



Governor’s Council on Disability

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Issue 1, January 10, 2025

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

HBHouse of Representatives Bill
 HA House Amendment
 HS..... House Substitute
 HR House Resolution
 HJR..... House Joint Resolution
 HCS..... House Committee Substitute
 SBSenate 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 82](#) [Griffith](#)

Modifies provisions relating to treatment courts

This bill requires each circuit court to establish a veterans treatment court division before August 28, 2027 and adds “except for those costs waived pursuant to section 488.016”.

Status: *1/9/25 Second Read* (H)

[HB 219](#) [Lewis](#)

Modifies and establishes provisions relating to the protection of children and vulnerable persons

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill adds vulnerable persons to statute 492.304 regarding visual and aural recordings of a verbal or nonverbal statement being allowed as evidence. Vulnerable person means someone who lacks the ability to consent due to inadequately developed or impaired intelligence or a psychiatric disorder that materially affects the ability to function. It also includes a developmental level less than eighteen years old.

Status: *1/9/25 Second Read* (H)

[HB 227](#) [Black](#)

Establishes provisions relating to mental health courts

This bill allows circuit courts to establish mental health courts as an alternative for handling cases which come from a mental health or co-occurring disorder.

Status: *1/9/25 Second Read* (H)

[HB 615](#) [Coleman](#)

Modifies and establishes provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill adds vulnerable person to admissibility of statements in certain proceedings specified in the bill.

Status: *1/9/25 Second Read* (H)

[SB 54](#) [Schroer](#)

Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

Under this act, no state agency or state employee shall disclose any personally identifying information of persons who have applied for or obtained a qualifying patient identification card, a qualifying patient cultivation identification card, or primary caregiver identification card for medical marijuana to the federal government or any federal employee, or other unauthorized third party. Any person who knowingly violates this act shall be guilty of a Class E felony.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 148](#) [Carter](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 164](#) [Schnelting](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the abuse or neglect of vulnerable persons

This act requires long-term care facilities to maintain liability insurance coverage in a minimum amount of \$2 million dollars to insure against losses from the negligent or criminal acts of the facility constituting abuse, neglect, or wrongful death of any resident, except as otherwise provided in the act. Currently, the offense of abuse of an elderly person, a person with a disability, or a vulnerable person is a Class A misdemeanor. This act creates an enhanced penalty of a Class E felony when the person committing the offense is a care provider and he or she knowingly acts or knowingly fails to act in a manner that creates a substantial risk to the life, body, or health of an elderly person, a person with a disability, or a vulnerable person.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 218](#) [Black](#)

Modifies a provision relating to the establishment of treatment courts by providing for a mental health treatment court

This act provides for the establishment of a mental health treatment court to provide an alternative for the disposal of cases that stem from mental health or co-occurring disorders of criminal defendants.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 277](#) [Coleman](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

Under this act, individuals convicted of a state or federal felony drug offense shall not be excluded from SNAP for such conviction. This act provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 284](#) [Ben Brown \(26\)](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the protection of vulnerable persons

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 352](#) [Trent](#)

Modifies provisions relating to judicial proceedings

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act provides for the establishment of a mental health treatment court to provide an alternative for the disposal of cases that stem from mental health or co-occurring disorders of criminal defendants. This act provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person, as defined in the act, relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

EDUCATION

[HB 165](#) [Sparks](#)

Modifies provisions relating to epinephrine products

This bill adds single-use epinephrine nasal spray to statutes regarding epinephrine administration in a school setting.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 232](#) [Gallick](#)

Requires schools to establish cardiac emergency response plans

This bill requires school districts to establish cardiac emergency response plans beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. The purpose of the plan is to address the use of school employees in the event of a sudden cardiac incident. The bill specifies what should be included in the plan.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 244 **Williams**

Modifies provisions governing mental health efforts in public schools

This bill changes the suicide prevention training requirements for public schools beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. It requires that training and guidance on using the Columbia Protocol be included as well as training on the virtual tool described later in the bill designed to assist teachers in helping students use the tool to obtain mental health information, support, and help. It also requires that the school district's policy on youth suicide awareness and prevention training be updated to reflect these additions. The model policy previously developed will also be updated. It enacts Brennan's Law which requires that beginning with the 2026-2027 school year students receive mental health awareness training sometime during fifth through eighth grades. The instruction will be age-appropriate and students with disabilities will participate to the extent possible. It will be provided as part of the health and physical education curriculum based on a Department of Elementary and Secondary Education established program. The bill requires the Department of Mental Health's children's office to develop the virtual tool mentioned earlier in the bill before July 1, 2026.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 248 **Reedy**

