

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 5607H.07T
 Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed HCS for SS No. 2 for SB 1233
 Subject: Professional Registration and Licensing; Accountants; Licenses - Miscellaneous;
 Medical Procedures and Personnel; Social Workers; Dentists; Pharmacy;
 Architects; Engineers; Health, Public
 Type: Original
 Date: June 26, 2026

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to activities requiring licensure.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
General Revenue	Could exceed (\$198,552)	Could exceed (\$969,021)	Could exceed (\$972,747)
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	Could exceed (\$198,552)	Could exceed (\$969,021)	Could exceed (\$972,747)

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Board of Pharmacy Fund (1637)	Unknown, less than \$250,000	Unknown, less than \$250,000	Unknown, less than \$250,000
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	Unknown, less than \$250,000	Unknown, less than \$250,000	Unknown, less than \$250,000

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
General Revenue (DHSS)	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS

FUND AFFECTED	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§324.001 – 621.045 & 1 – Licensure Activities

§324.004 - Temporary Licensure

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** assume section 324.004.1 of the proposed legislation states “any person who has at least three years of work experience in an occupation or profession in another state, the District of Columbia, or any combination of such jurisdictions, and whose work experience involved the practice of an occupation or profession for which a license is not required in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions in which the person worked but is required in this state, may submit an application for a one-time nonrenewable two-year temporary license in this state in the occupation or profession, along with proof of at least three years of work experience in the occupation or profession and a fee as set by regulation of the oversight body, to the relevant oversight body in this state. The oversight body shall make a determination of qualification within forty-five days of receiving a completed application.”

The number of possible applicants for this type of temporary license and the amount of fees that would be collected is unknown to the Department of Health and Senior Services. If the Department, during rule making, would establish a fee for the temporary licenses as described in the proposed legislation, the revenues from those fees would be deposited into general revenue.

The Board of Nursing Home Administrators (BNHA) currently has a temporary license process outlined in Chapter 344, RSMo and 19 CSR 73-2.080. Passage of this bill would require revisions to the statute and rules. It is assumed it will take BNHA’s Principal Assistant Board/Commission (salary of \$65,997) approximately 1,040 hours to make the required changes. Based on 2,080 working hours per year, this would require 0.5 FTE to assume these duties (1,040 hours divided 2,080 hours per year) for a total personal service cost of \$32,998 (\$65,997 times 0.50 FTE).

It is assumed that the Department can absorb the costs of this proposed legislation with current resources. However, if the workload significantly increased or other legislation was enacted, additional resources would be requested through the appropriation process.

Officials from the DHSS assume the cost of the proposal can be absorbed. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

§324.218 - Dietitian Licenses

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** assume §324.218 allows the State Committee of Dietitians to issue a nonrenewable temporary license to applicants who have not taken or passed an examination recognized by the Committee who meet the qualifications for licensure. This temporary license is good for 180 days or less if the temporary license employment is ceased.

The Committee of Dietitians believes it will be able to issue the temporary licenses without an additional FTE.

Temporary License Revenue

42 Estimated Temporary licenses (Annually)

\$20 Temporary license fee

FY 2028 Total - \$840

- Projected revenue reflects fees collected for all categories of licensure.
- A 3% growth rate has been estimated.
- It is estimated that the collection of temporary license fees will begin in FY 2028.
- If the number of licensees largely vary from the number estimated above, the licensure fees will be adjusted accordingly.

In summary, DCI assumes a cost of \$80 in FY 2027 (License printing and postage), a revenue of \$756 in FY 2028 (\$840 Temporary Licenses Issued - \$84 Printing and Postage) and \$764 in FY 2029 (\$860 Temporary Licenses Issued - \$96 Printing and Postage) as a result of the implementation of the changes in this proposal.

Oversight assumes the fiscal impact of this proposal would ultimately net to \$0 or be immaterial; therefore, Oversight will not reflect an impact in the fiscal note. Oversight assumes DCI could absorb the costs related to this proposal.

§§324.263 & 331.084 – Emergency Suspensions or Restrictions of Certain Professional Licenses

Officials from the **Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI)** state that the boards assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation. However, if the workload significantly increased due to the expense of filing complaints with the Administrative Hearing Commission, additional resources would be requested through the appropriation process.

