's authority shall extent only to determining whether the required materials have been submitted, whether they are facially sufficient, and that the proposed boundaries conform to the required criteria in the act.

Approval of a certified Missouri innovation zone shall be conditional, and shall not authorize the granting of any incentives, until the city adopts and implements certain local policies as required in the act. No other ordinance, resolution, legislative finding, or separate redevelopment area designation shall be required for a project within an innovation zone to qualify for incentives.

The act requires the Department to promulgate rules to establish a master scorecard for the purposes of evaluating the office-to-residential conversion incentive and local tax increment financing incentives for a given project. Such scorecard shall establish objective, measurable, performance-based criteria; a weighting methodology, a maximum score of one hundred points, no fewer than five incentive tiers, and other provisions as described in the act. Once a reviewing authority verifies that a project has achieved a tier threshold, the incentives shall be awarded consistent with such tier. (Section 620.6003)

The act requires a city to establish and maintain a "one stop shop" as a coordinated business, development, and incentive review process. Each city shall provide for electronic submission of applications for permits; zoning, rezoning, and variance approval; site plan approval; subdivision approval; and incentive, certificate, license, registration, or other prior authorization required for construction, alteration, repair, renovation, expansion, change of use, occupancy, or lawful business operation.

The city shall designate a one stop review authority responsible for receiving and coordinating development applications, applications for locally administered development incentives, and business applications, and for issuing consolidated determinations or approvals by relevant departments and

governing bodies. (Section 620.6006)

The act establishes the "Rural Missouri Development Fund", to be administered by the Department, for the purpose of supporting economic development, infrastructure, housing, workforce development, and related community-building activities in rural and smaller communities in the state. Any city with a certified Missouri innovation zone and ranking within the highest five percent of all cities in terms of assessed valuation of real property shall be required to annually contribute to the Fund an amount equal to ten percent of net-new state sales tax revenue retain for the Innovation Zone Public Safety Fund, which is created by the act.

Moneys in the fund shall be awarded to rural and smaller cities or local or regional development corporations, community development corporations, or similar entities. Such moneys shall be used for rural education, public infrastructure improvements or public safety, housing development, workforce development, health care or community service facilities, and other economic purposes consistent with the act.

The Department shall annually submit a report to the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives indicating the process used to determine disbursements, including the amount and recipients of such disbursements. (Section 620.6009)

The act establishes the "Innovation Zone Public Safety Fund" for the purpose of reinvesting a portion of net-new state economic activity generated in a certified Missouri innovation zone into public safety, public infrastructure, and related improvements.

The Fund shall receive fifty percent of net-new state revenue, as defined in the act, generated within the certified Missouri innovation zone that would otherwise be deposited into the state General Revenue Fund.

Moneys in the Fund shall be used for capital or operating expenditures related to public safety and infrastructure improvements within the district, including law enforcement personnel, lighting and surveillance systems, streets and sidewalks, traffic and pedestrian safety improvements, landscaping and public space improvements, property stabilization or demolition, and other improvements consistent with the district master plan. No less than forty percent of such moneys shall be used for public safety purposes and no less than forty percent shall be used for public infrastructure purposes. (Section 620.6012)

The act establishes an employer retention and reinvestment incentive within the Missouri Works program, providing withholding benefits to qualified companies that maintain a continued presence in a certified Missouri innovation zone and reinvest in their operations.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, the act authorizes a qualified company to retain state income tax withholdings or receive a withholding tax credit. A qualified company shall apply to the Department for a benefit agreement, and the Department shall approve or deny such application within forty-five calendar days. The benefits authorized in this act shall be determined based on the amount of state income tax withholdings attributable to employees in new and retained jobs at the certified Missouri innovation zone location, provided that no benefit shall exceed three percent of the aggregate gross wages paid to such new and retained jobs. The withholding benefit shall be authorized for not less than three years and not more than ten years.

