



Governor's Council on Disability

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Issue 1, January 7, 2022

Welcome to Issue 1 of the Legislative Update.

- The weekly Legislative Update provides information on disability related bills. For more details on a specific bill, please click on the bill number.
- If there has been action on a bill in the current week, the status is listed in red.
- To learn more about the legislative process consider attending the [Legislative Education Project](#) training or watching our online modules and videos.
- Please contact our office (Laura.Mueth@oa.mo.gov) if you need a different format.
- Past issues are online at [Legislative Updates](#).
- Access to individual bill information is available on the Missouri Senate's website at [Bill Search](#)
- A glossary of legislative terms can be found at the Missouri House of Representatives [Legislative Terms](#)
- Most of the summaries are prepared by the Research Staff of the Missouri House of Representatives and Missouri Senate and are used by permission.

Note: When "incapacitated," "handicapped," etc. appear in a bill description, it reflects the terminology of the legislation, not the Governor's Council on Disability.

Abbreviations

HB	House of Representatives
Bill	
HA	House Amendment
HS.....	House Substitute
HR	House Resolution
HJR.....	House Joint Resolution
HCS.....	House Committee Substitute
SB	Senate Bill
SCS	Senate Committee Substitute
SA.....	Senate Amendment
SS	Senate Substitute
SR.....	Senate Resolution
SJR.....	Senate Joint Resolution
CCR.....	Conference Committee Report
CCS.....	Conference Committee Substitute

Bills are listed in the following categories:

- [Assistive Technology](#)
- [Crime](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [Funding/Tax Relief](#)
- [Health Care and Personal Assistance](#)
- [Legal Rights and Responsibilities](#)
- [Mental Health](#)
- [Olmstead](#)
- [Safety/Prevention](#)
- [Services for people with Disabilities](#)
- [Other](#)
- [Appropriations](#)

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

No pending bills

CRIME

[HB 1496](#) [Ellebracht](#)

Provides that a person may be charged with promoting a suicide attempt or voluntary manslaughter if such person is convicted of abusing certain persons and such conduct significantly contributed to the suicide or suicide attempt

This bill adds abusing a person with a disability with that abuse significantly contributing to the person with a disability's suicide to the definition of voluntary manslaughter. It also creates the offense of promoting a suicide attempt. Abusing a person with a disability where the abuse significantly contributed to a suicide attempt is in the definition for the offense. Promoting a suicide attempt is a class E felony.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1523](#) [Ellebracht](#)

Criminalizes the disclosure of medical marijuana patients' information to unauthorized parties

This bill makes it a class E felony for any state agency or state employee to disclose to the federal government, its employees, or a third party the statewide list of or anyone who applied for or obtained a medical marijuana ID card. It also makes it a class E felony to disclose any individual information about applicants or recipients to these parties.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2259](#) [Ingle](#)

Establishes the offense of sexual contact with a child or incapacitated person

This bill establishes the offense of sexual contact with a child or incapacitated person. The offense is committed if an individual has sexual contact with and is a foster parent or legal guardian of a child or incapacitated person. It is a class E felony.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

EDUCATION

[HB 1467](#) [Brown](#)

Changes provisions governing the statewide assessment system

This bill requires the State Board of Educate to develop a student-centered statewide assessment system which uses assessments across the school year, supports teaching, learning, and program improvement along with building a profile of student learning and proficiency. It specifies what must be included and the structure. One aspect mentioned is providing accommodations for students receiving special education services.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1468 **Pike**

Requires school districts to include instruction on the use and effects of vapor products and adds tobacco products and vapor products to the Drug-Free Schools Act

This bill requires the State Board of Education to amend health and physical education standards and curriculum to include instruction on the use and effects of vapor products.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

HB 1469 **Pike**

Modifies provisions relating to the cost of serving high-needs students

This bill states the calculation of the expenditure per average daily attendance won't include high need special education reimbursements for any school district with 500 students or less.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

HB 1474 **Schroer**

Establishes requirements for public schools regarding parents and curricula

The portion related to students with disabilities is summarized below. This bill establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022". The Act gives parents of public school students the right to know what their child is being taught, the right to know which individuals or organizations are receiving school funds, the right to visit their child during the school day, the right to view or receive all of their child's school records, the right to receive information regarding collection of their child's data, the right to know about situations affecting their child's school safety, and the right to have accountability and transparency from school boards. It requires schools to obtain written parental consent before a child participates in field trips or other activities and before any sensitive personal information or data is obtained from a child. It also requires parents to be notified in a timely manner of any reported safety incidents. School board meetings in which the above issues are discussed are required to be public and include time for public comment.

Status: 1/11/22 **Hearing Scheduled** (H)

Committee: Elementary and Secondary Education

HB 1556 **Gregory**

Requires each local school district and charter school to have on file a policy for reading success plans for certain students

This bill requires each school district and charter school to have a policy regarding reading success plans for students in kindergarten through 4th grade. The policies will align with guidelines established by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The bill specifies what will be included in individual plans and when assessments will be conducted. This includes offering a reading success plan for any students with reading deficiencies or dyslexia and when students will be referred for IEP evaluations. It includes provisions for informing parents and guardians. The bill establishes a Literacy Advisory Council within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and requires the State Board of Education to require literacy and reading instruction in teacher education preparation programs and to work collaboratively with the Literacy Advisory Council and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education will develop a plan to establish a comprehensive system for reading instruction.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1753](#) [Basye](#)

Authorizes pilot recovery high schools

This bill allows recovery charter high schools to be opened in metropolitan areas throughout MO and sets requirements for the schools. Admission is limited to students recovering from substance use disorders, substance use dependency, and co-occurring disorders such as anxiety, depression, and ADHD.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1755](#) [Basye](#)

Establishes Parents' Bill of Rights

This bill prohibits the state, any of its political subdivisions, any other governmental entity, or any other institution from infringing on fundamental rights of a parent to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of their children. This bill also requires school boards to implement policies that will allow parents to have more involvement in the public school system including having a voice as to what materials the children will be instructed on as well as the ability to withdraw their child from any portion of the school district's comprehensive health education that relates to instruction in sexually transmitted diseases or any instruction regarding human sexuality if they do not want their child to participate. The school board must also implement procedures that allow parents to learn their parental responsibilities and rights.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1814](#) [Pollitt](#)

Establishes transfer procedures to nonresident districts for students in public schools

This bill creates a public school open enrollment program. It allows a student to attend school in a school district where he/she is not a resident beginning with the 2023-2024 school year. Each participating school district's school board will adopt application acceptance and rejection standards. It allows nonresident school districts to enter into transportation agreements with parents of students who have an IEP in which transportation is a related service. School districts will determine the number of transfer of students it is willing to receive. A fund is created which will provide reimbursements to schools which participate in the program. One of the uses for the money in the fund is to reimburse for special education costs for a program student beyond the state and federal reimbursement.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1836](#) [Wiemann](#)

Requires trauma-informed schools to keep incident records and provide notice of certain incidents

This bill requires schools who participate in the trauma-informed schools initiative to keep a record of each time a student is removed from or is present in a classroom during or after another student's outburst. Parents will be informed within 48 hours when their child is removed from a classroom.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1856](#) **[Baker](#)**

Establishes the Extended Learning Opportunities Act

This bill establishes the Extended Learning Opportunities Act. Beginning with the 2023-2024, students will have the opportunity to earn credit by participating in an extended learning opportunity such as internships, apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and enrichment activities. The bill outlines the expectations and criteria for participation and graduation credit. Policies will be developed by the State Board of Education.

Status: **1/6/22 Second Read** (H)

[HB 1858](#) **[Baker](#)**

Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022

This bill establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022. The Act gives parents of public school students the right to know what their child is being taught, the right to know which individuals or organizations are receiving school funds, the right to visit their child during the school day, the right to view or receive all of their child's school records, the right to receive information regarding collection of their child's data, the right to know about situations affecting their child's school safety, and the right to have accountability and transparency from school boards. It requires schools to obtain written parental consent before a child participates in field trips or other activities and before any sensitive personal information or data is obtained from a child. It also requires parents to be notified in a timely manner of any reported safety incidents.

Status: **1/6/22 Second Read** (H)

[HB 1899](#) **[Mackey](#)**

Changes provisions governing the suspension of students from public schools

This bill requires that charter schools and school districts document the removal of a child from his/her educational setting for disciplinary reasons each time it occurs. This will begin on July 1, 2023. This information must be reported to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education by July 1, 2024 and by each subsequent July 1. Starting with the 2023-2024 school year the accountability report card will include the number of students with disabilities who receive in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions, unilateral removal, and expulsion, the disability categories for students who receive these disciplinary measures, duration of removals and modified removals, the type of interventions used before removal, whether students who are removed were previously suspended, how many are in an alternative education setting along with others. For any removal of a student with a disability, the board will consider reasonable alternative methods instead of suspension or expulsion. If the only reason for suspension or expulsion is truancy, other absences, or history of disciplinary actions. Except in specific

Status: **1/6/22 Second Read** (H)

[HB 1980](#) **[Kelley](#)**

Requires each local school district and charter school to have on file a policy for reading success plans for certain students

This bill requires each school district and charter school to have a policy regarding reading success plans for students in kindergarten through 4th grade. The policies will align with guidelines established by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The bill specifies what will be included in individual plans and when assessments will be conducted. This includes offering a reading success plan for any students with reading deficiencies or dyslexia. It includes information on what should be done at various grade levels done if a student is not reading at grade level. Provisions for informing parents and guardians are also given. The bill establishes a reading instruction advisory council within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and requires the Department to work with colleges and universities to add dyslexia education in teacher education preparation programs.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1995 Richey

Provides for protections for parental rights and transparency in public schools

This bill creates the “Parents’ Bill of Rights for Student Well-being.” It specifies the rights parents have regarding the education of their children. This includes being able to access and view various educational records and other information about their children and being able to give permission for their children to participate in activities. Enacting policies to promote parent involvement is also part of the bill.

Status: 1/11/22 Hearing Scheduled (H)

Committee: Elementary and Secondary Education

HB 2010 Smith, Travis

Places the burdens of proof and production on school districts in due process hearings for children with a disability

This bill places the burdens of proof and production on the school district in due process hearings related to identification, evaluation, reevaluation, classification, educational placement, disciplinary action, or free and appropriate public education of a student with a disability.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2011 Smith, Travis

Establishes written parental consent requirements for individualized education programs (IEPs)

This bill requires school districts or other entity serving a student with an IEP to obtain written consent from parents regarding initial placement, annual placement, or revision to the IEP before implementation. If full agreement is not reached, the new IEP will be implemented in areas where there is agreement and the old IEP when the parties last agreed will be implemented for the areas of disagreements until the areas of disagreements are resolved. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will adopt a consent for in line with what is specified in the bill. The options for resolution of disagreements between parties remain unchanged.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2068 Sauls

Enacts the "Parents' Bill of Rights"

This bill enacts the "Parents' Bill of Rights." It establishes a parent's rights related to education of his/her child. It specifies the right to have access to educational materials and health and mental health records. It also includes the right to consent to or deny data collection. School districts and charter schools will establish policies for parents to participate in the education of their children. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will create the MO Education Transparency Portal to provide online access to school curriculum, professional development, guest speakers, and any associated costs. Penalties are also established.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2073](#) [Bangert](#)

Requires school districts to provide instruction in cursive writing

This bill requires school districts to provide cursive writing instruction to students so students are able to create readable documents using cursive writing by the end of fifth grade. Students must pass a proficiency test on reading and writing cursive.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2135](#) [Kelley](#)

Establishes the "Open Enrollment in Missouri Education" taskforce

This bill establishes the "Open Enrollment in Missouri Education" taskforce. One of the members of the taskforce will represent children with disabilities including autism spectrum disorder. The taskforce will evaluate and make recommendations regarding various avenues of public funding for public and non-public schools in the state. These include direct public funding, voucher programs, and open enrollment systems. A report detailing legislative recommendations will be submitted to the General Assembly.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2136](#) [Kelley](#)

Enacts requirements relating to suicide prevention education and information

This act requires that beginning in the 2023-2024 school year the practicing teacher assistance program may offer and include at least two hours of suicide prevention in-service training for all practicing teachers in MO school districts. All principals, teachers, and licensed educators may attend annual training or review suicide prevention materials. Training attendance will count for two professional development hours. The MO Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may develop training materials or provide districts with materials from a third-party. Beginning July 1, 2023, all public schools and charter schools serving students in grades seven to twelve, and all institutions of higher education that issue student identification cards shall be required to print on either side of the identification card the three digit dialing code and telephone number for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. Such schools may also print the number for the Crisis Text Line and a local suicide prevention telephone number. Institutions of higher education may also include the phone number of campus police or security, or the local law enforcement authority's phone number. If any public school,

charter school, or institution of higher education has a supply of unissued student identification cards that do not comply with this act, the school shall issue such student identification cards until the supply is depleted. This act shall apply to a student identification card issued for the first time to a student, and to any student identification card issued to replace a damaged or lost student identification card.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2150](#) [Shields](#)