Requires public schools to offer a driver education course that students must complete before graduating

This bill requires all public school and charter school students to complete a driver education course offered by their schools in order to graduate. The State Board of Education will develop and recommend a course. Schools are not required to use the developed course. Students are not required to physically operate a vehicle as part of the course. The requirement will begin with the 2026-2027 school year.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 305 **Steinhoff**

Changes provisions governing special educational services

This bill states eligibility as a young child with a developmental delay is allowed to continue when the child is kindergarten or first grade age if the child was identified as a young child with a developmental delay before entering kindergarten or first grade. The category should not be used to determine whether the student continues to be eligible for special education services if a student is seven years old before August 1. Special education services can be determined through any other disability category.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 332 **Kelley**

Modifies provisions governing school employee training requirements

This bill changes the seclusion and restraint policy and youth suicide training requirements for school employees from annually to time frames as specified in the bill. For the 2025-2026 school year the training will be provided in the first three years of employment for new hires and as determined by the district, school or employee needs for other employees. Beginning with the 2026-2027 school year, all employees will receive any new

training, instruction or education specified in state law or by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for three years before other allowances are implemented.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 346](#) [Reuter](#)

Requires school districts to provide instruction in cursive writing

This bill requires school districts and charter schools 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 teacher-created proficiency test on reading and writing cursive.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 351](#) [Black](#)

Establishes antibullying requirements for school districts

This bill adds charter schools to these requirements. It outlines the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. It adds provisions related to bullying investigations and written reports. The bill does not allow charter schools to expel or transfer students to public schools solely due to reports of bullying against the student.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 375](#) [McGaugh](#)

Requires school districts to provide instruction in cursive writing

This bill requires school districts and charter schools to provide instruction in cursive writing by the end of the fifth grade. Students must pass with proficiency a test of competency in reading and writing cursive.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 405](#) [Clemens](#)

Modifies provisions relating to charter schools

Only the portion related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill requires that a contract submitted to a school district by an entity wanting to open a charter school must include the same protections for students with disabilities as is provided in other district schools.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 454](#) [Mackey](#)

Prohibits zero-tolerance policies or practices of discipline in public schools

This bill requires all school districts to prohibit any zero-tolerance disciplinary policy in name and practice without the discretion to modify the consequence.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 455](#) [Mackey](#)

Bans using seclusion to confine a student

This bill bans schools and publicly contracted private providers from using seclusion to confine a student beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. All seclusion and restraint policies will be updated to reflect the new definition of seclusion as outlined in the bill and to specifically ban the use of seclusion.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 467](#) [Doll](#)

Requires hearing screenings for students

This bill requires all schools to provide hearing screenings for students entering kindergarten or first grade beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. The school board is required to provide hearing screening program information to all parents prior to August 1. School boards can provide the screenings, contract with another entity to provide the screenings, or require parents to obtain the screening from a provider the parent selects. Exemptions and ways to opt out are specified. Depending on which option is chosen by the school board, requirements are in the bill. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the Department of Health and Senior Services will develop a model program. The model program can be adopted or adapted by school boards. Further special education assessment will be conducted if the screening results show that is warranted.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 477](#) [Oehlerking](#)

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

This bill requires school districts or other entities serving a student with an IEP to obtain written or electronic consent from parents regarding initial placement, placement change, removal of a service or reduction or addition of the service minutes by more than 25%. Written documentation of the date of parental consent will be kept by the school district or entity. If full agreement is not reached, the current IEP will be amended to include areas where there is agreement until the disagreements are resolved. An addendum will also be added stating a date by which disagreements will be resolved. If disagreements are not resolved by the date, dispute resolution may be requested. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will adopt a consent form in line with what is specified in the bill. The form will be used by each district or entity. Parents have a right to visit any classroom or program being proposed for their child before consenting to changes. The visits will be scheduled before or after school. The options for resolution of disagreements between parties remain unchanged. The bill specifies when the school district or entity may proceed without consent.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 628](#) [Peters](#)

Requires implementation of health and safety measures in public schools

This bill requires schools to install automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) by the 2026-2027 school year and provide appropriate initial and continued training to staff. School employees will be responsible for ensuring