Any withholding benefit received under the act shall be used solely for qualifying reinvestment expenditures, defined as expenses incurred for capital improvements or other investments at or for the benefit of the certified Missouri innovation zone location, as described in the act. (Section 620.6018)

The act establishes an employer relocation incentive within the Missouri One-Start Program for eligible qualified companies that create new jobs in a certified Missouri innovation zone. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, an eligible qualified company shall be authorized to claim a tax credit in an amount equal to the eligible relocation expenses incurred and paid by the company on behalf of a relocated employee, not to exceed five thousand dollars per employee. (Section 620.6021)

The act establishes an office-to-residential conversion incentive for the purpose of converting nonresidential real property to a predominantly residential use, as defined in the act.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit equal to 25% of qualified conversion expenditures, as defined in the act, for a qualified converted building or upper-floor housing located within a certified Missouri innovation zone or a qualified Missouri main street district, or 30% of qualified conversion expenditures with respect to upper floor housing, as described in the act, incurred for converting nonresidential real property from office use to predominantly residential use, which may include retail or other commercial use. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward ten years. Tax credits may also be transferred, sold, or assigned, as described in the act.

The total amount of tax credits authorized pursuant to this act shall not exceed $50 million in any fiscal year. Fifty percent of such maximum amount shall be reserved for qualified converted buildings of more than 750,000 square feet and shall be allocated to the annual limit over a period of ten years, provided that such project meets criteria described in the act.

Twenty-five percent of the maximum amount of tax credits available to be authorized shall be authorized solely for projects located in a qualified Missouri main street district, as defined in the act. If the total amount of such reserved tax credits have been authorized, projects located in a qualified Missouri main street district may receive tax credits from the remaining unreserved amount of tax credits.

A taxpayer shall apply to the Department of Economic Development to receive tax credits pursuant to this act. Such application shall include proof of ownership or site control, floor plans of the existing structure, architectural plans, and, where applicable, plans of the proposed conversion of the structure, as well as proposed additions, estimated cost of conversion, the anticipated total costs of the project, the actual basis of the property, as shown by proof of actual acquisition costs, the anticipated total labor costs, the estimated project start date, and the estimated project completion date, proof that the property is an eligible property, a copy of all land use and building approvals reasonably necessary for the commencement of the project, and any other information which the Department may reasonably require to review the project for approval.

All taxpayers with applications receiving approval shall submit within 120 days following the award of credits evidence of the capacity of the applicant to finance the costs and expenses for the conversion of the eligible property. All taxpayers with applications receiving approval, excluding projects of more than 750,000 square feet, shall commence conversion within twelve months of the date of issuance of the letter from the Department granting the approval for tax credits.

To claim a tax credit authorized by this act, a taxpayer with approval shall apply for final approval and issuance of tax credits from the Department, which shall determine the final amount of qualified conversion expenditures and whether the completed rehabilitation meets the requirements of the act. The final application shall demonstrate that the taxpayer has substantially converted a qualified converted building; satisfactory evidence of any qualified conversion expenditures for the structure, as determined by the Department; and any other information reasonably requested by the Department.

The Department shall determine, on an annual basis, the overall economic impact to the state from the rehabilitation of eligible property pursuant to this act. No taxpayer shall be issued tax credits for qualified conversion expenditures on a qualified converted building within 27 years of a previous issuance of tax credits pursuant to this act on such qualified converted building. (Section 620.6024)

The act establishes the "Missouri Opportunity Zone" program to encourage long-term private investment by allowing the deferral of Missouri income tax liability if the amount of the tax liability is invested in a qualifying property or business located in such zones.

The deferral ends upon certain inclusion events, including disposition of the investment, loss of qualification, ten years after the investment, failure of an operating business to commence substantial operations within twenty-four months, or failure to place investment property into active use or make qualifying improvements within thirty months, as described in the act.

If an investment results in net income prior to the expiration of the deferral period, the amount of tax liability for which payment was previously deferred shall be included in Missouri income tax for such tax year in an amount equal to 4.7% of the taxpayer's share of net income so generated. (Section 620.627)

The act establishes an angel investment incentive.