Establishes the "BRITE" Act governing Braille instruction

This bill creates the Blind Students' Rights to Independence, Training, and Education Act. Beginning with the 2022-2023 school year, it requires each student who is blind or visually impaired to receive instruction in reading and writing Braille, using assistive technology, and orientation and mobility as part of an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Individualized Family Support Plan (IFSP) unless the IEP or IFSP team determines that instruction in and use of Braille, assistive technology, or orientation and mobility is not appropriate. No student will be denied solely because they have some vision and degenerative medical diagnoses will be given consideration by the IEP team. Instruction will be provided to the level that the student is able to communicate, perform, and navigate at an age appropriate level and with peers of the same intellectual level who do not have disabilities. The bill states what each IEP or IFSP will include. The use of materials will also be included in any 504 plans. Expanded core curriculum instruction must be provided. All specialists used by the local education agency must have appropriate certification. The parental permissions allowed to be obtained and who is responsible for costs is specified. Local education agencies are required to have Section 508 compliant materials and adopt policies and procedures to reduce or eliminate barriers.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2189](#) [Coleman](#)

Modifies and creates provisions regarding the use of certain training, instructional, and curricular materials in public schools and charter schools

This bill requires that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education not promote the curriculum, textbooks, and other materials used in public schools. Each school board is required to approve and adopt the district's curriculum at least 6 months before it is implemented and then ensure it is implemented properly through policies and procedures. Disability and income data, psychological and social-emotional data, and trauma or psychological/emotional issues data will not be used to determine curriculum materials or classes offered. It requires that state assessment proficiency scores will be available on the district website and at schools. Staff development materials provided with state funds will be transparent and available to the public. The bill states how those will be available. The Commissioner of Education will establish the Missouri Education Transparency and Accountability Portal. The bill requires students to receive instruction in American literature. It requires school districts and charter schools to post on their websites information regarding staff training, curriculum, and instruction related to nondiscrimination, diversity, equity, and inclusion. The bill prohibits districts and charter schools from making political activism, lobbying, and social or public policy part of a course, extra credit, practicum, or internship.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2195 **Schnelting**

Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022

This bill establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022. This includes rights to be informed of curriculum, the child's behavior, any counseling attended, organizations and individuals receiving funds, and school safety situations. Parents must consent to having biometric and other data collected about their child and their child being involved in activities. They also have a right to visit during a school day, remove their child from activities, and attend school board meetings.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

HB 2238 **Appelbaum**

Enacts requirements relating to suicide prevention education and information

This act requires that beginning in the 2023-2024 school year the practicing teacher assistance program may offer and include at least two hours of suicide prevention in-service training for all practicing teachers in MO school districts. All principals, teachers, and licensed educators may attend annual training or review suicide prevention materials. Training attendance will count for two professional development hours. The MO Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may develop training materials or provide districts with materials from a third-party. Beginning July 1, 2023, all public schools and charter schools serving students in grades seven to twelve, and all institutions of higher education that issue student identification cards shall be required to print on either side of the identification card the telephone number for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. Such schools may also print the number for the Crisis Text Line and a local suicide prevention telephone number. Institutions of higher education may also include the phone number of campus police or security, or the local law enforcement authority's phone number. If any public school, charter school, or institution of higher education has a supply of unissued student identification cards that do not comply with this act, the school shall issue such student identification cards until the supply is depleted. This act shall apply to a student identification card issued for the first time to a student, and to any student identification card issued to replace a damaged or lost student identification card.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

HB 2294 **Wiemann**

Establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022

This bill establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022 and states the rights parents have regarding the education of their children. They are the right to review curriculum and inspect materials, school budgets, meet with teachers and school boards, receive information on school violent activity, and consent to activity participation and data collection. It requires school districts and public schools to do specific things. One of these is developing and adopting policies regarding the administration of medical screenings which include mental health or substance use disorder screenings.

Status: 1/6/22 **Introduced and First Read** (H)

SB 653 **Rizzo**

Enacts the "Parents' Bill of Rights"

This act establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights." The act provides that every parent of a child shall have a fundamental right to direct the upbringing, education, health care, and mental health of such parent's child. The act delineates specific aspects of such rights. Each school district and charter school shall develop and adopt policies to guarantee a parent's right to participate in their child's education. Such policies shall include procedures for a parent to view the curriculum taught to their child, information about extracurricular activities at the school, receiving information about potential school choice options for their child, information about health benefits associated with vaccination as well as procedures to exempt their child from vaccination, and information about enrolling their child in individual educational programs and gifted student programs. The Commissioner of Education shall establish the Missouri Education Transparency Portal which shall be an internet-based tool to provide access to every school district's curriculum, source materials, professional development materials, and a list of guest speakers and lecturers at the schools within the district. Any parent, as well as the local prosecuting or circuit attorney may bring suit against a school district or charter school for violations of the act. Upon a finding by a court that the school district or charter school has violated the act, such school district or charter school shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to ten thousand dollars.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 661](#) [Arthur](#)

Allows students to attend multiple public summer school programs non-concurrently

Under current law, no pupil shall attend summer school classes in more than one school district during any one summer. This act modifies such restriction to apply only when attendance occurs in more than one school district concurrently.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 681](#) [O'Laughlin](#)

Modifies provisions related to literacy and reading instruction

This act modifies current law regarding literacy and reading education, including provisions related to reading success plans, formerly known as reading intervention plans. Under this act, the State Board of Education shall require literacy and reading coursework for teacher education programs aligned to certification for teachers in early childhood, elementary, language arts, English, special reading, and special education. Such coursework shall include the core components of reading, oral and written language development, identification of reading deficiencies and language difficulties, the administration of assessments, and the application of assessment data to the classroom. The State Board of Education, in collaboration with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education and the Literacy Advisory Council established under this act, shall develop a plan to establish a comprehensive system of services for reading instruction. Each local school district and charter school shall have on file a policy for reading success plans for any pupils of the district in grades kindergarten through four, rather than through grade three. Each policy shall be aligned with the guidelines developed by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for reading success plans. Authority to develop guidelines to assist school districts and charter schools in formulating policies for reading success plans is transferred from the State Board

of Education to the Department. Any guidelines for instruction shall meet the certain elements set forth in the act. Each school shall provide supplemental reading instruction under a reading success plan to any student who exhibits a reading deficiency. Each school district and charter school shall provide training on the administration of reading assessments to all K-5 teachers and any other personnel who provide literacy instruction. Under this act, each school district and charter school shall administer a reading assessment or set of assessments to each student within the first 30 days of school for grades one through four, and by January 31 for kindergarten, unless a student has been determined in the previous school year to be reading at grade level or above. School districts and charter schools shall provide reading success plans to students with an individualized education plan (IEP) that have a reading deficiency, and to students receiving services under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 whose services plan includes an element addressing reading. This act repeals the requirement that school districts and charter schools design a reading success plan for the student's fourth-grade year if the student's third-grade reading assessment determines the student is reading below second-grade level. The provision is replaced with a requirement that school districts and charter schools offer a reading success plan to each K-4 student who exhibits a reading deficiency that has been identified as being at risk for dyslexia in the statewide dyslexia screening requirement, or has a formal diagnosis of dyslexia. The reading success plan shall be provided in addition to the core reading instruction provided to all students, and shall meet criteria set forth in the act. If a student who is provided a reading success plan is determined to not be reading at or above grade level by the end of 2nd grade, the student shall receive structured literacy instruction as well as additional support and services. For students in grades 6-12, schools shall continue to address the reading deficiencies of any student for whom the deficiency creates a barrier to success in school. A reading success plan shall be created no later than 45 days after the identification of a reading deficiency. Such plan shall be created by the teacher and other pertinent school personnel, along with the parent or legal guardian, and shall describe the evidence-based reading improvement services the student shall receive. The reading success plan shall specify if a student was found to be at risk for dyslexia in the statewide dyslexia screening requirement or if the student has a formal diagnosis of dyslexia. Under current law, each student for whom a reading success plan has been designed shall be given another reading assessment to be administered within 45 days of the end of the student's fourth-grade year. If such student is determined to be reading below third-grade level, the student shall be required to attend summer school. This act instead requires such student to be referred for an evaluation for an IEP plan and the district shall provide appropriate intensive structured literacy instruction on an individualized basis. If the student does not qualify for an IEP, the student shall continue to receive appropriate, intensive structured literacy instruction on an individualized basis until the student is reading at grade level. Each school district and charter school is required to offer summer school reading instruction to any student with a reading success plan. Districts may fulfill the requirement through cooperative arrangements with neighboring districts. The parent or legal guardian of any K-5 student who exhibits a deficiency in reading shall be notified as set forth in the act. These provisions shall become effective on July 1, 2023. This act establishes the Literacy Advisory Council within the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The council shall include 15-20 members appointed by the Commissioner of Education. Members shall include stakeholders and specialists specified in the act. The advisory council shall meet biannually to review best practices in literacy instruction and related policies, and shall make recommendations to the Commissioner and the State Board of Education. The Department, in

conjunction with the Advisory Council, shall identify and create a list of approved materials, resources, and curriculum programs for public school districts and charter schools. A school district or charter school shall use only materials, resources, or curriculum programs from such list.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 710 Beck

Requires nurses in school districts and charter schools to develop individualized healthcare plans for students with epilepsy or seizure disorders

This act establishes "Will's Law," requiring individualized health care plans to be developed by school nurses in public schools and charter schools. Such plans shall be developed in consultation with a student's parent or guardian and appropriate medical professionals that address procedural guidelines and specific directions for particular emergency situations relating to the student's epilepsy or seizure disorder. Plans are to be updated at the beginning of each school year and as necessary. Notice must be given to any school employee that may interact with the student, including symptoms of the epilepsy or seizure disorder and any medical and treatment issues that may affect the educational process. All school employees shall be trained every two years in the care of students with epilepsy and seizure disorders. Training shall include an online or in-person course of instruction approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. School personnel shall obtain a release from a student's parent to authorize the sharing of medical information with other school employees as necessary. This act protects school employees from being held liable for any good faith act or omission while performing their duties. This act contains an emergency clause.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 740 Eigel

Modifies and creates provisions regarding elementary and secondary education

This bill creates and modifies statutes related to elementary and secondary education. Only those impacting people with disabilities are summarized.

Placement of students in special education settings shall be done in accordance with federal law and without reference to that student's membership in a group identified by sex, race, ethnicity, religion, skin color, or national origin.

No public or charter school shall implement or enforce any student dress requirements that include a mask or face covering mandate. No student shall be required, as a condition of school attendance or participation in school-sponsored extracurricular activities, to wear a mask or face covering.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 747 Arthur

Modifies requirements related to school accountability measures in elementary and secondary education institutions

This act establishes new requirements for public schools, charter schools, schools enrolling students that receive scholarships under the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts (ESA) Program and the Department of

Elementary and Secondary Education related to disciplinary removals of students, including in-school suspensions, out-of-school suspensions, unilateral removals of special education students, and expulsions. Under this act, the Department shall include certain information related to disciplinary removals in the school accountability report card. Such information shall be documented by public schools and charter schools, beginning on July 1, 2023, and schools shall report such information to the Department annually by June 30th each year beginning in 2024. Schools enrolling students that receive scholarships under the ESA program shall follow the same time lines and report such information to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Board. Beginning with the school accountability report card for the 2023-24 school year, the Department shall include aggregate data related to the types of removals employed, the demographic and disciplinary characteristics of removed students, the duration of removals, alternative measures and interventions, and whether a hearing was conducted, as further described in the act. At a hearing to suspend or expel a student, the school board shall consider reasonable alternative measures, including techniques that emphasize repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior, alternative behavior strategies, responsive classroom interventions, and positive behavioral supports and interventions. No student shall be suspended out of school or expelled if the sole basis for such removal is truancy, other absences from school, or prior disciplinary actions. Students enrolled in preschool through third grade shall not be suspended out of school or expelled.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 769 O'Laughlin

Creates provisions establishing pilot recovery high schools for students in recovery from substance use disorder or substance dependency

Under this act, the Commissioner of Education may approve and authorize up to four pilot recovery high schools to be established and operated by individual public school districts or groups of such districts. Recovery high schools shall serve as an alternative public high school setting and recovery program for students in recovery from substance use disorder or substance dependency, or such a condition along with co-occurring disorders as described in the act, who would academically and clinically benefit from placement in the recovery high school and who are committed to working on their recovery. Districts seeking to operate a recovery high school shall submit proposals to the Commissioner by December 1st in the year prior to the first school year in which the school would begin operation. The proposal shall detail how the school will comply with the existing requirements for public high schools as well as how the school will be accredited by a recovery school accreditation organization as described in the act. The proposal may contain requests for waivers of existing regulations, which shall be deemed granted if the proposal is approved by the State Board of Education with the recommendation of the Commissioner. The Commissioner of Education may specify an authorization period for the recovery high school which shall be no less than four years. By June 30th annually, the school district or group of school districts, in consultation with the recovery high school, shall submit to the Commissioner an analysis of school outcomes, as described in the act. The Commissioner shall review the analysis, renew recovery high schools meeting the requirements of the act and the requirements of the school's proposal, and may include new terms and conditions to address areas needing correction or improvement. The Commissioner may revoke or suspend the authorization of a recovery high school not meeting such requirements. School districts

may enroll their students in a recovery high school by entering an agreement with district or districts operating the school. Parents of eligible students and eligible students over the age of 18 may seek to enroll in the school. A recovery high shall not limit or deny admission to an eligible student based on race, ethnicity, national origin, disability, income level, proficiency in the English language, or athletic ability. Recovery high schools shall adopt a policy establishing a tuition rate by February first of the preceding school year; that the sending district shall pay the tuition rate or an amount of per-student state and local funding as described in the act, whichever is lower; and that the sending district will remain responsible for special education and disability expenses in excess of the tuition paid. The Commissioner may enter into an agreement with the appropriate official or agency of another state to develop a reciprocity agreement for otherwise eligible, non-resident students seeking to attend a recovery high school in Missouri. A recovery high school may enroll otherwise eligible students residing in a state other than Missouri, pursuant to such reciprocity agreement. Such reciprocity agreement shall require the out-of-state student's district of residence to pay to the recovery high school an annual amount equal to 105% of the recovery high school's tuition rate. Eligible students from states with which the Commissioner does not have a reciprocity agreement may attend a recovery high school provided such student pays 105% of the recovery high school's tuition rate. No student enrolled pursuant to a reciprocity agreement shall be considered a resident pupil for purposes of calculating state aid.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 776](#) [Brattin](#)

Enacts the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022"

This act creates the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2022." Under this act, no school district shall deny to the parent or guardian of a minor child certain rights. Such rights includes the ability to fully review the curricula, books, and other educational materials used by the school attended by their child; the ability to access information on teachers, guest lecturers, and outside presenters who engage with students at the school; the ability to access information on third party individuals and organizations that receive contracts; the right to visit their child at school during school hours; the right to access all records generated by the school that concern their child; the ability to access information pertaining to the collection and transmission of data regarding their child; the right to be heard at school board meetings; the right to be notified of situations affecting the safety of their child at school; and the right to object to certain materials that the parent finds inappropriate to be taught to their child. Any person denied one of these rights may bring a civil action for injunctive relief. Further, the attorney general may also bring a civil action for injunctive relief. If a school district is found to have violated this act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may withhold up to fifty percent of the state aid for such district.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1010](#) [O'Laughlin](#)

Allows the enrollment of nonresident students in public school districts

Only the section related to students with disabilities is summarized.