Officials from the DCI assume the cost of the proposal can be absorbed. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

§335.081 – Long Term Care Regulation

Officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** assume section 335.081.(2)(b) of the proposed legislation allows technicians, nurses' aides or their equivalent trained and employed in public or private hospitals and licensed long-term care facilities to administer “subcutaneous injectable medications, provided that any such medication was prescribed by the physician for the long-term care facility resident who receives the medication.”

This will require the Section for Long Term Care Regulation (SLCR) to promulgate rules related to these different specific subcutaneous injectable medications and create training and specific certifications related to the different types of medications to ensure aides are competent to perform the tasks. SLCR will also need to review inspection policies and procedures and training of staff and providers. Review of facility policies and procedures and training of employees related to safe and effective system of medication administration and emergency procedures can be incorporated into the inspection process.

As a result of the proposed legislation, SLCR anticipates the need for one full-time Administrative Support Assistant (\$48,312 annually) to monitor and track certificates and continuing education requirements that will be necessary to ensure resident health and safety. This will be an office position located in Jefferson City.

In addition, SLCR anticipates the need for one full time Regulatory Auditor (\$67,294 annually) to handle the increased workload related to inspections and complaint investigations. This position will be a telecommuter.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect the estimated FTE cost as provided by DHSS.

§338.333 - Licensure of Wholesale Drug Distributors

Oversight notes currently, no person or outlet can act as a wholesale drug distributor, pharmacy distributor, drug outsourcer, or third-party logistics provider without obtaining a license from the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. Oversight assumes this legislation permits the Board of Pharmacy to license out-of-state entities if those entities possess a valid license from another state with comparable standards.

Department of Commerce and Insurance noted in similar legislation from this year (SB 841), the current fees for instate licenses are:

\$360 for Original Pharmacy Distributor/Wholesale Drug, Distributor, Drug Outsourcer, or Third-Party, Logistics Provider License Fee (includes both temporary and permanent license)

\$540 for Pharmacy Distributor/Wholesale Drug Distributor/Drug Outsourcer or Third-Party

Logistics Provider License Renewal Fee

Although the current “in-state” fee is known, the number of out-of-state licenses that could be issued and the fee that will be charged to the new licensees is unknown. **Oversight** will reflect a \$0 (no new licenses are issued) to Unknown revenue to the Board of Pharmacy Fund (1637). Oversight assumes the revenue generated (if any) will be less than \$250,000.

§338.710 - Rx Cares for Missouri Program

Oversight notes that the most recent [Missouri Board of Pharmacy annual report](#) (2024) states as follows:

The Missouri General Assembly enacted § 338.710 in 2017 which created the Rx Cares for Missouri Program within the Board of Pharmacy to promote medication safety and to prevent prescription drug abuse, misuse and diversion in Missouri. Rx Cares Program funding is appropriated annually by the Missouri General Assembly. The Board expended \$ 368,430.88 in FY 24 on the following Rx Cares program activities.

The report also states that the FY 2024 Legislative Appropriation was \$750,000.

Oversight does not have information to the contrary and therefore, Oversight will reflect the 2024 Legislative Appropriation of “Up to 750,000” annually as a cost to DCI to continue this program.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services (MOPS)** provide training and continuing legal education to Missouri’s elected prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys. Each year, MOPS reviews criminal justice-related legislation enacted by the General Assembly and incorporates those statutory changes into training materials and legislative update presentations provided at statewide conferences and other continuing legal education programs.

To implement the provisions of this legislation, MOPS staff will be required to review the enacted statutory language, analyze the changes for purposes of criminal enforcement and charging decisions, update training materials and presentations, and then deliver the new information to law enforcement officers and prosecutors across the state.

MOPS anticipates that implementation of this legislation would require a modest amount of staff time to review and incorporate statutory changes into existing training materials. The cost associated with this activity is unknown but expected to be minimal.

MOPS notes, however, that each legislative session produces numerous changes to criminal statutes that must be reviewed and incorporated into statewide training materials. While the fiscal

impact of any individual bill is minimal, the cumulative effect of multiple statutory changes is not insignificant.

Oversight assumes MOPS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of activity each year. Oversight assumes MOPS could absorb the costs related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties at substantial costs, MOPS could request funding through the appropriation process.