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act allows an investor, as defined in the act, to claim a tax credit in an amount equal to forty percent of the investor’s investment in the qualified securities of a qualified Missouri business, as defined in the act, or fifty percent of the investor's investment if the qualified Missouri business is located in a rural county, as defined in the act, or sixty percent of the investment if the qualified Missouri business is located in a Missouri innovation zone. If the amount of the tax credit exceeds the investor’s tax liability in any one tax year, the credit may be carried forward for up to five subsequent tax years. No investor shall receive more than seventy-five thousand dollars in tax credits in a single year for contributions to a single qualified Missouri business, and shall not receive more than three hundred thousand dollars in tax credits in total in a single tax year. A tax credit may be transferred by a qualified investor. The total amount of tax credits authorized in a single tax year by the Missouri Technology Corporation (MTC) shall not exceed six million dollars for the 2027 and 2028 calendar years. Thereafter, the maximum amount of tax credits that may be authorized shall be increased annually by 20%, provided that the maximum amount of tax credits was authorized in the previous year.

To be designated as a qualified Missouri business, a business shall apply to the MTC, as described in the act. The designation of a business as a qualified Missouri business shall be made annually by the MTC. In addition to other requirements described in the act, a qualified Missouri business shall not have had annual gross revenues of more than five million dollars in the most recent tax year of the business, and the business shall not have been in operation longer than five years if the business is not a bioscience business, or longer than ten years if the business is a bioscience business.

SPONSOR: Christ HANDLER: Gregory (21)

Each business that has been allocated tax credits by the MTC shall submit a report containing certain information, as described in the act, to the MTC before such tax credits are issued.

The state of Missouri shall not be held liable for any damages to an investor that makes an investment in any qualified security of a qualified Missouri business, any business that applies to be a qualified Missouri business but is turned down, or any investor that makes an investment in a business that applies to be a qualified Missouri business but is turned down.

The MTC shall annually review the activities undertaken by this act to ensure they are in compliance with the provisions of the act. If the MTC determines that a business is not in substantial compliance, it may inform the business that such business will lose its designation if it does not come into compliance within one hundred twenty days. If the business does not come into compliance, the MTC may revoke its designation. If a business loses its designation as a qualified Missouri business, it shall be precluded from being allocated any additional tax credits. However, investors in such a business shall be entitled to keep all of the tax credits properly issued prior to the loss of designation by the business.

The MTC shall report certain information annually, as described in the act, to the Department of Economic Development, the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (Section 620.6030 and 620.6033)

This act shall sunset 10 years after the effective date unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

SEVERABILITY
The act contains a severability clause.
JOSH NORBERG

***** HB 3279 *****

SPONSOR: Shields HANDLER: Crawford

HB 3279 - Current law establishes the Missouri Community Service Commission within the Department of Economic Development. This act transfers such Commission to the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development.

This act is identical to SB 1663 (2026).
JOSH NORBERG

***** HJR 173 *****

SPONSOR: Davidson HANDLER: Trent

SS/SCS/HCS/HJRs 173 & 174 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, modifies provisions relating to taxation.

INCOME TAX
Current law imposes a graduated income tax rate and authorizes reductions in the top rate of income tax contingent on certain state revenue collections, with an eventual top rate of 4.5%. This amendment provides that the General Assembly shall enact legislation to reduce and eliminate the individual income tax based on revenue growth. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall be

prohibited from enacting such tax.

SALES AND USE TAX

This amendment authorizes the General Assembly to expand the sales and use tax base to include the ability to tax any goods and services. Beginning twelve months from the effective date of any such legislation, any political subdivision imposing a sales or use tax shall adjust one or more of several tax levies imposed by such political subdivision for the purpose of offsetting ninety-seven percent of any additional revenue received from the expansion of the sales and use tax base. The levies that shall be adjusted are the sales and use tax rate, personal property tax levy, residential real property tax levy, the property tax operating levy, or earnings tax rate. Notwithstanding such provision, no adjustment made pursuant to this provision shall result in a reduction in funding to the public schools within or serving such political subdivision.