This act establishes the Public School Open Enrollment Act to enable K-12 students to attend school in a nonresident district. On or before October 1st of each year, each school district shall indicate whether it will participate in the program during the subsequent school year. Participating districts may accept transfer nonresident students from any other school district. For the 2023-24 and 2024-25 school years, a district may restrict the number of students who may transfer away from the school district to a maximum of 5% of the district's enrollment for the prior year. Nonresident districts shall accept credits toward graduation from other districts and shall award a diploma to any transfer student meeting such nonresident district's graduation requirements. Superintendents shall cause information regarding the open enrollment program to be posted on his or her school district's website and in the district's student handbooks. Students may transfer into only one nonresident district per school year. Such students shall commit to attending and taking all courses through the nonresident district for at least one school year, and at least one such course shall be in-seat. nonresident district and shall first remain in the resident district for at least one full semester. Except for students who qualify for reimbursement of transportation costs as described in the act and for agreements allowing such student to be picked up at an existing bus stop, transferring students or their parents shall be responsible for transportation to nonresident districts. By agreement with the nonresident school district, parents of transfer students may waive requirements for such district to provide transportation required under the student's Individualized Education Program plan. Transfer students who receive special education services shall be reimbursed by the Parent Public School Choice Fund for the costs of providing such services in excess of applicable state and federal funds. Such reimbursement shall not exceed the district's current expenditure per average daily attendance. By October 1st annually, each school district shall set the number of transfer students such district will accept for the following school year. The district may set criteria, including limits on the number of students to be accepted to particular buildings, grades, classrooms, or programs. Districts shall publish and notify the Department of such information. Each district shall develop a procedure for creating a waiting list for all transfer applications when applications exceed the district's maximum. In accepting transfer students from the waiting list, districts shall give additional priority to students in the following order: siblings of transfer students, children of active duty military personnel, children of district employees, students who previously attended as resident students, and students whose parents' employment circumstances would cause transfer to be in the student's best interest. Districts may also include other priority factors. Parents of applicants shall be informed of how the waiting list shall operate and may be required to reapply to remain on the waiting list.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

EMPLOYMENT

[HB 1640](#) [Seitz](#)

Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation

This bill designates Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder as an occupational disease for first responders with respect to workers' compensation.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1651](#) [Nurrenbern](#)

Subjects public employers to the state minimum wage law

This bill requires the state, counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts, and any other public employer to pay employees at least the state minimum wage.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1924 Walsh Moore

Establishes provisions relating to competitive integrated employment for persons with disabilities

This bill requires the Office of Administration to submit a yearly report to the General Assembly beginning in 2022 regarding the state's progress with the Missouri as a Model Employer Initiative. It should include information regarding the number of employees who self-disclose disabilities, an explanation of any disparities, specific efforts related to recruitment, hiring, advancement, and retention of employees with disabilities, and best, promising, and emerging practices in several areas. This bill also creates the "Missouri Employment First Act" which requires all state agencies providing employment services or services and supports to individuals with disabilities to implement an employment first policy by considering competitive, integrated employment as the first priority and preferred outcome and to create a memorandum of understanding regarding collaboration. All agencies are to provide specific information stated in the act to all individuals with disabilities of working age. All agencies are to ensure all individuals receive the opportunity to explore education and training options. It also requires partnerships to be established with certain types of private agencies and employers. It requires certain information to be discussed with youth and parents/guardians annually. The bill does not take away supported or sheltered employment when those are the most appropriate options. It also does not remove benefits for those who are unable to be employed. The act does not require a hiring preference. Agencies must work together to ensure policies and procedures promote competitive, integrated employment as the preferred outcome and share data as appropriate to track implementation. Agencies are encouraged to adopt measurable goals and outcomes to promote progress assessment.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2064 Sauls

Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation for firefighters and other first responders

This bill identifies various conditions and diseases to be considered occupational diseases for purposes of workers' compensation if experienced by firefighters, police officers, paramedics, and emergency medical technicians.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2222 McCreery

Creates the Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Act

This bill creates the Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Act and thus the MO Earned Family and Medical Leave Program. The Program will provide up to 6 weeks of wage replacement benefits to employees who take time off work for family or medical leave. The bill specifies who qualifies, the processes involved, and documentation required to utilize the Program.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2327](#) [Riggs](#)

Establishes a task force to study issues relating to state workers and work-from-home policy

This bill establishes a task force to determine the best policies and practices for allowing state government employees to work from home or work remotely. This includes looking at feasibility and practicality for all regions of the state and for the different types of work done by employees. A task force summary and recommendations will be given to the General Assembly.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2335](#) [Aldridge](#)

Modifies provisions relating to minimum wage

This bill requires that beginning January 1, 2023 employers pay a wage at the hourly rate of not less than 2% of the fair market rents as determined annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for a two-bedroom rental in the county where the person is employed, or as set by state or federal law. The employer will pay the higher rate.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2336](#) [Aldridge](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the state employee minimum wage

This bill requires state employees to be paid at least \$15 per hour or at the same rate as the prevailing federal minimum wage for certain jobs. The higher rate will be the one paid.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[SB 708](#) [Beck](#)

Modifies provisions relating to occupational diseases contracted by certain first responders

This act provides that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) diagnosed in any person who is a firefighter, police officer, emergency medical technician, emergency medical dispatcher or other first responder shall be presumed as an occupational disease resulting from employment if:

- The person has completed at least 5 years of employment; and
- The person was examined by a medical professional upon commencing employment and the examination failed to reveal any evidence of PTSD.

Denial of a claim under this act shall be on the basis of clear and convincing medical evidence that the cause of the PTSD is unrelated to the person's employment as a firefighter, police officer, emergency medical technician, emergency medical dispatcher, or other first responder.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 729 **Schupp**

Creates new provisions of law relating to paid leave from employment

This act creates the Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Act.

GENERALLY

Under this act, all employees who are not independent contractors are eligible to receive up to six weeks each year of wage replacement benefits for any of the following reasons:

- To bond with a minor child within the first year of birth or placement in connection with foster care or adoption;
- To care for a family member with a serious health condition;
- To tend to one's own serious health condition; or
- To assume any familial responsibility because a spouse, child, or parent of an employee is on, or has been notified of an impending call to, active duty in the armed forces.

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations is responsible for administering the program.

An employee is eligible for benefits equal to 100% of his or her average weekly pay for each full week taken for family or medical leave. However, an employee's average weekly wage may not be higher than the average state weekly wage. An employee may take partial weeks of leave but will only receive benefits equal to the fraction of the number of days of leave taken divided by the number of the days that the employee would have otherwise worked. An employee may additionally only take leave in full day increments.

APPLYING FOR BENEFITS

An employee has 41 days following the first day on which he or she begins to take family or medical leave to file a claim for benefits with the Department. Furthermore, an employee may not receive benefits until they have contributed to the Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Fund for at least 52 weeks. An employee may not receive benefits on any day for which they are eligible to receive unemployment or workers' compensation benefits. Leave taken under this act must be taken concurrently with leave taken under the federal Family Medical Leave Act. Each employee applying for benefits shall show, on a certificate provided by the Department, that he or she is entitled to family or medical leave. An employee seeking to take leave under this act shall provide at least 30 days notice to their employer if the reason for leave is foreseeable. If it is not practicable, notice shall be given as soon as practicable.

APPEALING DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Employees are entitled to appeal a determination of eligibility by the Department to the Administrative Hearing Commission. A notice of appeal shall be sent to the Commission within 30 days of the receipt of the determination by the employee. A decision by the Commission may be appealed to a court of competent

jurisdiction. An employee is not entitled to appeal a determination of the amount of benefits received but may request a redetermination by the Department within one year of the initial determination.

UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATORY ACTIONS

It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate against an employee because he or she filed a claim for, indicated an intent to file a claim for, or has received Missouri earned family and medical leave benefits. Courts hearing such complaints may grant injunctive, equitable, or compensatory relief to employees. Complaints may be filed by either the employee or the Department. In the event that the Department files a complaint, the employee is thereafter barred from bringing his or her own action. In any event, a discrimination claim shall be brought within three years.

OUTREACH AND REPORTS

The Department is required to develop and implement an outreach program to make employees aware of their rights, duties, and responsibilities under this act. The State Auditor is required to complete an audit of the program no later than 3 years following the passage of the act.

MISSOURI EARNED FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE FUND

The Missouri Earned Family and Medical Leave Fund is created. An employee is required to contribute .025% of his or her average weekly pay to the fund, provided that the total wages used to compute the contribution rate shall not exceed the contribution and benefit base used to calculate Social Security taxes. If, at the discretion of the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, there is not a sufficient amount of funds in the fund to satisfy all claims, the director is permitted to reduce the benefit amount each employee will receive. Contributions to the program may begin January 1, 2023, but no employee may receive benefits until January 1, 2025. All employee contributions are pre-tax and not considered part of the adjusted gross income.

SUNSET CLAUSE

The provisions of this act sunset on December 31, 2028 unless otherwise reauthorized by the General Assembly.

REFERENDUM CLAUSE

The act contains a referendum clause to be presented to the voters at the 2022 general election.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 893 **Beck**

Increases the minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2026

Under current law, the minimum wage rate is set to increase by \$.85 every year until it reaches \$12.00 per hour in 2023. This act would increase the minimum wage rate by \$1.00 every year beginning in 2024, until the minimum wage rate reaches \$15.00 per hour. The minimum wage rate would thereafter be increased or decreased every year based on the increase or decrease in the Consumer Price Index.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

FUNDING/TAX RELIEF

[HB 1573](#) [Kelley](#)

Authorizes an income tax deduction for expenses incurred for providing respite care to children

This bill allows qualified taxpayers to claim an income tax deduction for respite care provided as a parent to a child who has an intellectual or developmental disability beginning January 1, 2022. The amount of the deduction depends on the length of time the taxpayer provided respite care. Foster parents claiming the deduction must submit an affidavit with the tax return.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1630](#) [Morse](#)

Establishes a grant program for primary care physicians working and residing in rural counties

This bill, subject to appropriations, requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a grant program to incentivize the practice of primary care in rural areas so physicians practice and reside in rural areas. Priority for the grants will be given to physicians practicing in the highest need areas. The details and requirements are specified.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1726](#) [Aune](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for businesses owned by minorities, women, or service-disabled veterans who obtain a medical marijuana dispensary license

This bill authorizes a \$3,000 tax credit for service-disabled veterans who own a medical marijuana dispensary license beginning with the 2023 tax year. The amount will be adjusted for inflation.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1916](#) [Schroer](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for parents of students attending school outside of their school district

This bill allows parents to claim a tax credit equal to the amount of tuition paid by a parent for a student to attend a public school outside of the residential school district or a private school beginning January 1, 2023.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1999](#) [Davidson](#)

Authorizes an income tax deduction for certain teachers and paraprofessionals

This bill allows kindergarten through twelfth grade teachers and paraprofessionals to claim a tax deduction for a portion of their income beginning January 1, 2023. The requirements and amounts are specified in the bill.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2019](#) [Young](#)

Provides a state supplement for public schools to hire a school nurse and a mental health professional

This bill would provide a state supplement to public schools allowing them to employ a school nurse, and a mental health professional. Each district must apply to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for the funds. The state supplement is subject to appropriation.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2200](#) [Hudson](#)

Increases the maximum upper limit for homeowners claiming the property tax credit

This bill increases the maximum upper limit of the property tax credit for homeowners to \$37,000 beginning January 1, 2022. It will be adjusted annually based on inflation. The minimum base will be \$21,300 beginning January 1, 2022. It will also be adjusted annually based on inflation. The table in the bill will be used to determine the property tax credit.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2211](#) [Hurlbert](#)

Authorizes students residing in counties with at least one hundred thousand inhabitants to participate in the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program

This bill allows students residing in counties with a population of at least 100,000 to participate in the MO Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program. It also changes the word “plan” to “program” under the qualified student definition.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2351](#) [Anderson](#)

Authorizes the Missouri Homestead Preservation Act

This bill authorizes the MO Homestead Preservation Act which allows an individual, married couple, or unmarried joint owners to claim a homestead exemption credit if they are age 65 or older or have a disability and have an income less than or equal to the maximum upper limit for the calendar year. Individuals wanting to claim the credit must complete an application provided by the Department of Revenue. Aspects of ineligibility are specified. The bill states the responsibilities of the Department of Revenue.