Officials from the **Office of Attorney General (AGO)** assume any potential litigation costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing resources. The AGO may seek additional appropriations if the proposal results in a significant increase in litigation or investigation costs.

Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

Officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA)** state this proposal may have some impact but there is no way to quantify that amount currently. Any significant changes will be reflected in future budget requests.

Oversight notes OSCA assumes this proposal may have some impact on their organization although it can't be quantified at this time. As OSCA is unable to provide additional information regarding the potential impact, Oversight assumes the proposed legislation will have a \$0 or (Unknown) cost to the General Revenue Fund. For fiscal note purposes, Oversight also assumes the impact will be under \$250,000 annually. If this assumption is incorrect, this would alter the fiscal impact as presented in this fiscal note. If additional information is received, Oversight will review it to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek approval to publish a new fiscal note.

Officials from the **Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission, Department of Corrections, Department of Revenue, Department of Public Safety - Missouri Highway Patrol, Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Safety – Missouri Gaming Commission,** and the **Office of the State Public Defender** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

Rule Promulgation

Officials from the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** assume this proposal is not anticipated to cause a fiscal impact beyond its current appropriation.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** note many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with its core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
GENERAL REVENUE			
<u>Cost – DHSS (\$335.081) p. 5</u>			
Personal Service	(\$96,338)	(\$117,918)	(\$120,276)
Fringe Benefits	(\$65,974)	(\$80,099)	(\$81,047)
Equipment and Expense	(\$36,240)	(\$21,004)	(\$21,424)
<u>Total Cost - DHSS</u>	<u>(\$198,552)</u>	<u>(\$219,021)</u>	<u>(\$222,747)</u>
FTE Change – DHSS	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
<u>Cost – DCI (\$338.710) Removal of Rx Cares for Missouri expiration p.6</u>	\$0	Up to (\$750,000)	Up to (\$750,000)
<u>Cost – OSCA (Various Sections) Potential increased court costs p.6-7</u>	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)	\$0 or (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE	Could exceed <u>(\$198,552)</u>	Could exceed <u>(\$969,021)</u>	Could exceed <u>(\$972,747)</u>
Estimated Net FTE Change on General Revenue	2 FTE	2 FTE	2 FTE
BOARD OF PHARMACY FUND (1637)			
<u>Revenue Gain – DCI (\$338.333) License fee p.5-6</u>	Unknown, less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Unknown, less than <u>\$250,000</u>	Unknown, less than <u>\$250,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT TO THE BOARD OF PHARMACY FUND	<u>Unknown, less than \$250,000</u>	<u>Unknown, less than \$250,000</u>	<u>Unknown, less than \$250,000</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2027 (10 Mo.)	FY 2028	FY 2029
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

A direct fiscal impact to small businesses that employ dietitians, massage therapists, dentists, dental hygienists and physician assistants could be expected as a result of this proposal.

Any business that accepts a temporary license could expect a fiscal impact as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

TEMPORARY LICENSES (Section 324.004)

Under the provisions of this bill, 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 can submit an application for a one-time nonrenewable, two-year temporary license in Missouri, with proof of at least three years of experience in the occupation and a fee as set by regulation of the oversight body. Within 45 days of receiving the application, the oversight body must make a determination of qualification. The oversight body will require an applicant to take and pass a profession-specific examination and may require an examination specific to Missouri laws. The oversight body will not issue a one-time nonrenewable temporary license to any applicant who has had their license revoked by an oversight body outside this state; is currently under investigation; has a pending complaint; or is currently under disciplinary action. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or, except for occupants regulated by the Board of Therapeutic Massage, lawfully present noncitizens authorized to work in the U.S.

If the applicant is not residing in Missouri, the oversight body will 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 two-year temporary license and the applicant can reapply for the temporary license.

Upon expiration of the temporary license, the individual will 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 bill will not be qualified for reciprocity with another state or to be a part of an interstate compact.

Some occupations, as specified in the bill, are excluded from the provisions of this section.

TELEHEALTH (Section 324.009)

This bill specifies that a health care provider who has received his or her licenses to practice in Missouri via our license reciprocity law can provide telehealth services within the profession's scope of practice.