Beginning twelve months from the effective date of any legislation expanding the sales tax base or increasing the sales tax rate, each constitutionally-imposed sales and use tax rate shall be adjusted in a manner provided by law in order to produce substantially the same amount of tax produced by any sales and use tax base expansion. The State Auditor shall determine any such adjustments. (Section 26)

JOSH NORBERG

Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed

Abortion

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons

Accountants

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Administration, Office of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, and the Chief Executive's Office
HB 2474 - Creates new provisions relating to progressive design-build contracts
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Administrative Law

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 977 - Establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of foreign law, legal codes, and systems
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Administrative Rules

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Agriculture

SB 913 - Modifies provisions relating to tax credits
SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education

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Agriculture, Department of

SB 938 - Modifies certain provisions relating to land surveying
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation

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Air Quality

SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality

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Aircraft and Airports

HB 2818 - Modifies provisions relating to annexation procedures for cities, towns, and villages

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Alcohol

HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated

Alcohol (cont'd)

HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district

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Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

SB 975 - Modifies provisions relating to ambulance districts

HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Animals

SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals

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Annexation

HB 2818 - Modifies provisions relating to annexation procedures for cities, towns, and villages

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Appropriations

SB 1000 - Modifies the Tourism Supplemental Revenue Fund

HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers

HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development

HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation

HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, and the Chief Executive's Office

HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation

HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard

HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections

HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee

HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Social Services

HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the General Assembly

HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services

Appropriations (cont'd)

HB 2014 - Appropriates supplemental funds
HB 2014 - Appropriates supplemental funds
HB 2017 - Appropriates money for capital improvements
HB 2018 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government
HB 2019 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government
HB 2020 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government

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Architects

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Athletics

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Attorney General

SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 907 - Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation" which establishes provisions relating to litigation alleging certain disability access violations
SB 937 - Conveys certain state property
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
HB 1839 - Creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites
HB 2366 - Modifies provisions relating to employment of illegal aliens

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Attorneys

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions
HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the General Assembly

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Autism

HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

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Banks and Financial Institutions

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to attachment, execution, and garnishment in civil proceedings
HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2586 - Modifies provisions relating to credit unions

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils (cont'd)

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 890 - Repeals expired, terminated, sunset, and obsolete sections of law
SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1002 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to elections submitted to the people by a school board of any school district located in St. Charles County
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
SB 1470 - Modifies duties and functions of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
SB 1576 - Establishes the Missouri Ireland Trade Commission
HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions
HB 2180 - Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state entities
HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education
HB 3279 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri community service commission

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Boats and Watercraft

HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Bonds - General Obligation and Revenue

SB 1002 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to elections submitted to the people by a school board of any school district located in St. Charles County

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Business and Commerce

HB 1839 - Creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites
HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2508 - Modifies provisions relating to entities regulated by the Secretary of State
HB 2586 - Modifies provisions relating to credit unions
HB 2819 - Modifies provisions relating to the calculation of sales tax for certain cash transactions
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Campaign Finance

HB 2180 - Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state entities

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Capital Improvements

HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 2017 - Appropriates money for capital improvements

Cemeteries

HB 1696 - Modifies provisions relating to the care of vulnerable persons

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Children and Minors

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated
HB 1696 - Modifies provisions relating to the care of vulnerable persons
HB 1839 - Creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 1908 - Modifies provisions relating to dissolution of marriage or legal separation and pregnancy status
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses
HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Children's Division

HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals

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Chiropractors

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Cities, Towns, and Villages

HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 2108 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
HB 2818 - Modifies provisions relating to annexation procedures for cities, towns, and villages
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Civil Penalties

HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated

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Civil Procedure

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 907 - Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation" which establishes provisions relating to litigation alleging certain disability access violations
SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 977 - Establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of foreign law, legal codes, and systems
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 1870 - Modifies provisions relating to attachment, execution, and garnishment in civil proceedings
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Civil Rights

HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions

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Commerce and Insurance, Department of

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices

Commerce and Insurance, Department of (cont'd)

HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans

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Compacts

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Conservation, Department of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation

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Constitutional Amendments

SB 1119 - Creates procedures for the appointment of commissioners to a convention called under Article V of the U.S. Constitution
SJR 87 - Modifies provisions relating to sheriffs
SJR 95 - Establishes the "Show-Me Prosperity Fund"
HJR 173 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Consumer Protection

SB 973 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
HB 1839 - Creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites

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Contracts and Contractors

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 977 - Establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of foreign law, legal codes, and systems
HB 2474 - Creates new provisions relating to progressive design-build contracts
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Corporations

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1142 - Modifies provisions relating to series limited liability companies
HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2508 - Modifies provisions relating to entities regulated by the Secretary of State

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Corrections, Department of

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2009 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Counties

HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education

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County Government

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district

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County Officials

HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions
HB 1871 - Modifies provisions relating to elections

Courts

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 977 - Establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of foreign law, legal codes, and systems
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated
SJR 87 - Modifies provisions relating to sheriffs
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 1908 - Modifies provisions relating to dissolution of marriage or legal separation and pregnancy status
HB 1940 - Modifies requirements relating to publication of notices
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Courts, Juvenile

SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Credit Unions

HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2586 - Modifies provisions relating to credit unions

Crimes and Punishment

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 903 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure
SB 982 - Modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
SJR 87 - Modifies provisions relating to sheriffs
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses
HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals

Crimes and Punishment (cont'd)

HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Criminal Procedure

SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
SJR 87 - Modifies provisions relating to sheriffs
HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Dentists

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Disabilities

SB 907 - Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation" which establishes provisions relating to litigation alleging certain disability access violations
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Domestic Relations

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 1908 - Modifies provisions relating to dissolution of marriage or legal separation and pregnancy status

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Drugs and Controlled Substances

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Drunk Driving/Boating

SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated

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Easements and Conveyances

SB 937 - Conveys certain state property
SB 973 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
HB 2108 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property

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Economic Development

SB 1553 - Authorizes incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals
SB 1576 - Establishes the Missouri Ireland Trade Commission
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions
HB 3080 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Economic Development, Department of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1553 - Authorizes incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals
HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 3080 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit
HB 3279 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri community service commission

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Education, Elementary and Secondary

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 905 - Modifies language relating to school protection officers and creates Missouri Rangers training program
SB 973 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
SB 1002 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to elections submitted to the people by a school board of any school district located in St. Charles County
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education

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Education, Higher

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education
HB 3279 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri community service commission

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Elderly

HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Elections

SB 1002 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to elections submitted to the people by a school board of any school district located in St. Charles County
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1871 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
HB 1940 - Modifies requirements relating to publication of notices
HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources

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Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2002 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education

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Emblems

HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways

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Emergencies

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Employees - Employers

HB 2366 - Modifies provisions relating to employment of illegal aliens
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans

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Engineers

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Entertainment, Sports and Amusements

HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions

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Environmental Protection

SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality

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Evidence

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses

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Excavation

SB 1629 - Modifies provisions relating to underground facilities

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Family Law

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated
HB 1908 - Modifies provisions relating to dissolution of marriage or legal separation and pregnancy status

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Federal - State Relations

SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality

Federal - State Relations (cont'd)

SB 1119 - Creates procedures for the appointment of commissioners to a convention called under Article V of the U.S. Constitution
SB 1119 - Creates procedures for the appointment of commissioners to a convention called under Article V of the U.S. Constitution
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Fees

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 914 - Modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources
HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Food

SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

Funerals and Funeral Directors

HB 1696 - Modifies provisions relating to the care of vulnerable persons

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General Assembly

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1119 - Creates procedures for the appointment of commissioners to a convention called under Article V of the U.S. Constitution
SB 1470 - Modifies duties and functions of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research
HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the General Assembly

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Governor and Lt. Governor

SB 863 - Establishes the "Interscholastic Athletic Oversight Commission", a board of directors appointed by the Governor to hear appeals of certain decisions made by statewide activities associations
SB 937 - Conveys certain state property
HB 2108 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education

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Guardians

HB 1696 - Modifies provisions relating to the care of vulnerable persons

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Health and Senior Services, Department of

SB 914 - Modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

Health and Senior Services, Department of (cont'd)

HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee
HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee
HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Health Care

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1019 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Health Care Professionals

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards
HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Health, Public

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of

HB 2003 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions
HB 2896 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education
HB 3279 - Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri community service commission

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Highway Patrol

SB 982 - Modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

Highway Patrol (cont'd)

HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis
HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Historic Preservation

SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 3080 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit

Holidays and Observances

HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways

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Hospitals

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1019 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Immigration

HB 2366 - Modifies provisions relating to employment of illegal aliens

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Insurance - General

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity

Insurance - Health

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans

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Insurance - Life

HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Insurance - Property

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures

Internet and E-mail

SB 907 - Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation" which establishes provisions relating to litigation alleging certain disability access violations
HB 1839 - Creates provisions relating to age verification on adult websites