Status: [Introduced and First Read](#) (H)

[HJR 69](#) [Hudson](#)

Establishes a sales and use tax exemption for certain disabled veterans

This joint resolution establishes a personal property or services tax exemption for veterans who are deemed to have a 100% service-connected disability by the Veterans Administration.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HJR 72](#) [Griffith](#)

Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri relating to property tax exemptions

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment would exempt all real property used as a homestead from taxation for any military veteran who is a resident of this state and has a 100% service-connected disability as determined by the US Department of Veterans Affairs, and any military veteran who is a citizen of this state and a former prisoner of war.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HJR 73](#) [Kelley](#)

Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri relating to a property tax exemption for certain disabled veterans

Upon voter approval, this proposed Constitutional amendment authorizes a real and personal property tax exemption for any military veteran who has a 100% service-connected disability rating and is a resident of this state.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HJR 86](#) [Aune](#)

Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri relating to a property tax exemption for certain disabled veterans.

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution allowing veterans with a total service-connected disability to be exempt from property tax.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HJR 89](#) [Gray](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment granting property tax exemptions to certain disabled veterans

This joint resolution provides a property tax exemption for veterans with a service-connected disability rating of at least 30% beginning January 1, 2023. The amount of the exemption is based on the percent of disability and is outlined in the resolution.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HJR 90](#) [Terry](#)

Reduces property tax assessments on senior citizens and disabled persons by fifty percent

This bill requires the property tax assessments for property owned by individuals who have a permanent disability under state or federal law to be reduced by 50% beginning January 1, 2023.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[SB 723](#) [Hegeman](#)

Establishes the "Medicaid Stabilization Fund"

This act creates the "Medicaid Stabilization Fund" in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of moneys received due to the increased 5% Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) in the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 and any other appropriations made by the General Assembly. Such funds shall be used by the Department of Social Services solely for the MO HealthNet program.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 807](#) [Hoskins](#)

Authorizes an income tax deduction for certain expenses related to operating a medical marijuana business

This act allows taxpayers authorized under the Missouri Constitution to operate a business related to medical marijuana to claim an income tax deduction in an amount equal to any expenditures otherwise allowable as a federal income tax deduction, but that are disallowed for federal purposes because cannabis is a controlled substance under federal law.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 860](#) [Hegeman](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the low-income housing tax credit

This act places an aggregate cap on the amount of state low-income housing tax credits that may be authorized in a fiscal year. Such cap shall be 70% of the amount of federal low-income housing tax credits allocated to the state. This act also reduces the limit on tax credits authorized for projects financed through tax-exempt bonds from \$6 million to \$4 million. To the extent that such limit is not reached in a fiscal year, the amount not authorized may, for such fiscal year only, be added to the amount of tax credits that may be authorized for projects not financed through tax-exempt bond issuance.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SJR 40](#) [Luetkemeyer](#)

Exempts certain disabled veterans from property taxes

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, expands the current exemption from real property taxes for former prisoners of war with a total service-connected disability to all veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States with a total service-connected disability.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

HEALTH CARE/PERSONAL ASSISTANCE

[HB 1555](#) [Gregory](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the scope of practice for physical therapists

This bill allows physical therapists who have a doctorate of physical therapy or five years of clinical practice to perform evaluations and initial treatments on patients without a prescription or referral from a health care provider. It also allows physical therapists to provide education, screening, or consultations and to develop fitness and wellness programs without a prescription or referral. Physical therapists will provide appropriate health care referrals when someone's medical condition is beyond the scope of physical therapy or the patient does not improve after 10 visits or 21 business days. It requires physical therapists to consult with appropriate health care providers regarding progress of referred patients and need for continued therapy after 10 visits or 21 business days and every thirty days.

Status: [1/12/22 Hearing Scheduled](#) (H)

Committee: Professional Registration and Licensing

[HB 1565](#) [Wallingford](#)

Modifies provisions relating to home health licensing

This bill adds nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, and physician assistants to the statute regarding treatment plans for home health services.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1700](#) [Roberts](#)

Modifies provisions relating to health insurance coverage for certain food products used to treat patients with phenylketonuria or certain other diseases

This bill states that the health insurance coverage requirements for formula and low protein modified food used as treatment for any inherited disease or organic and amino acid apply even when the formula or modified food is not the sole source of nourishment.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1926](#) [Walsh Moore](#)

Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet eligibility

This bill requires that individuals who are determined to be eligible for the aged, blind, or disabled MO HealthNet benefit remain eligible for MO HealthNet for 12 months after the last day of the month in which the individual was enrolled unless the individual moves to a different state.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1927](#) [Walsh Moore](#)

Modifies the Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program

This bill changes the income threshold for eligibility to 250% of the federal poverty level and removes the requirement that it be gross income. It adds retirement accounts to the list of items to be excluded from the determination of assets but requires that they be used when determining income for premiums. It changes the income disregards to the first \$50,000 of earned income of a spouse and removes the earned income of the worker with a disability from the disregards. The bill states that if the Department of Social Services decides to pay the employees portion of the employer-sponsored health insurance MO HealthNet will still be provided to cover personal care assistance services and nonemergency medical transportation. The Department of Social Services must submit a report to the General Assembly annually stating the number of program participants and efforts to increase program awareness and enrollment. It requires the Department of Social Services to submit all necessary paperwork to the federal government for implementation.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1936](#) [Mayhew](#)

Creates provisions relating to counseling patients on potential suicidal thoughts when prescribing or dispensing certain medications

This bill allows health care professionals who prescribe any medication for which the Food and Drug Administration has issued a suicidal ideation box warning to advise and counsel the patient on this issue. It also allows physicians or other health care providers to conduct a follow up interview four weeks after it is prescribed to screen for suicidal ideation. The bill also allows pharmacists to advise and counsel patients regarding suicide risks and ideation symptoms.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2004](#) [Shaul](#)

Establishes Missouri as a member of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact

This bill establishes MO as a member of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact. The Compact allows for greater portability of medical licenses and ensures patient safety.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2096](#) [Seitz](#)

Modifies provisions relating to physical therapists

This bill allows physical therapists to evaluate and initiate treatment with patients, provide education and training, and develop fitness programs without a prescription or referral. The subsection related to physical therapists being able to examine and treat self-limiting injuries or chronic illnesses without a prescription is removed.

Status: 1/6/22 **Referred to Professional Registration and Licensing committee**

Committee: Professional Registration and Licensing

[HB 2159](#) [Pouche](#)

Establishes provisions relating to insurance coverage for insulin drugs and epinephrine auto-injectors

This bill prohibits insurance plans from charging more than \$100 for a thirty-day supply of insulin or epinephrine auto-injectors. The amount is allowed to increase at the beginning of each calendar year based on the percentage change in the medical section of the Consumer Price Index. The Departments of Commerce and Insurance, Health and Senior Services, and Social Services will compile a joint public report on insulin and epinephrine auto-injector pricing practices, health plan pricing, and policy recommendations to control and prevent overpricing.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2165](#) [Buchheit-Courtway](#)

Modifies provisions relating to telemedicine

This bill allows adaptive questionnaires to be used to make an informed diagnosis as if the patient was in-person. It can also be used to establish a physician-patient relationship and prescribe treatment. Sole use of the questionnaire does not constitute an electronic visit.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2221](#) [Lewis](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons

This bill adds the word “neglect” to the MO HealthNet statute stating no person shall knowingly abuse a person receiving health care. It includes the “Essential Caregiver Program Act” which requires hospitals and Department of Mental Health residential facilities to allow at least two essential caregiver to be designated by the patient/resident, guardian, or legal representative for in-person visits with the patient or resident during a state of emergency. The Departments of Health and Senior Services and Mental will develop program policies and guidelines. The bill states what should be included. The bill adds ensuring all payroll, employment, and other taxes are paid in a timely manner to the responsibilities of personal care assistance services vendors. It states these vendors will be responsible to the consumers of the services for any garnishment that occurs due to the vendor not paying taxes in a timely manner and that they must keep consumers informed regarding any tax communications. It changes abuse of a person with a disability to a class D felony.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2240](#) [Appelbaum](#)

Requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to promulgate regulations consistent with CDC guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain

This bill requires that before December 31, 2022 the Department of Health and Senior Services develop rules and regulations for prescribing of opioids for chronic pain which are consistent with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines. It specifies what should be included.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2313](#) [Clemens](#)

Creates provisions relating to the cost of insulin

This bill states insurance plans cannot charge more than \$100 for a thirty day supply of prescription insulin. The amount is allowed to increase at the beginning of each calendar year based on the percentage change in the medical section of the Consumer Price Index. The Departments of Commerce and Insurance, Health and Senior Services, and Social Services will compile a joint public report on insulin pricing practices, health plan pricing, and policy recommendations to control and prevent overpricing.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2355](#) [Andrews](#)

Modifies provisions relating to time-critical diagnosis

This bill makes changes to emergency medical services, time-critical diagnosis plans, and care designations for hospitals. It also establishes a Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[SB 671](#) [White](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons

This act modifies current law on abuse and neglect of certain vulnerable persons. This act contains provisions that prohibit a person from knowingly neglecting a person receiving health care, which shall be a Class D felony, unless the act involves no physical, sexual, or emotional harm or injury, in which case it shall be a Class A misdemeanor. This act also modifies the penalty of the existing offense of abuse of an elderly person, a person with a disability, or a vulnerable person from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class D felony. Finally, this act modifies the existing offense of patient, resident, or client abuse or neglect against a person admitted on a voluntary or involuntary basis to a mental health facility or mental health program from a Class E felony to a Class D felony. This act establishes the "Essential Caregiver Program Act". During a governor-declared state of emergency, a hospital, long-term care facility, or residential facility licensed by the Department of Mental Health shall allow a resident of such facility, or the resident's guardian or legal representative, to designate an essential caregiver for in-person visitation with the resident in accordance with the standards and guidelines developed under this act. An "essential caregiver" is defined as a family member, friend, guardian, or other individual selected by a resident, or the guardian or legal representative of the resident. The Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Mental Health shall develop the program's standards and guidelines, including: (1) allowing the resident to select at least two caregivers, although the facility may limit visitation to one at a time; (2) establishing a visitation schedule allowing for at least four hours each day; and (3) establishing procedures enabling physical contact between the caregiver and resident. The facility may require the caregiver to follow infection control and safety measures; provided that such measures are no more stringent than required for facility employees. Visitation may be restricted or revoked for caregivers who do not follow such measures. A facility may request a suspension of in-person visitation for a period not to extend seven days. The suspension may be extended, but not for more than fourteen consecutive days in a twelve-month period or more than forty-five days in a twelve-month period. A facility, its employees, and its contractors shall be immune from civil liability for (1) an injury or harm caused by or resulting from exposure of a contagious disease or harmful agent or (2) acts or omissions by essential caregivers who are present in the facility, as a result of the implementation of the caregiver program. This immunity shall not apply to any act or omission that constitutes recklessness or willful misconduct. Finally, a vendor participating in the MO HealthNet consumer-directed services program shall ensure all payroll, employment, and other taxes are timely paid on behalf of the consumer and the vendor shall be liable to the consumer for any garnishment action occurring or that has occurred as a result of the vendor's failure to timely pay such taxes. The vendor shall notify the consumer of any communication or correspondence from any federal, state, or local tax authority of any overdue or unpaid tax obligations, as well as any notice of an impending garnishment.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 757](#) [White](#)

Modifies provisions relating to medical student loan programs

This bill modifies parts of medical student loan programs. Only parts affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

This act modifies provisions of current law relating to the medical student loan program administered by the Department of Health and Senior Services by adding psychiatry, dental surgery, dental medicine, or dental hygiene students to the list of eligible students in the program, as well as adding psychiatric care, dental practice, and dental hygienists to the definition of "primary care".