TEMPORARY LICENSE FOR DIETITIANS (Section 324.218) This bill specifies that, a first time applicant for a dietitian license who has not previously taken or passed an examination may obtain without examination a nonrenewable temporary license by paying a temporary license fee and submitting an agreement-to supervise form that is signed by a licensed dietitian who has agreed to supervise the applicant. Such temporary licensee may practice dietetics, but any such practice must be under the supervision of a dietitian licensed in this State.

The supervising dietitian must have an unencumbered license to practice and he or she cannot be an immediate family member of the temporary licensee. The supervising dietitian is prohibited from supervising more than one temporary license at a time. The supervising dietitian must submit a signed and notarized form attesting that the applicant will begin employment at a location in this state within seven days of receiving the temporary license.

The temporary license obtained by an applicant will expire the date the licensee's employment with the supervising dietitian has ceased or within 180 days of its issuance, whichever occurs first.

EMERGENCY SUSPENSION OF LICENSES (Section 324.263)

This bill specifies that the Board of Therapeutic Massage can apply to the Administrative Hearing Commission (AHC) for an emergency suspension or restriction of a license for a licensed massage therapist if the licensee is the subject of a pending criminal indictment or other criminal 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. Requirements of the application contents for the Board to apply are detailed in the bill.

Within five days of receiving the complaint, the AHC must conduct a review and, if the AHC determines there is reasonable cause for the Board's complaint, the AHC will enter the order requested by the Board. The order will be effective upon personal service or delivery of a copy at all of the licensee's current addresses on file with the Board. The AHC must then hold an evidentiary hearing on the record within 45 days of the Board's filing or upon final adjudication of any criminal charges to determine if the initial order entered by the AHC will continue in effect and whether a cause for discipline exists.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS (Sections 326.256, 326.277, 326.280, 326.283, 326.286, 326.289, and 326.292)

Currently, for an applicant to be eligible to apply for the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination (Examination), the applicant must provide proof that the applicant has completed at least 120 semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board of Accountancy (Board), with an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by the Board, by rule.

This bill replaces the 120 semester hours with obtaining a baccalaureate degree or a post-baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board.

Currently, an applicant for a license to be a certified public accountant must have either:

- (1) Applied for the initial examination prior to June 30, 1999, and hold a baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with a concentration in accounting or the substantial equivalent of a concentration in accounting as determined by the Board; or
- (2) Applied for the initial examination on or after June 30, 1999, and have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;

This bill amends that requirement.

The bill requires the applicant to meet one of the following educational requirements:

- (1) Holds a baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;
- (2) Has obtained a baccalaureate degree and completed at least 30 additional semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate; or
- (3) Holds a post-baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;

Currently, an applicant must have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree, and one year of experience before being licensed. This bill

repeals that provision and provides that if the applicant has a baccalaureate degree, the applicant will be required to have two years of experience. If the applicant has a baccalaureate degree and 30 additional semester hours of college education or a postbaccalaureate degree, the applicant is only required to have one year of experience.

Currently, prior to June 30, 2021, an applicant for an examination who meets the specified educational requirements or who reasonably expects to meet those requirements within 60 days after the examination will be eligible for examination if the applicant is also 18 years of age or older and of good moral character. For an applicant admitted to examination on the reasonable expectation that the applicant will meet the educational requirements within 60 days, no license can be issued nor credit for the Examination or any part thereof given unless the educational requirement is in fact met within the 60 day period. This bill repeals that provision.

Currently, an individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this State and who holds a valid and unrestricted license to practice public accounting from any State can have all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license or to otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee.

This bill amends that provision to now allow an individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this State and who holds a valid and unrestricted license in good standing to practice public accounting from any state to have all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license or to otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee provided that at the time of initial licensure, the individual was required to show evidence of having passed the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination and of having met one of the following requirements:

- (1) A baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and no less than two years of experience, both as defined by Board rule;
- (2) A baccalaureate degree and the completion of at least 30 additional semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and not less than one year of experience, both as defined by Board rule; or
- (3) A post-baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and not less than one year of experience, both as defined by Board rule.

An individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this state; who holds a valid and unrestricted license in good standing to practice public accounting from any state as of December 31, 2024, and who, as of such date, has practice privileges in this state will continue to have all the privileges of licensees in this state without the need to obtain a license or otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee.