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Interstate Cooperation

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Judges

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

Judges (cont'd)

HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the General Assembly

HB 2012 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, the Office of the State Public Defender, and the General Assembly

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Juries

SJR 87 - Modifies provisions relating to sheriffs

Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

HB 2007 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

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Lakes, Rivers and Waterways

HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district

HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

SB 888 - Modifies provisions relating to the criminal systems

SB 905 - Modifies language relating to school protection officers and creates Missouri Rangers training program

SB 982 - Modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions

HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

HB 1866 - Modifies provisions relating to peace officer training and licensure

HB 2292 - Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting by certain professionals

HB 2637 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Liability

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures

SB 907 - Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation" which establishes provisions relating to litigation alleging certain disability access violations

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

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Licenses - Driver's

HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated

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Licenses - Liquor and Beer

HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district

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Licenses - Miscellaneous

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

Licenses - Miscellaneous (cont'd)

HB 1866 - Modifies provisions relating to peace officer training and licensure
HB 1866 - Modifies provisions relating to peace officer training and licensure
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Licenses - Motor Vehicle

SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards

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Lotteries

HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

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Marriage and Divorce

HB 1908 - Modifies provisions relating to dissolution of marriage or legal separation and pregnancy status

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Medicaid/MO Healthnet

HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Medical Procedures and Personnel

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Mental Health

HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities

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Mental Health, Department of

HB 2010 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the Missouri Health Facilities Review Committee

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Merchandising Practices

SB 973 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions

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Military Affairs

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Minorities

HB 2061 - Prohibits antisemitic actions at educational institutions

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Mortgages and Deeds

SB 834 - Modifies provisions relating to mortgage modifications
HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance
HB 2636 - Modifies provisions relating to transactions involving real estate

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Motels and Hotels

HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism

Motor Vehicles

SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1408 - Increases the maximum speed limit from 70 to 75 miles per hour on rural interstates and freeways
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards

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National Guard

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Natural Resources, Department of

SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
HB 2006 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Department of Conservation
HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources

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Newspapers and Publications

HB 1940 - Modifies requirements relating to publication of notices

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Nurses

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Nursing Homes and Long-term Care Facilities

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Pharmacy

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 2596 - Modifies provisions relating to health benefit plans

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Physicians

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons

Physicians (cont'd)

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Political Subdivisions

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 1019 - Modifies several provisions relating to health care
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 1940 - Modifies requirements relating to publication of notices
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2474 - Creates new provisions relating to progressive design-build contracts
HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions

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Prisons and Jails

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Probation and Parole

HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses

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Professional Registration and Licensing

SB 878 - Modifies provisions relating to pharmaceutical drugs and devices
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure
SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
HB 2974 - Modifies provisions relating to licensure reciprocity, including waivers for health care professionals providing for telehealth services and certain interstate compacts

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Property, Real and Personal

SB 937 - Conveys certain state property
SB 938 - Modifies certain provisions relating to land surveying
SB 973 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
HB 2108 - Authorizes the conveyance of certain state property
HB 2636 - Modifies provisions relating to transactions involving real estate

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Public Buildings

SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services

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Public Records, Public Meetings

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

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Public Safety, Department of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
SB 1421 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Public Safety, Department of (cont'd)

HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 1786 - Modifies provisions relating to Highway Patrol purchases of motor vehicles, watercraft, watercraft motors, and trailers
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 1866 - Modifies provisions relating to peace officer training and licensure
HB 2008 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses
HB 2641 - Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Railroads

SB 913 - Modifies provisions relating to tax credits

Religion

SB 977 - Establishes the "No Foreign Laws Act" which prohibits the application and enforceability of foreign law, legal codes, and systems

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Retirement - Local Government

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

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Retirement - Schools

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

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Retirement - State

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

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Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

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Revenue, Department of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
HB 2819 - Modifies provisions relating to the calculation of sales tax for certain cash transactions
HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Roads and Highways

SB 1408 - Increases the maximum speed limit from 70 to 75 miles per hour on rural interstates and freeways
HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated
HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways

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Saint Louis City

SB 835 - Modifies provisions relating to court procedures
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

Saint Louis City (cont'd)

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions

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Saint Louis County

HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions

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Salaries

HB 1825 - Modifies provisions relating to county salary commissions

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Secretary of State

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 1871 - Modifies provisions relating to elections
HB 2508 - Modifies provisions relating to entities regulated by the Secretary of State

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Sewers and Sewer Districts

SB 914 - Modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation

Sexual Offenses

SB 982 - Modifies provisions relating to the sex offender registry
HB 2273 - Creates and modifies provisions regarding sexual offenses

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Social Services, Department of

SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
HB 2011 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
HB 2372 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Social Workers

SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Sovereign or Official Immunity

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity

State Departments

SB 890 - Repeals expired, terminated, sunset, and obsolete sections of law
SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources
HB 2013 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services
HB 2018 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government
HB 2019 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government
HB 2020 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the several departments and offices of state government
HB 2180 - Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state entities
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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State Employees

SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems

State Employees (cont'd)

HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, and the Chief Executive's Office
HB 2005 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Safety, and the Chief Executive's Office
HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Surveyors

SB 938 - Modifies certain provisions relating to land surveying
SB 1233 - Modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure

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Tax Credits

SB 913 - Modifies provisions relating to tax credits
SB 1553 - Authorizes incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals
HB 3080 - Modifies the Historic Preservation Tax Credit
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Tax Incentives

HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Taxation and Revenue - General

SJR 95 - Establishes the "Show-Me Prosperity Fund"
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 2180 - Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state entities

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Taxation and Revenue - Income

SB 913 - Modifies provisions relating to tax credits
SB 1553 - Authorizes incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development
HJR 173 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Taxation and Revenue - Property

SB 1002 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to elections submitted to the people by a school board of any school district located in St. Charles County
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

SB 1553 - Authorizes incentives for producing certain critical materials and pharmaceuticals
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 2819 - Modifies provisions relating to the calculation of sales tax for certain cash transactions
HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development
HJR 173 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Telecommunications

SB 903 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure

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Tourism

SB 1000 - Modifies the Tourism Supplemental Revenue Fund
SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

Tourism (cont'd)

HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 1867 - Modifies provisions relating to local tourism
HB 2057 - Authorizes the cities of Osage Beach and Chesterfield to establish an entertainment district
HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways
HB 2934 - Modifies provisions relating to certain convention and visitors commissions

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Transportation

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards

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Transportation, Department of

SB 916 - Modifies provisions relating to sovereign immunity
SB 959 - Creates the Missouri Geospatial Advisory Council
SB 1033 - Creates provisions relating to the regulation of air quality
SB 1544 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
SB 1572 - Modifies provisions relating to public employee retirement systems
HB 1827 - Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards
HB 1840 - Modifies provisions relating to communication involving persons with disabilities
HB 2004 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
HB 2576 - Enacts a number of state designations and memorial highways

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Treasurer, State

HB 2423 - Modifies provisions relating to the Division of Finance

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Uniform Laws

SB 834 - Modifies provisions relating to mortgage modifications
SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence
HB 2636 - Modifies provisions relating to transactions involving real estate

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Urban Redevelopment

HB 3231 - Modifies provisions relating to financial incentives for economic development

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Utilities

SB 903 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to telecommunications infrastructure
SB 914 - Modifies provisions relating to sewage regulation
HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources

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Veterans

HB 2593 - Modifies various provisions relating to military affairs

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Victims of Crime

SB 999 - Modifies provisions relating to vulnerable persons

Victims of Crime (cont'd)

SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated

SB 1135 - Creates "Bentley and Mason's Law" relating to child maintenance orders for certain persons convicted of the offense of driving while intoxicated

HB 1740 - Modifies provisions relating to driving while intoxicated

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Water Patrol

HB 2885 - Modifies the use of fees from watercraft certifications

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Water Resources and Water Districts

SB 953 - Modifies provisions relating to environmental programs within the Department of Natural Resources

HB 2397 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to programs overseen by the Department of Natural Resources

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Workers' Compensation

SB 1067 - Modifies provisions relating to civil jurisprudence

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