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 773 **Williams**

Modifies the Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program

This act changes the Ticket to Work Health Assurance Program in the following ways: (1) excludes retirement accounts from asset limit calculations; (2) modifies the income calculation from a net/gross calculation to a broader definition that would consider income for those disabled persons with incomes up to 250% FPL, with earned income of the disabled worker from 250 to 300% FPL disregarded, and retaining the requirement that persons with incomes over 100% FPL pay a premium; (3) removes all earned income of the disabled worker from the list of disregards in income determinations; (4) adds to the list of disregards the first \$50,000 of earned income of a spouse; (5) if the Department elects to pay the person's costs of employer-sponsored health insurance, MO HealthNet assistance shall be provided as a secondary or supplemental policy for only personal care assistance services and non-emergency medical transportation; and (6) the Department shall provide an annual report to the General Assembly concerning the number of participants and outreach and education efforts.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 814 **Arthur**

Enacts provisions relating to prescription insulin drugs

This act requires health benefit plan enrollees' deductible payment or coinsurance amount for prescription insulin drugs to be calculated at the point of sale, and based on a price that is reduced by an amount equal to at least 100% of all rebates received, or to be received, in connection with the dispensing or administration of the drug. The act shall not require a health carrier or its agents to reveal information regarding the actual amount of rebates a carrier receives on a product, manufacturer, or pharmacy-specific basis. The act also provides confidentiality protections, as specified in the act, which the carriers shall follow as well as impose on any third party that performs health care or administrative services on behalf of the carrier and may receive or have access to rebate information. This act contains a severability clause.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 815 **Arthur**

Sets a cap on health benefit plan enrollee cost-sharing for prescription insulin drugs

This act prohibits health benefit plans from imposing cost-sharing, as defined in the act, on an enrollee in excess of \$30 per 30-day supply of a prescription insulin drug. The act applies to health benefit plans delivered, issued, continued, or renewed in the state on or after January 1, 2023.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 829 **Brown**

Modifies provisions relating to telemedicine services

This act modifies the definition of "telehealth" and "telemedicine" to include the use of adaptive questionnaires as part of asynchronous store-and-forward technology. Such adaptive questionnaires shall be sufficient to establish an informed diagnosis as though a medical interview or physical examination has been performed in person for purposes of establishing a physician-patient relationship through telemedicine, including for purposes of prescribing any drug, controlled substance, or other treatment. A static questionnaire shall not constitute an acceptable medical interview and examination. For purposes of defining an "electronic visit" or "e-visit", the sole use of technology through an adaptive questionnaire shall not constitute an electronic visit.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 830 **Brown**

Modifies provisions relating to home health licensing

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

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 933 **Eigel**

Prohibits Medicaid payments to health care providers for services for non-Missouri residents

The state shall not provide any payments, add-ons, or reimbursements to health care providers through MO HealthNet for medical assistance services to persons who are not considered Missouri residents under federal regulations.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 959 **Beck**

Specifies additional circumstances under which a patient shall be granted an exception to a step therapy protocol required by a health carrier for coverage of a prescription drug

This act specifies additional circumstances under which a patient shall be granted an exception to a step therapy protocol required by a health carrier for coverage of a prescription drug. Under the act, a step therapy override exception determination shall be granted if:

- A delay in treatment would lead to severe or irreversible consequences, and the treatment otherwise required under the step therapy protocol is reasonably expected to be ineffective based upon patient and treatment characteristics;
- Any treatments otherwise required under the step therapy protocol are contraindicated for the patient or have caused or are likely to cause an adverse reaction or other physical harm to the patient;

- Any treatment otherwise required under the step therapy protocol has prevented, will prevent, or is likely to prevent a patient from achieving or maintaining reasonable and safe functional ability in performing occupational responsibilities or activities of daily living, as defined by federal law; or
- The patient is stable for his or her disease or condition on the prescription drug or drugs selected by the prescribing health care provider and has previously received approval for coverage of the relevant drug or drugs under his or her current or previous health coverage.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 978](#) [Eslinger](#)

Modifies provisions relating to audiology and speech-language pathology

This act modifies provisions relating to audiology and speech-language pathology. Only the part related to individuals with disabilities is summarized.

This act adopts the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact. The purpose of the compact is to increase access to audiology and speech-language pathology services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses. The compact sets forth requirements that must be met in order for a state to join the compact. Each member state shall require an applicant to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws. The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and shall enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states. The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the 10th member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact shall be binding upon member states and shall supersede any conflict with state law.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 993](#) [Eslinger](#)

Authorizes the Missouri Dental Board to approve pilot projects to extend care to under-served populations

This act authorizes the Missouri Dental Board, in collaboration with the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Office of Dental Health within the Department of Health and Senior Services, to approve pilot projects designed to examine new methods of extending care to under-served populations. Such projects may employ techniques or approaches to care that may necessitate a waiver of statute or regulation and shall follow the requirements of the act regarding scope, content, and reports. The provisions of this act shall expire on August 28, 2026, and a report of the pilot projects approved by the Board shall be submitted to the General Assembly no later than December 1, 2025.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 1020 **Brown**

Modifies provisions related to emergency health care services

Under this act, the state EMS medical director shall serve as an ex officio member of the State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services. The Council shall consult with the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee established under this act regarding time-critical diagnosis, defined as trauma care, stroke care, and STEMI care occurring either outside of a hospital or in a designated center. The State EMS Medical Director's Advisory Committee shall review and make recommendations regarding all proposed community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans. This act repeals the requirement under current law that hospitals disclose data elements under the Missouri Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Registry to the Department of Health and Senior Services' uniform data collection system on all ambulance runs and injured patients. The Department shall cooperate with hospitals to provide public and professional information related to emergency medical services systems. The Department may provide public information of hospital designations as trauma, stroke, or STEMI centers. The Department shall make publicly available research and guidelines recommended by the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee for recommended treatment standards. Currently, the Department makes recommendations for treatment standards, establishes protocols for transport of patients, and approves the development of regional or community-based plans for transporting STEMI or stroke patients. This act includes trauma patients. Currently, the Department shall conduct a site review of a hospital to determine the applicable level of trauma center, STEMI, or stroke center criteria. Under this act, the site review may occur onsite or by any reasonable means of communication or combination thereof. In developing trauma, STEMI, or stroke center designation criteria, the Department shall use, as practicable, peer-reviewed and evidence-based clinical research and guidelines. Currently, the Department shall conduct an onsite review of every trauma, STEMI, or stroke center every 5 years. Under this act, a site review shall be conducted every 3 years. The Department may deny, place on probation, suspend, or revoke a center's designation if it has determined there has been a substantial failure to comply with certain regulations. Centers that are placed on probationary status shall show compliance with these regulations within 12 months, unless otherwise provided by a settlement agreement with a maximum duration of 18 months. This act modifies provisions governing alternative trauma, stroke, and STEMI center designations by repealing current law establishing various designation levels and requiring the Department to designate hospitals seeking alternative designation in manner that corresponds to a similar national designation. A hospital receiving a center designation under this provision may have such designation removed upon the request of the hospital or upon a determination by the Department that the organization certifying or verifying the alternative designation has suspended or revoked its designation. This act requires centers receiving alternative designations under this provision to submit to the Department proof of certification or verification and to participate in local and regional emergency services systems for training, sharing educational resources, and collaboration on improving patient outcomes. This act modifies data submission requirements for designated centers to require submission to either a state or national registry. Additionally, this act repeals requirements that the data collections system meet certain standards. This act repeals provisions of current law granting the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts the sole authority to establish education requirements for physicians practicing in an emergency department in a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center. Instead, the Department shall not have authority to establish additional education requirements

for emergency medicine board-certified or board-eligible physicians, either through the American Board of Emergency Medicine or American Osteopathic Board of Emergency Medicine, who are practicing in the emergency department of a designated center. The Department shall deem the education requirements of such entities to meet the standards for designation. Education requirements for other physicians, nurses, and other providers who provide care at the designated center shall equal, but not exceed, those established by national designating or verifying bodies of trauma, stroke, or STEMI centers. Under this act, the Department may only establish appropriate fees to offset the costs of center surveys. This act adds physician assistants to the list of providers who shall instruct ambulance personnel to transport a severely ill patient to a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center. Failure of a hospital to provide all medical records and quality improvement documentation necessary for the Department to implement the provisions of this act shall result in the revocation of the hospital's designation as a trauma, STEMI, or stroke center. This act repeals a provision of law relating to peer review systems for trauma, STEMI, and stroke cases. Finally, this act establishes the "Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee" within the Department for the purpose of advising and making recommendations to the Department on improving public and professional education related to time-critical diagnosis; cooperative research endeavors; developing standards and policies relating to time-critical diagnosis; and reviewing and recommending community and regional time-critical diagnosis plans. The Director of the Department shall appoint 14 members to the committee, as specified in the act.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

LEGAL RIGHTS/RESPONSIBILITIES

[HB 1454](#) [Billington](#)

Modifies provisions for voter identification

This bill requires individuals who vote an in-person absentee ballot to show a photo ID. It also makes changes to the provisional ballot envelope.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1483](#) [Kelley](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

This bill makes several changes to the election processes in Missouri. Only the parts impacting people with disabilities is summarized. It allows voters with disabilities to continue using direct-recording electronic voting machines as long as they are functional. When they become non-functional, the machines will be replaced with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters with disabilities. Beginning January 1, 2023 the official ballot will be a paper ballot and individuals with disabilities will use paper ballot marking devices. Individuals voting absentee in-person must show a photo ID. Mail-in ballots can only be used after executive or administrative order.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1529](#) [Ellebracht](#)

Modifies provisions relating to unlawful discriminatory practices

This bill changes several parts of the MO Human Rights Act. It changes motivating factor to contributing factor as it relates to an adverse employment action or decision. It removes all mention of housing and dwelling. It adds people acting in the direct interest of an employer to the definition of employer and employment agency. It alters the duties of the MO Commission on Human Rights to only employment and public accommodation discrimination matters. There are some changes to hearings under the Act. It allows individuals to file civil actions for discrimination even if they have not filed a complaint with the Commission. The bill also establishes the MO Fair Housing Act. Under the MO Fair Housing Act the MO Commission on Human Rights will discourage, eliminate, and prevent housing discrimination. This includes providing publications and study results, encouraging local governments to ensure multifamily dwellings meet the requirements in the Act, and investigating discrimination complaints. The bill specifies what is considered a discriminatory practice under the MO Fair Housing Act.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1537](#) [Ellebracht](#)

Establishes provisions relating to the possession or use of medical marijuana by persons who have medical marijuana cards and that are on probation or parole

This bill states individuals who have medical marijuana cards and are on probation or parole cannot result in any restrictions, conditions, or punitive action in regards to the probation or parole status.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1632](#) [Morse](#)

Specifies that any contract with a person sixty-five years of age or older or with a person who has certain incapacities must be in writing

This bill requires all contracts made with individuals over age 65, who have been deemed to be incapacitated by a court, or who has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's, dementia, or a cognitive disability to be in writing.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1646](#) [Schwadron](#)

Modifies several provisions relating to elections

This bill makes several changes to the election processes in Missouri. Only the parts impacting people with disabilities is summarized. It allows voters with disabilities to continue using direct-recording electronic voting machines as long as they are functional. When they become non-functional, the machines will be replaced with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters with disabilities. Beginning January 1, 2024 the official ballot will be a paper ballot and individuals with disabilities will use paper ballot marking devices. Individuals voting absentee in-person must show a photo ID. Individuals wanting to vote absentee due to being primarily responsible for the care of someone who is incapacitated must reside at the same address.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1664](#) [Seitz](#)

Creates provisions relating to visitation rights of hospital patients

This bill prohibits hospitals from suspending or terminating the rights of patients to have visitors while hospitalized. Hospitals are prohibited from asking patients to waive visitor rights. It also prohibits government entities from requiring hospitals to implement policies, rules, or ordinances which violate these provisions.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1690](#) [Boggs](#)

Creates provisions relating to visitation rights in hospitals and long-term care facilities

This bill requires that to obtain or maintain licensure hospitals and long-term care facilities must have policies that allow patients and residents to be visited by designated family or friends during a public health emergency when the patient or resident will be there more than 24 hours. Reasonable safety requirements are allowed to be imposed. The bill specifies the minimum number of family members or friends that must be allowed to visit and specifies the minimum amount of time and frequency they must be allowed to visit.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1737](#) [Dogan](#)

Modifies provisions relating to unlawful discriminatory practices

This bill adds any unfair treatment based on a person's presumed or assumed disability to the definition of discrimination in housing no matter if the presumption or assumption is correct. It defines motivating factor as "the factor that actually played a role in the adverse action or decision and had a determinative influence on the action or decision."

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1760](#) [Sander](#)

Modifies provisions relating to unlawful discriminatory practices

This bill adds any unfair treatment based on a person's presumed or assumed disability to the definition of discrimination in housing no matter if the presumption or assumption is correct. It defines motivating factor as "the factor that actually played a role in the adverse action or decision and had a determinative influence on the action or decision."