Currently, a certified public accountant licensed by another state who establishes a principal place of business in this state must request the issuance of a license from the Board prior to establishing the principal place of business. The Board can issue a license to the person who obtains verification from the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service that the individual's qualifications are substantially equivalent to the licensure requirements for a public accountant.

This bill removes the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service verification and instead states the Board can issue a license to the person whose qualifications the Board verifies to be comparable to the initial licensure requirements.

Currently, any accountant firm with an office in this state that uses the title "CPA" or "CPA firm" must hold a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm. This bill allows a sole practitioner or single-member limited liability company using the title of "certified public accountant", "certified public accountants", "CPA", or any similar abbreviation in its business name to request exemption from the firm permit requirement by submitting a written request to the Board that affirms the business does not offer or perform attest services or any other services subject to peer review.

Currently, accounting firms with the permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm must undergo, no more frequently than once every three years, peer reviews conducted in a manner as the board specifies. The peer review must be a satisfactory equivalent to peer review generally required by law. This bill changes this to say the peer review needs to be comparable to peer review generally required by law.

Currently, the fees for the peer reviews for accounting firms must be substantially equivalent to the cost of oversight. This bill changes this to say the fee must be comparable to the cost of oversight.

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, and 621.045)

Currently, interior designers can be registered with the state to perform interior design services but there isn't a license for the profession. This bill would create a professional license for interior designers.

The bill abolishes the Interior Design Council and instead adds licensed interior designers to the Missouri Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects (Board). The Board will be expanded to add two voting members who are licensed interior designers.

This bill adds interior designers to the list of professions that the Board can license applicants from other countries and states when the applicant has qualifications which are at least equivalent to the requirements for the applicable licensure in Missouri.

The bill specifies the educational requirements, training, and experience needed to become a licensed interior designer.

This bill outlines the scope of work a licensed interior designer can do. The bill specifies who can do that work without being a licensed interior designer, provided that the person does not use the title "interior designer" together with any words that indicate or imply that the person is or holds himself or herself out to be a licensed interior designer.

The professional license issued to a licensed interior designer, will be renewed on or before the license or certificate renewal date, provided that the required fee is paid. The Board may establish, by rule, continuing education requirements as a condition for renewing the license of a licensed interior designer, provided that the Board cannot require more professional development hours than the seven hours recommended by the American Society of Interior Designers or its successor organization.

The license of any licensed interior designer or the certificate of authority issued to any corporation that is not renewed by the license or certificate renewal date will expire on the renewal date and be void, and the holder of an expired license or certificate will have no rights or privileges under the license or certificate. Any person or corporation whose license or certificate has expired may, within three months of the license or certificate renewal date or at the discretion of the Board, upon payment of the required fee, be renewed, relicensed, or reauthorized under the person's or corporation's original license or certificate number.

EMERGENCY SUSPENSION OF LICENSES (Section 331.084)

This bill specifies that the Board of Chiropractic Examiners can apply to the Administrative Hearing Commission (AHC) for an emergency suspension or restriction of a license for a licensed chiropractor if the licensee is the subject of a pending criminal indictment or other criminal 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. Requirements of the application contents for the Board to apply are detailed in the bill.

Within five days of receiving the complaint, the AHC must conduct a review and, if the AHC determines there is reasonable cause for the Board's complaint, the AHC will enter the order requested by the Board. The order will be effective upon personal service or delivery of a copy at all of the licensee's current addresses on file with the Board. The AHC must then hold an evidentiary hearing on the record within 45 days of the Board's filing or upon final adjudication of any criminal charges to determine if the initial order entered by the AHC will continue in effect and whether a cause for discipline exists.

DENTAL SERVICES (Section 332.081)

Currently, a corporation cannot practice dentistry unless the corporation is a nonprofit corporation or a professional corporation. Exemptions exist for hospital nonprofit corporations that provide dental services at facilities owned by a city, county, or other political subdivision of the State. This bill exempts entities contracted with the State to provide care in correctional centers.

RESPIRATORY CARE LICENSURE (Sections 334.870 and 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 bill instead provides that the applicant must 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 bill provides that license renewals will be subject to random audits to ensure the licensee has an active credential through the NBRC.

SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTABLE MEDICATIONS (Section 335.081)

This bill allows technicians, nurses' aides, or other equivalent trained employees administer subcutaneous injectable medications ordered by a physician in a long-term care facility.

SOCIAL WORKERS (Section 337.600)

Currently, applicants for baccalaureate social worker licenses, advanced macro social worker licenses, and clinical social worker licenses are required to have 3,000 hours of supervised experience in the field they are pursuing a license to practice in.

Qualified advanced macro supervisors, qualified baccalaureate supervisors, and qualified clinical supervisors who supervise the applicants have to have practiced in the field of social work as a licensed social worker for which they are supervising the applicant for a minimum of five years. This bill changes that to three years.

ADMINISTRATION OF VACCINES (Section 338.010)

Currently, the practice of pharmacy includes the ordering and administration of vaccines approved or authorized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, excluding vaccines for cholera, monkeypox, Japanese encephalitis, typhoid, rabies, yellow fever, tick-borne encephalitis, anthrax, tuberculosis, dengue, Hib, polio, rotavirus, smallpox, and any vaccine approved after January 1, 2023, to persons at least seven years of age or the age recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, whichever is older.

This bill removes the January 1, 2023, date and instead excludes any vaccine that is jointly excluded by joint rules promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts for vaccines approved by the Federal Drug Administration after January 1, 2026.

DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS DURING A DECLARED OR EMERGENCY (Section 338.312)

This bill gives the Missouri Board of Pharmacy the authority to waive compliance with any Missouri rule or regulation for a pharmacy licensed in this state when the pharmacy is 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 under this Chapter and is authorized to ship prescription drugs into the state or territory in question;
- (2) The pharmacy is responding to an active declared state disaster or emergency;
- (3) The pharmacy complies with all emergency rules and regulations for pharmacies and nonprofit 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. The Board can promulgate rules to implement these provisions.

WHOLESALE DRUGS DISTRIBUTORS (Section 338.333)

Currently, no person or outlet can act as a wholesale drug distributor, pharmacy distributor, drug outsourcer, or third party logistics provider without obtaining a license from the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. Temporary licenses can be granted while an application is being processed. Separate licenses are required for each distribution site.

The Board can permit out-of-state entities to be licensed in Missouri if they possess a valid license from another state with comparable standards and if the other state offers reciprocal treatment to Missouri entities.

This bill provides that if a state license is not issued by the out-of-state wholesale drug distributor's resident state, out-of-state wholesale drug distributors and third-party logistics providers with a current and valid drug distributor accreditation from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy or its successor can be eligible for the license.

RX CARES FOR MISSOURI PROGRAM (Section 338.710)

Currently, there is a program called the "RX Cares for Missouri Program" to promote medication safety and to prevent prescription drug abuse in Missouri. The Board of Pharmacy, within the Division of Professional Registration, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health, can allocate funds to public or private entities for relevant programs or education. However, funds cannot be used for state prescription drug monitoring programs. The Board, in consultation with

the Department of Mental Health, manages the program and can also enter interagency agreements to assist in the program's management or operation.

The program is currently set to expire on August 28, 2026.

This bill removes that expiration date.

SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS (Section 345.050)

Currently, a requirement for licensure for speech-language pathologists and audiologists is submitting evidence of completion of a clinical fellowship from supervisors. The period of employment must be under the direct supervision of a person who is licensed by the State of Missouri in the profession in which the applicant seeks to be licensed.

This bill changes the period of employment to be under the direct supervision of a speech-language pathologist in good standing in any state.

SECTION B

In the event that any section, provision, clause, phrase, or word of this bill or the application thereof is declared invalid under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Missouri, it is the intent of the general assembly that the remaining sections of this bill remain in force and effect as far as they are capable of being carried into execution as intended by the general assembly. The General Assembly hereby declares that it would have passed each section, provision, clause, phrase, or word thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, provisions, clauses, phrases, or words of this bill or the application of this bill would be declared unenforceable, unconstitutional, or invalid.

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Commerce and Insurance
Attorney General's Office
Office of Administration - Administrative Hearing Commission
Department of Corrections
Department of Health and Senior Services
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Revenue
Department of Public Safety
 Missouri Highway Patrol
 Missouri Gaming Commission
Department of Social Services
Missouri Department of Transportation
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Office of the State Public Defender
Office of the Secretary of State
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services



Julie Morff
Director
June 26, 2026



Jessica Harris
Assistant Director
June 26, 2026