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1808](#) [Lewis](#)

Creates no-excuse absentee voting

This bill removes the requirement that voters provide an excuse for casting an absentee ballot but does require when requesting an absentee ballot that individuals state whether they are incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability or have primary responsibility for the physical care of someone who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability. Notarization is not required for ballots with this explanation.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1841](#) [Stevens](#)

Creates no-excuse absentee voting

This bill allows everyone eligible to vote to cast an absentee ballot. Each absentee ballot application must state whether the individual is incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability or is a person primarily responsible for the physical care of someone who meets the definition. Notarization of any absentee ballots submitted by individuals meeting either criteria mentioned above is not required.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1878](#) [Simmons](#)

Modifies provisions for voter identification

This bill requires that voters show a photo ID to cast an in-person absentee ballot. Individuals who do not have a photo ID at the polling place and wish to cast a provisional ballot must complete the affidavit on the envelope.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1911](#) [Shaul](#)

Modifies several provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

This bill requires that beginning January 1, 2022 touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote counting machines can only be used by voters with disabilities until the machines are not functional. Voters with disabilities will use paper ballot marking devices designed for voters with disabilities once a machine is no longer functional. The paper ballot will be the official ballot beginning January 1, 2023. It allows all voters who are eligible to vote in an election to cast an absentee ballot in-person without stating a reason beginning the third Tuesday before the election. Individuals voting absentee of this type must provide a photo ID. Individuals who vote absentee because of incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability on election day do not require ballot notarization. This bill adds “on election day” to the reason. It also adds “resides at the same address” to the primary caretaker reason for voting absentee. These ballots do not require notarization. Individuals completing an absentee ballot application with the reason of physical disability or being a primary caretaker of someone with a physical disability.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1920](#) [Collins](#)

Creates civil rights for homeless persons

This bill creates a bill of rights for those who are homeless. It establishes that someone cannot have access, rights, or privileges denied because he/she is homeless. The rights include using public spaces, equal treatment by municipal and state agencies, not facing discrimination in employment or emergency medical care, voting including registering and proving identity via documentation personal property privacy, and personal information disclosure and confidentiality.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1932](#) [Terry](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the appointment of guardians or conservators

This bill states the court will appoint people as guardians or conservators listed in the order of priority and adds that they must be qualified under section 475.055 and be suitable to serve. It also requires the court to determine the guardian or conservator to be deficient in the ability to serve before appointing another individual. The bill also states the investigation and findings that must occur prior to finding that a guardian or conservator is deficient due to substandard living conditions.

Status: 12/16/21 Withdrawn (H)

[HB 1950](#) [Mackey](#)

Creates provisions relating to customer access to restrooms

This bill requires places of public accommodations which do not have public restrooms to allow customers who have a documented medical condition which requires immediate restroom access to use employee restrooms. Refusing to allow restroom access is a misdemeanor.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1976](#) [Kelley](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

This bill makes several changes to the election processes in Missouri. Only the parts impacting people with disabilities is summarized. It allows voters with disabilities to continue using direct-recording electronic voting machines as long as they are functional. When they become non-functional, the machines will be replaced with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters with disabilities. Beginning January 1, 2023 the official ballot will be a paper ballot and individuals with disabilities will use paper ballot marking devices. Individuals voting absentee in-person must show a photo ID. Mail-in ballots can only be used after executive or administrative order.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2018](#) [Young](#)

Requires election authorities to make available at least one electronic voting machine per polling location for blind or visually impaired voters at an election in order to comply with federal law

This bill requires that each election authority with more than 350,000 residents have at least one electronic voting machine per polling place available for use by individuals with disabilities during statewide, general assembly, and local elections. Election authorities with fewer than 350,000 residents must have one electronic voting machine available for use by individuals with disabilities during statewide, general assembly, and local elections. Any costs accrued for the additional use of the machines during statewide and general assembly elections will be paid by the state but are subject to appropriations. This bill does not require that voters must use the machines.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2039](#) [Gunby](#)

Establishes certain rental protections for persons diagnosed with PTSD

This bill allows individuals who have been diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder to be protected from tenancy denials, evictions, and lease violations on the basis of the PTSD or as a result of the PTSD. It also specifies circumstances in which the tenant will not be liable for rent.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2043](#) [Gunby](#)

Modifies provisions relating to voter registration

This bill allows voter registration at any election authority in the voter's jurisdiction of residence prior to and on election day. Voters will be entitled to vote as long as they are registered to vote prior to the close of polling places in that jurisdiction.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2044](#) [Gunby](#)

Creates no-excuse absentee voting

This bill removes the requirement that voters provide an excuse for casting an absentee ballot but does require when requesting an absentee ballot that individuals state whether they are incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability or have primary responsibility for the physical care of someone who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability. Notarization is not required for ballots with this explanation.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2046](#) [Gunby](#)

Creates provisions for early voting

This bill establishes early voting in MO and allows early voting in-person and by mail for all federal and state general elections. No excuse will have to be provided. Early voting would begin the 6th Tuesday before the election and stop at the close of business on the Monday immediately before the election. It specifies the hours early voting will be available and the responsibilities of local election authorities.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2097](#) [Seitz](#)

Creates provisions relating to visitation rights in hospitals and long-term care facilities

This bill prohibits hospitals and long-term care facilities from adopting policies which suspend or terminate the rights of patients and residents to have visitors including during an emergency. Each location is allowed to implement reasonable safety requirements.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2113](#) [McGaugh](#)

Modifies several provisions relating to elections

This bill makes several changes to the election processes in Missouri. Only the parts impacting people with disabilities is summarized. It allows voters with disabilities to continue using direct-recording electronic voting

machines as long as they are functional. When they become non-functional, the machines will be replaced with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters with disabilities. Beginning January 1, 2024 the official ballot will be a paper ballot and individuals with disabilities will use paper ballot marking devices. Individuals voting absentee in-person must show a photo ID. Notarization of an absentee ballot is not required for individuals who have incapacity or confinement due to a physical disability or are responsible for the physical care of someone with a physical disability as long as they reside at the same address.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2116 Black

Creates provisions relating to visitation rights of patients

This bill requires all hospitals, health care professional offices, and hospice facilities to allow a patient to designate a minimum of three support persons and a spouse or guardian and allow the spouse or guardian and a minimum of one support person to be present with the patient at all times when the patient is in the emergency department, office, or hospice facility. Patients must request to designate individuals. It states the ways in which professionals and facilities may not discriminate against an individual in providing treatment. The professionals and facilities must still follow state and federal laws including the Americans with Disabilities Act. Children have the right to have a parent, guardian, or other designated adult present while in a hospital or office. Adults have the right to have a spouse, guardian, or support person present while in a hospital or office. The bill states what a hospital or professional is not allowed to do and specifies instances when access to a patient can be restricted. It also allows for designation of other family members and friends for those receiving hospice care. Compassionate care visits in long-term care facilities is addressed. Informational materials will be developed by the Departments of Health and Senior Services and Social Services.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 2124 Terry

Modifies provisions relating to the appointment of guardians

This bill states the court will appoint people as guardians listed in the order of priority and adds that they must be qualified under section 475.055 and be suitable to serve. It adds “any eligible person nominated by a previous guardian who was in good standing” to the order of priority. The financial resources of the prospective guardian will not be considered when determining who is an eligible person. It also requires that it be proven that a prospective guardian with whom the person who is incapacitated will reside lives in substandard housing which poses a danger or unsanitary conditions for the person who is incapacitated and that it is a result of willful negligence by the prospective guardian before the prospective guardian is disqualified. The Department of Health and Senior Services will conduct these investigations as well as investigations regarding substandard conditions of any current or prospective dwelling of a person who is incapacitated. The bill specifies that courts cannot deny a petition for guardianship because a person lives in low-income housing, receives supplemental security income or social security disability insurance, has particular wages, or is unemployed. The wishes of the person who is incapacitated will be taken in to account by courts.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2140](#) [McGaugh](#)

Modifies several provisions relating to elections

This bill makes several changes to the election processes in Missouri. Only the parts impacting people with disabilities is summarized. It allows in-person absentee ballots to be cast beginning on the third Tuesday before an election. Voters are required to show a photo ID. "On election day" is added after "physical disability" and "resides at the same address" with the "physical care of someone who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability" under the reasons for requesting an absentee ballot. Notarization is not required for ballots cast with these reasons. Finally, it makes changes to the delivery of ballots because of being in the hospital, in an intermediate care facility, in a residential care facility, or a skilled nursing facility by adding "on election day."

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2215](#) [Bromley](#)

Establishes certain rental protections for persons diagnosed with PTSD

This bill allows individuals who have been diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder to be protected from tenancy denials, evictions, and lease violations on the basis of the PTSD or as a result of the PTSD. It also specifies circumstances in which the tenant will not be liable for rent.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2224](#) [Appelbaum](#)

Establishes the "Missouri Voter Fraud Protection Act"

This bill establishes the "Missouri Voter Fraud Protection Act" which creates a process by which every eligible voter will be automatically registered to vote unless when provided the opportunity to do so the eligible voter indicates he/she does not want to register. The bill states which actions will result in automatic registration of an unregistered individual or an update to the information of a registered voter. The Secretary of State will send eligible individuals a form for declining to register once information is received.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2269](#) [Aldridge](#)

Creates civil rights for homeless persons

This bill creates a bill of rights for those who are homeless. It establishes that someone cannot have access, rights, or privileges denied because he/she is homeless. The rights include using public spaces, equal treatment by municipal and state agencies, not facing discrimination in employment or emergency medical care, voting including registering and proving identity via documentation personal property privacy, and personal information disclosure and confidentiality.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2278](#) [Bland Manlove](#)

Creates provisions for automatic voter registration

This bill instructs the Secretary of State's office to establish a process to conduct automatic voter registration by January 1, 2024. This will include obtaining information from the Department of Revenue regarding individuals with driver's licenses and nondriver ID cards and developing recommendations for local election authorities. These recommendations will be checked for eligibility by local election authorities. Local election authorities will send postcards to an individual giving he/she an opportunity to decline being registered and placed on the list. After one month all names with unreturned postcards will be added to the list. Any time a postcard is received the name is removed from the list. It also requires the Department of Corrections to submit information to the Secretary of State's office regarding individuals who have been discharged unconditionally from probation, parole, or incarceration. The information will then be provided to election authorities for voter registration purposes.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2315](#) [Price IV](#)

Prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of home address status

This bill prohibits individuals who do not have a home address or who do not want to disclose their address status from being discriminated against in employment circumstances.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2317](#) [Price IV](#)

Creates civil rights for homeless persons

This bill creates a bill of rights for those who are homeless. It establishes that someone cannot have access, rights, or privileges denied because he/she is homeless. The rights include using public spaces, equal treatment by municipal and state agencies, not facing discrimination in employment or emergency medical care, voting including registering and proving identity via documentation personal property privacy, and personal information disclosure and confidentiality.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2318](#) [Price IV](#)

Creates no-excuse absentee voting

This bill removes the requirement that voters provide an excuse for casting an absentee ballot but does require when requesting an absentee ballot that individuals state whether they are incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability or have primary responsibility for the physical care of someone who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or physical disability. Notarization is not required for ballots with this explanation.

Status: 1/6/22 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2319](#) [Price IV](#)

Creates provisions for automatic voter registration

This bill instructs the Secretary of State's office to establish a process to conduct automatic voter registration by January 1, 2024. This will include obtaining information from the Department of Revenue regarding individuals

with driver's licenses and nondriver ID cards and developing recommendations for local election authorities. These recommendations will be checked for eligibility by local election authorities. Local election authorities will send postcards to an individual giving he/she an opportunity to decline being registered and placed on the list. After one month all names with unreturned postcards will be added to the list. Any time a postcard is received the name is removed from the list. It also requires the Department of Corrections to submit information to the Secretary of State's office regarding individuals who have been discharged unconditionally from probation, parole, or incarceration. The information will then be provided to election authorities for voter registration purposes.

Status: **Introduced and First Read** (H)

[HB 2320](#) [Price IV](#)

Creates provisions for early voting

This bill establishes early voting in MO and allows early voting in-person and by mail for all federal and state general elections. No excuse will have to be provided. Early voting would begin the 6th Tuesday before the election and stop at the close of business on the Monday immediately before the election. It specifies the hours early voting will be available and the responsibilities of local election authorities.

Status: **1/6/22 Introduced and First Read** (H)

[HB 2321](#) [Price IV](#)

Requires election authorities to make available at least one electronic voting machine per polling location for blind or visually impaired voters at an election in order to comply with federal law

This bill requires that each election authority with more than 350,000 residents have at least one electronic voting machine per polling place available for use by individuals with disabilities during statewide, general assembly, and local elections. Election authorities with fewer than 350,000 residents must have one electronic voting machine available for use by individuals with disabilities during statewide, general assembly, and local elections. Any costs accrued for the additional use of the machines during statewide and general assembly elections will be paid by the state but are subject to appropriations. This bill does not require that voters must use the machines.

Status: **1/6/22 Introduced and First Read** (H)

[HB 2323](#) [Price IV](#)

Modifies provisions relating to voter registration

This bill allows voter registration at any election authority in the voter's jurisdiction of residence prior to and on election day. Voters will be entitled to vote as long as they are registered to vote prior to the close of polling places in that jurisdiction.

Status: **1/6/22 Introduced and First Read** (H)

[SB 633](#) [Hegeman](#)

Modifies various provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

All electronic voting machines are required to produce a paper ballot that must be hand-marked by the voter in order to be approved by the Secretary of State. Additionally, beginning January 1, 2023, the official ballot is the paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter.

NO-EXCUSE IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING

This act provides that any person may cast an absentee ballot in person at a place determined by the election authority without stating a reason, beginning on the sixth Tuesday prior to an election. Beginning on the sixth Tuesday prior to the election, the election authority shall conduct absentee voting in person at the office of the election authority. Beginning on the third Tuesday prior to the election the election authority shall conduct absentee voting in person at the office of the election authority and at no more than one additional site in the jurisdiction of the election authority.

VOTING ABSENTEE NOT IN-PERSON DUE TO INCAPACITY OR CONFINEMENT

For persons voting absentee not in person, if the reason for such person voting absentee is due to incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability, such person must expect to have such incapacity or confinement on election day. Furthermore, if the reason for voting absentee is due to being primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability, the person voting must live at the same address as the person that is being cared for.

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

This act repeals the provisions allowing persons to vote by executing a statement and providing a non-photo form of identification. The act also repeals provisions related to the execution of provisional ballots specific to the same persons. Any person who does not present a form of photo identification may cast a regular ballot, provided that such ballot is inserted in a verification envelope that has a verification affidavit attached to the front. The voter is required to fill out the affidavit. After completing the ballot and affidavit, the voter shall insert the envelope in a verification ballot box. At some point prior to the certification of the election the ballots contained in the verification ballot box must be verified by a bipartisan team of election judges. Verification shall be conducted by comparing the signature of the voter on the affidavit with the signature on file with the election authority. If the signature of the voter cannot be verified, the election authority shall notify the voter by mail of such fact. If a ballot cannot be verified by the election judges, then the voter may appeal that decision to the election judges at any time prior to certification of the election by providing a form of personal photo identification. All ballots cast by voters whose eligibility has been verified shall be counted.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 670](#) [White](#)

Modifies various provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

PAPER BALLOTS AND ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES

The act prohibits the use of touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machines beginning January 1, 2024, except for use by voters who are disabled. Upon the removal of such a machine from a Local Election Authority (LEA)'s inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic vote-counting machine shall be added to the LEA's inventory. Replacement of equipment for use by voters with disabilities shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters. Each (LEA) is required to be a member of the Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) and must allow a cyber security assessment of their office by the Secretary of State (SOS). If an LEA denies access for a cyber security assessment, the SOS may publicize a notice of noncompliance in a newspaper within the jurisdiction of the LEA or in electronic format. The SOS may also withhold funds from an LEA in violation of this provision unless such funding is a federal mandate or part of a federal and state agreement. The SOS may require cyber security testing, including penetration testing, of vendor machines, programs, and systems. Failure to participate in such testing shall result in a revocation of vendor certification. Upon notice from another jurisdiction of cyber security failures or certification withholds or revocation, the SOS may revoke or withhold certification for vendors. The requirements of this provision shall be subject to appropriation for the purpose of cyber security testing. Beginning January 1, 2024, the official ballot shall be a paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter, or in the case of voters who are disabled who need assistance, by a paper ballot marking device designed to assist voters, except as otherwise provided by law.

ABSENTEE VOTING - GENERALLY

This act provides that any person may cast an absentee ballot in person at a place determined by the LEA by providing a form of personal identification required by law. A person may cast an absentee ballot not in person by having his or her ballot envelope notarized.

VOTING ABSENTEE NOT IN-PERSON DUE TO INCAPACITY OR CONFINEMENT

For persons voting absentee not in person, if the reason for such person voting absentee is due to incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability, such person must expect to have such incapacity or confinement on election day. Furthermore, if the reason for voting absentee is due to being primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability, the person voting must live at the same address as the person that is being cared for.

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

The act also modifies provisions governing forms of identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 679](#) **[Luetkemeyer](#)**

Modifies various provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

PAPER BALLOTS AND ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES

The act prohibits the use of touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machines beginning January 1, 2024, except for use by voters who are disabled. Upon the removal of such a machine from a local election authority's (LEA) inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic vote-counting machine shall be added to the LEA's inventory. Replacement of equipment for use by voters who are disabled shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters. Beginning January 1, 2024, the official ballot shall be a paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter, or in the case of voters who are disabled who need assistance, by a paper ballot marking device designed to assist voters, except as otherwise provided by law.

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

The act also modifies provisions governing forms of identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 696](#) **[Gannon](#)**

Modifies absentee voting process

Under current law, a person may vote absentee for candidates and ballot issues in any election in which he or she is eligible to vote if such voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls for specified reasons. This act permits a person to vote absentee for any reason or no reason at all.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 730](#) **[Schupp](#)**

Modifies provisions relating to absentee voting

This act permits a person to vote absentee for any reason or no reason at all.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 738](#) **[Eigel](#)**

Modifies various provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES AND PAPER BALLOTS

Upon the removal of any touchscreen direct-recording electronic vote-counting machine from an election authority's inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic voting machine shall be added to the election authority's inventory. Such machines shall not be used beginning January 1, 2023, except that election authorities may allow the machines to be used by voters who are disabled as long as the machines are functional. Replacement of equipment for use by voters who are disabled shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters. Beginning January 1, 2023, the official ballot shall be a paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter, or in the case of voters with disabilities who need assistance, by a paper ballot marking device designed to assist voters, except as otherwise provided by law.

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

Provisions are modified governing forms of identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 748](#) [Arthur](#)

Establishes procedures for filing grievances against a guardian or conservator

This act modifies provisions relating to guardians, who are appointed by the court to have the care and custody of the person of a minor or incapacitated person, and conservators, who are appointed by the court to have the care and custody of the estate of a minor or disabled person. This act provides a process for a person subject to a conservatorship, a person subject to a guardianship, or a concerned person, as defined in the act, to file a grievance with the court when there is reasonable belief that the guardian or conservator is breaching their duty or is otherwise acting in a manner inconsistent with the law on guardianship or conservatorship. After receiving a grievance, the court: (1) Shall review the grievance and, if necessary, any court records; and (2) May take any action supported by the evidence, including requiring information from the guardian or conservator, appointment of a guardian or conservator ad litem, appointment of an attorney for the person subject to a conservatorship or guardianship, or holding a hearing. If a similar grievance was filed within the preceding six months and the court followed the requirements of this act, the court may decline to act on the grievance.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 780](#) [Moon](#)

Modifies provisions relating to voter identification

This act modifies provisions relating to identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act furthermore provides that individuals who do not have a form of photo identification may vote a provisional ballot, provided that such ballot shall not be counted unless the person provides a form of photo identification prior to the close of polls.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 794 Washington

Modifies provisions relating to medical marijuana program participants in family court matters

Under this act, a family court shall not prohibit a family court participant from participating in the state's medical marijuana program, including as a term or condition of successful completion of the family court program. A participant with a valid medical marijuana certification shall not be in violation of the terms or conditions of the family court on the basis of his or her participation in the medical marijuana program. Finally, the status and conduct of a qualified patient acting in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to medical marijuana shall not, by itself, be used to restrict or abridge custodial or parental rights to minor children in a family or juvenile court proceeding.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 861 Onder

Modifies provisions relating to elections

This bill modifies several areas of election statute. Only those affecting people with disabilities are summarized.

The act requires all electronic voting systems to produce election results from paper ballots that voters have marked by hand. Furthermore, the paper ballot is designated as the official ballot. The use of touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machines shall be phased out upon mechanical failure and, beginning January 1, 2023, such machines shall not be used except by voters who are disabled as long as the machines are functional. Replacement of equipment for use by voters who are disabled shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters. The act also modifies provisions relating to voter identification requirements. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 875 Arthur

Modifies provisions relating to absentee voting

This act permits a person to vote absentee for any reason or no reason at all.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 956](#) [Moon](#)

Prohibits the enforcement of any federal regulation by a state department or agency until the enforcement is approved by the General Assembly

This act prohibits all state departments and agencies from enforcing any rule or regulation promulgated by any federal agency until the rule or regulation has first been approved by the Missouri General Assembly.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

MENTAL HEALTH

[HB 1644](#) [Schwadron](#)

Establishes the Tricia Leann Tharp Act

This bill establishes the Tricia Leann Tharp Act which requires the Board of Pharmacy to recommend that all pharmacists employed at a retail pharmacy complete two hours of suicide awareness and prevention continuing education. The Board of Pharmacy will develop guidelines for training materials and schools of pharmacy may approve their own materials for training their employees.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1978](#) [Kelley](#)

Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet coverage of mental health services

This bill adds one service to MO HealthNet benefits. The service added is mental health services provided in psychiatric facility residential programs. The Department of Social Services will seek necessary waivers from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to provide the benefit.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2253](#) [Quade](#)

Creates a grant program for behavior crisis care centers

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to create a behavioral crisis grant program to provide assistance to non-profit organizations to create or maintain programs that support individuals who are experiencing a behavioral crisis. The bill specifies the criteria non-profit organizations must meet to be eligible and the responsibilities of the Department. The program creation is subject to appropriations.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 2256](#) [Doll](#)

Creates provisions relating to perinatal care

This bill requires all maternity health care providers to screen all pregnant women for mental disorders and illnesses throughout pregnancy. Providers will utilize a validated and evidence-based screening tool. It requires

providers who identify a patient in need of treatment to provide treatment or make a treatment referral. The Department of Health and Senior Services will develop treatment guidelines which will be posted on the Department website and establish a perinatal navigator program.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2282](#) [Bland Manlove](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the health professional student loan repayment program

This bill changes the health professional student loan repayment program by limiting the medical specialties that qualify to primary care and psychiatry and adding psychologists, clinical social workers, professional counselors, and marital and family therapists to the list of health professions. The bill adds mental health for the purposes of designating areas of defined need. It adds a demonstration requirement for program participation and requires participants to fulfill clinical experience and licensure requirements within the time stated or be liable for the money paid.

Status: 1/6/22 **Second Read** (H)

[HB 2316](#) [Price IV](#)

Establishes the Tricia Leann Tharp Act

This bill establishes the Tricia Leann Tharp Act which requires the Board of Pharmacy to recommend that all pharmacists employed at a retail pharmacy complete two hours of suicide awareness and prevention continuing education. The Board of Pharmacy will develop guidelines for training materials and schools of pharmacy may approve their own materials for training their employees.

Status: 1/6/22 **Introduced and First Read** (H)

[HB 2342](#) [Derges](#)

Modifies provisions relating to mental health care for minors

This bill requires all school, medical and mental health staff to immediately evaluate minors who contact them for mental health care to determine whether he or she presents an imminent danger to self or others. The staff is required to provide treatment or make an appropriate treatment referral. If a minor consents to mental health treatment, the provider is required to keep all records confidential and is not allowed to share them with any parents or guardians unless the minor provides consent or is an imminent danger to self or others. Parents and guardians are not allowed to prohibit or interfere with any referral or treatment unless the minor provides consent or is an imminent danger to self or others.

Status: 1/6/22 **Introduced and First Read** (H)

[SB 755](#) [White](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the discharge of certain committed persons

Currently, the court shall dismiss criminal charges without prejudice against certain individuals accused of committing an offense who have been committed to the Director of the Department of Mental Health for lack of mental fitness to proceed and for whom a court finds that there is no substantial probability that the accused

will be mentally fit to proceed in the reasonably foreseeable future. Under this act, once the charges have been dismissed, the accused shall remain in the custody of the Department until the Department determines it is appropriate that the accused be placed in the community, including that the accused is not likely to be dangerous to others while living in the community. The guardian of the accused shall have access to the all risk assessments and patient files maintained by the Department for the accused. The Department shall ensure that a discharge plan is developed and provided to the accused's guardian in advance of discharge with information relating to treatment and services provided in the plan as specified in the act. Prior to discharge, the Department shall notify the prosecuting or circuit attorney of the jurisdiction where the accused was found to lack mental fitness to proceed.

Status: *1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)*

OLMSTEAD

No pending bills

SAFETY/PREVENTION

[HB 1466](#) [Brown](#)

Enacts the Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act

This bill creates the Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act. The Act requires that beginning with the 2023-2024 school year each school will provide drinking water with a lead concentration level below the maximum level specified by the American Academy of Pediatrics. It states what schools must do in order to prepare. It also states what testing and notification must occur. It indicates that schools may be reimbursed for costs incurred and which schools receive funding priority.

Status: *1/6/22 Second Read (H)*

[HB 1479](#) [Dinkins](#)

Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communication device within school zones and construction or work zones

This bill prohibits drivers from using a handheld communication device to view, read, or write an electronic message or engage in conversation while in a school zone or a construction zone. It also includes manually typing into the device.

Status: *1/6/22 Second Read (H)*

[HB 1487](#) [Porter](#)

Creates the offense of distracted driving

This bill creates the offense of distracted driving. A driver of a commercial or non-commercial vehicle commits the offense if while driving they use an electronic wireless communication device to send, read, view, or write an electronic message using more than one button, view videos, movies, or images, broadcast content, post things on social media, play games, or interact with apps. Navigation apps can be used. Driving a school bus is

also included. Anyone who has an instruction permit, intermediate license, or is under 21 years old commits the offense if they use an electronic device for anything other than navigation or contacting emergency services while driving. The penalties associated with the offense are specified.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1571 Wallingford

Enacts provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles while using electronic devices

This bill prohibits operating a vehicle on MO highways while using a hand-held electronic device. It allows for the use of hands-free devices as long as they are not being held in the hands. It establishes fine amounts for the violations. The bill also prohibits anyone under the age of 18 and anyone with an instruction permit or intermediate license from using any electronic device while operating a vehicle on MO highways.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1701 Roberts

Prohibits the use of hand-held electronic wireless communications devices while driving noncommercial and commercial motor vehicles; but allows the use of such devices when used hands-free by operators of noncommercial motor vehicles

This bill prohibits using hand-held electronic wireless communication devices while driving commercial vehicles and only allows their use while driving a noncommercial vehicle if a hands-free method is being used.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1816 Gray

Designates July 13 each year as "Great Missouri Smokeout Day"

This bill designates July 13 as "Great Missouri Smokeout Day." MO citizens are encouraged to participate in activities which increase awareness regarding the dangers of smoking and secondhand smoke as well as the benefits of a smoke-free lifestyle.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1838 Stevens

Designates the month of October as Substance Abuse Awareness and Prevention Month

This bill designates October as Substance Abuse Awareness and Prevention Month in MO. Citizens are encouraged to participate in awareness activities regarding the dangers and the need for outreach and education.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

HB 1884 Pollitt

Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communication device within a school zone

This bill prohibits drivers from using a handheld communication device to view, read, or write an electronic message or engage in conversation while in a school zone unless it's equipped with

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2229](#) [Tate](#)

Prohibits the use of hand-held electronic wireless communications devices while driving non-commercial and commercial motor vehicles; but allows the use of such devices when used hands-free by operators of non-commercial motor vehicles who are fully licensed and eighteen years of age or older

This bill allows only drivers of non-commercial vehicles who are at least 18 years old and fully licensed to use hand-held electronic wireless communications devices if they are used in a hands-free manner.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2243](#) [Evans](#)

Prohibits the use of a hand-held wireless communications device for texting by drivers of any age

This bill prohibits all drivers from using a hand-held wireless communications device for texting.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2279](#) [Bland Manlove](#)

Prohibits text messaging while driving for all drivers

This bill prohibits drivers of commercial and noncommercial vehicles from reading, writing, or sending a text message or electronic message using a handheld or wireless communication device.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[SB 713](#) [Razer](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles while using electronic devices

This act modifies provisions relating to the operation of motor vehicles while using electronic wireless communication devices (EWCDs), as defined in the act. Under the act, no person shall operate a noncommercial motor vehicle on a public road in this state while using an EWCD, except that a person may operate a noncommercial motor vehicle while using a hands-free EWCD, as defined in the act, provided the operator is not holding the hands-free EWCD in his or her hand or hands, and provided the operator does not divert his or her attention from the operation of the motor vehicle. The act limits the prohibitions against operating a commercial motor vehicle while using an EWCD to operation on public roads. The act also modifies the prohibition against operating a commercial motor vehicle while using an EWCD to read, write, or send a text message or electronic message in that it creates an exception for when the message is accomplished by touching a single button and the driver remains seated and is restrained by a seat belt as required by law. The act replaces existing exceptions to the prohibition against operating a motor vehicle while using an EWCD with general exceptions for the purposes of contacting emergency services or relaying information between for-hire motor vehicle operators and their dispatchers, removes the requirement that the device used by for-hire operators be permanently affixed to the vehicle, and repeals an exception for the use of two-way radio transmitters or receivers by a licensee of the Federal Communications Commission in the Amateur Radio Service. The act specifies penalties for violations of the prohibition against operating motor vehicles while

operating EWCDs, including an enhanced penalty for violations occurring in a work zone or school zone. Under the act, a violation shall not be deemed a moving violation, but shall be deemed a "serious traffic violation" for purposes of commercial driver's license disqualification. Lastly, the act specifies that no person under the age of 18, and no person with an instruction permit or intermediate license regardless of age, shall use an EWCD while operating a motor vehicle, except to contact emergency services.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 972](#) [Schupp](#)

Relating to operation of motor vehicles using electronic devices

This act replaces the current prohibitions against the operation of motor vehicles while using electronic wireless communication devices with a prohibition against operating motor vehicles while using "driver-restricted devices", as defined in the act. The act adds the use of driver-restricted devices while operating a motor vehicle to the list of offenses for which a person under the age of 21 shall have their driver's license suspended, and adds the offense to the statute laying out point assessment for purposes of license suspension. Under the act, no person under the age of 21 shall operate a motor vehicle while using a driver-restricted device, except to access applications or software for purposes of navigating the motor vehicle, or in hands-free mode, as defined in the act. No person shall operate a noncommercial motor vehicle while using a driver-restricted device, except that the driver may make or take part in a phone call, utilize applications or software for purposes of navigating the vehicle, or send, read, view, or write an electronic message provided the message is accomplished by touching a single button and the driver remains seated and restrained by a seat belt. No person shall operate a commercial motor vehicle while using a hand-held mobile telephone, while using a driver-restricted device to send, read, view, or write an electronic message unless the message is accomplished by touching a single button and the driver remains seated and restrained by a seat belt, or while using a driver-restricted device for any other purpose. No person shall operate a school bus while using a driver-restricted device, except that the operator may use the device in a manner similar to a two-way radio to allow communication between the driver and school officials or public safety officials. The act specifies additional exceptions for emergency vehicles, law enforcement officers in the performance of their duties, use of the devices when the vehicle is stopped and in neutral or park, motor vehicles responding to requests for roadside assistance when the response is conducted in the course and scope of commercial activity, use of the devices to contact emergency services, and use of the devices to relay information between for-hire drivers and their dispatchers when the device is permanently affixed to the vehicle.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1029](#) [White](#)

Modifies provisions relating to health care facility inspections and other oversight by the Department of Health and Senior Services

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

the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law. A hospice currently seeking annual renewal of its certification shall be inspected by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Under this act, the Department may conduct a survey to evaluate the quality of services rendered by the applicant. Additionally, current law requires annual inspections of a certified hospice and this act instead requires such inspections to be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law. Currently, the Department conducts an inspection of licensed home health agencies at least every 1 to 3 years, depending on the number of months the agency has been in operation following the initial inspection. Under this act, such inspections shall instead be performed in accordance with the schedule set forth under federal Medicare law. This act updates a reference to a Missouri regulation regarding long-term care facility orientation training. Current law requires the Department to inspect long-term care facilities at least twice a year, one of which shall be unannounced. Under this act, the Department shall be required to conduct at least one unannounced inspection per year. Additionally, current law requires that the Department issue a notice of noncompliance or revocation of a license by certified mail to each person disclosed to be an owner or operator of a long-term care facility. This act instead requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service to the operator or administrator of the facility. Finally, this act modifies the "Missouri Informal Dispute Resolution Act" relating to informal dispute resolutions between the Department of Health and Senior Services and licensed long-term care facilities. Current law requires the Department to send to a facility by certified mail a statement of deficiencies following an inspection. This act requires that such notice be sent by a delivery service that provides dated receipt of delivery. Additionally, current law provides a facility ten calendar days following receipt of notice to return a plan of correction to the Department. This act changes the ten calendar days to ten working days.

Status: [1/6/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

SERVICES

[HB 1493](#) [Porter](#)

Reduces public assistance benefits of individuals whose children do not meet school attendance requirements

This bill reduces public assistance benefits for anyone who has custody of minors or receives benefits for minors who are found by the Family Support Division of the Department of Social Services to not have attended school at least 90% of the time. The benefits will be reduced by 35% percent for six months after the finding. If after six months attendance improves to at least 90% full benefit amounts will be restored.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1525](#) [Ellebracht](#)

Modifies provisions for providing copies of medical records

This bill requires that copies of medical or mental health records being obtained for use with applications for benefits be provided at no cost. The records are allowed to be provided electronically as long as they are in an accessible format.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 1564](#) [Griffith](#)

Modifies provisions relating to blind pensions

This bill removes the requirement that notices sent to applicants or recipients of blind pension be sent via certified mail.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1658](#) [Hicks](#)

Requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a statewide medical marijuana lodging establishment licensing system

This bill requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a medical marijuana lodging licensing system to allow individuals with a medical marijuana card to consume medical marijuana in lodging and residential dwelling rentals in MO. The Department will maintain a list of all licensed establishments. The bill specifies what the individual establishments must do once licensed.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 1925](#) [Walsh Moore](#)

Modifies provisions relating to blind pensions

This bill removes the requirement that notices sent to applicants or recipients of blind pension be sent via certified mail.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2048](#) [Coleman](#)

Simplifies the application form for certain public assistance benefit programs and allows certain periodic eligibility review forms to be submitted as an attachment to a recipient's state tax return

This bill requires the Department of Social Services to limit all initial benefit applications and eligibility review forms to a concise, non-duplicative form placed on the Department website. Periodic eligibility review forms for any benefit programs administered by the Department may be attached to an individual's tax return if due at the same time. The review forms will also be available on the Department of Revenue website.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2072](#) [Sauls](#)

Enacts provisions relating to alternative treatment options for veterans

This bill allows the MO Veterans Commission to contract with colleges, universities, clinics, and hospitals to provide alternative treatment options to veterans who have service-connected traumatic brain injuries or service-connected post-traumatic stress disorder. Alternative treatment options include: accelerated resolution therapy, equine therapy, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, music therapy, and service animal training therapy. It establishes several aspects related to providing hyperbaric oxygen therapy. A fund is created to provide financial assistance for hyperbaric oxygen therapy.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2174](#) [Mayhew](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the Alzheimer's state plan task force

This bill changes the date by which the Alzheimer's State Plan Taskforce must submit its report from June 1, 2022 to November 1, 2022.

Status: [1/6/22 Second Read](#) (H)

[SB 798](#) [Mosley](#)

Establishes a "Restaurant Meals Program" as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

This act requires the Department of Social Services to establish a "Restaurant Meals Program" as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Under this program, households containing certain elderly, disabled, or homeless individuals shall have the option, in accordance with federal law, to redeem their SNAP benefits at private establishments that contract with the Department to offer meals, including hot food and meals intended for immediate consumption, for eligible persons at concessional prices.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 935](#) [Arthur](#)

Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet eligibility

This bill modifies provisions relating to eligibility for MO HealthNet. Only the part affecting individuals with disabilities is summarized.

This act modifies provisions relating to annual income and eligibility verification for MO HealthNet by repealing language requiring the Family Support Division to annually send a re-verification letter to a recipient and receiving the recipient's response within 10 days. This act requires the Division to follow federal regulations for the eligibility redetermination and renewal process, which includes making the determination based on information to which the Division may already have access rather than requiring information from the recipient.

Status: [1/5/22 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

OTHER

[HB 1629](#) [Morse](#)

Designates June as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Month"

This bill designates the month of June as "Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Month" in MO and encourages citizens to engage in awareness activities and events.

Status: [Referred to Health and Mental Health Policy committee](#)

Committee: Health and Mental Health Policy

[HB 2013](#) [Kelly](#)

Establishes provisions relating to licensed residential care facilities

This bill requires all licensed residential care facilities contracted with the Department of Social Services to obtain national accreditation from one of the accreditation bodies specified in the bill before January 1, 2024. It

requires all of these facilities and all future facilities to apply to the Department for a qualified residential treatment program designation. The bill allows certain facilities to apply for certification with the Department of Health and Senior Services. Criteria for the qualified residential treatment program designation is outlined in the bill. Grants will be provided to facilities to assist in the processes required by the bill as long as appropriations for it exist. The Department of Social Services will apply for a section 115 demonstration waiver of the institutions for mental disease exclusion for these programs and seek the maximum amount of federal funding. These programs must limit the use of seclusion and restraint.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2074](#) [Tate](#)

Designates the second Wednesday in May as "Celiac Awareness Day"

This bill designates the second Wednesday in May as "Celiac Awareness Day" and encourages participation in activities designed to raise awareness of celiac disease.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2178](#) [Proudie](#)

Establishes provisions relating to civil actions for abuse, bullying, or neglect of certain persons with disabilities

This bill establishes civil actions related to injury from abuse, neglect or bullying of a person with a disability who is under 18 years of age must begin within 7 years of the discovery of the injury and that it was caused by abuse, neglect or bullying or within 37 years of the person turning 18 years of age. Civil actions related to injury from abuse, neglect, or bullying of a person with a disability who is age 18 or older must begin within 7 years of the discovery of the injury and that it was caused by abuse, neglect, or bullying.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2192](#) [Morse](#)

Designates September 15th each year as "Caregiver Appreciation Day" in Missouri

This bill designates September 15 of each year as "Caregiver Appreciation Day" in MO and encourages citizens to participate in activities which recognize unpaid relative, home health, and hospice caregivers.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2210](#) [Hurlbert](#)

Creates provisions relating to the licensing of electronic literary products

This bill requires publishers of electronic literary products who offer to license products to the public to offer to license the products for public libraries in MO in the same way so library users can access the products. It specifies what the license may and may not include.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[HB 2226](#) [Appelbaum](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the MO HealthNet fraud reimbursement fund

This bill allows funds remaining in the MO HealthNet fraud reimbursement fund to be used to employ additional full-time Department of Social Services staff.

Status: 1/6/22 Second Read (H)

[SB 726](#) [Onder](#)

Establishes "Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome Awareness Day" in Missouri

This act establishes April 18th of each year as "Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome Awareness Day" in Missouri.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 864](#) [Hoskins](#)

Modifies the membership of the Missouri Housing Development Commission

Current law provides that the Missouri Housing Development Commission shall be composed of ten members. This act adds four additional members to the Commission. Two members shall be members of the Senate, one of which shall be from the majority party appointed by the President Pro Tempore and one of which shall be from the minority party appointed by the minority leader. The remaining two members shall be members of the House of Representatives, one of which shall be from the majority party appointed by the Speaker of the House and one of which shall be from the minority party appointed by the minority leader.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 903](#) [Onder](#)

Designates the first full week of May each year as "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week" in Missouri

This act designates the first full week of May each year as "Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week" to promote awareness of the movement disorder tardive dyskinesia. The provisions of this act shall expire on August 28, 2027.

Status: 1/5/22 Introduced and First Read (S)

APPROPRIATIONS

[HB 3014](#) [Smith, Cody](#)

APPROPRIATION BILL

This appropriation bill is a supplemental. Please see the bill text for details.

Status: 1/10/22 Hearing Scheduled (H)

Committee: Budget