AEDs are in appropriate locations and at appropriate events. Beginning with the 2025-2026 school year, the bill outlines training to be given. Use of AEDs will also be included in student instruction starting with the 2025-2026 school year. Beginning with the 2025-2026 school year, students are required to be given a minimum of thirty minutes of instruction in opioid use prevention and the administration of naloxone prior to graduation. Seventh through twelfth grade students will be provided opioid use prevention instruction starting with the 2025-2026 school year. Students with disabilities will participate to the extent possible. The bill also allows school districts and charter schools to develop and implement a program to educate students and staff in naloxone use and administration.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 654](#) [Byrnes](#)

Changes provisions governing special educational services

This bill defines young child with a developmental delay for purposes of providing services under part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Eligibility as a young child with a developmental delay is allowed to continue when the child is kindergarten or first grade age if the child was identified as a young child with a developmental delay before age nine. The category should not be used to determine whether the student continues to be eligible for special education services if a student is nine years old before August 1. Special education services eligibility can be determined through any other disability category.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 655](#) [Byrnes](#)

Establishes antibullying requirements for school districts

This bill adds charter schools to these requirements. It outlines the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. It adds provisions related to bullying investigations and written reports. The bill does not allow charter schools to expel or transfer students to public schools solely due to reports of bullying against the student.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 656](#) [Byrnes](#)

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

This bill requires school districts or other entities serving a student with an IEP to obtain written or electronic consent from parents regarding initial placement, placement change, removal of a service or reduction or addition of the service minutes by more than 25%. Written documentation of the date of parental consent will be kept by the school district or entity. If full agreement is not reached, the current IEP will be amended to include areas where there is agreement until the disagreements are resolved. An addendum will also be added stating a date by which disagreements will be resolved. If disagreements are not resolved by the date, dispute resolution may be requested. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will adopt a consent form in line with what is specified in the bill. The form will be used by each district or entity. Parents have a right

to visit any classroom or program being proposed for their child before consenting to changes. The visits will be scheduled before or after school. The options for resolution of disagreements between parties remain unchanged. The bill specifies when the school district or entity may proceed without consent.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 711 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. School districts are not required to participate and must determine by December 1 of each year whether they will participate for the next school year. Each participating school district's school board will adopt application acceptance and rejection standards. The bill specifies what can and cannot be included in the standards. A student's disabilities cannot be included. Districts can put limits on the number of students who can transfer from the district. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will create an online searchable database for schools to use. School districts are not required to provide special education services for nonresident students when it determines it is unable to meet the special education needs of the student after consultation with the resident school district and any other entities providing services to the child. It requires districts being served by a special school district to consult with the special school district before entering open enrollment. 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. It requires in certain circumstances that the nonresident district provide transportation. School districts will determine the number of transfer of students it is able to receive. A fund is created which will provide reimbursements to schools which participate in the program.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 844 Hruza

Establishes provisions governing health and safety measures in public schools

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill requires schools to install automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) by the 2026-2027 school year and provide appropriate initial and continued training to staff. School employees will be responsible for ensuring AEDs are in appropriate locations and at appropriate events. Beginning with the 2025-2026 school year, the bill outlines training to be given. Use of AEDs will also be included in student instruction starting with the 2025-2026 school year.

Status: 1/10/25 Introduced and First Read (H)

SB 70 David Gregory (15)

Allows the enrollment of nonresident students in public school districts

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act establishes the "Public School Open Enrollment Act" to enable students to transfer from their district of residence ("resident district") to a nonresident district.

On or before October 1st of each year, each school district and charter school shall indicate whether it will participate in the open enrollment program during the subsequent school year. Participating districts and schools may accept transferring nonresident students from any other school district. For the 2026-27 and 2027-28 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. The act shall not be construed to require any school to add teachers, staff, or classrooms.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a model policy to assist school districts and charter schools in determining the number of transfers available and establishing specific standards for acceptance and rejection of transfer applications. The model policy shall be adopted by all school districts and charter schools, whether or not they participate in the program, and may be modified to meet each school district's or charter school's particular needs. The model policy shall require each school district or charter school to define "insufficient classroom space" and may provide additional standards for evaluating transfer applications.

Nonresident districts shall accept credits toward graduation from other school districts and shall award a diploma to any transferring student who meets the nonresident district's graduation requirements.

Superintendents shall cause information regarding the open enrollment program to be posted on the school district's or charter school's website and in the school district's or charter school's student handbook.

A student may be denied transfer if, in the most recent school year, he or she has been suspended from school two or more times, was suspended for an act of school violence, or was expelled for acts that school administrators are required to report to law enforcement under current law. Such a student may alternatively be permitted to transfer on a provisional, probationary basis subject to no further disruptive behavior based on standards that shall be developed by the nonresident district. Students denied transfer shall have the right to an in-person meeting with the nonresident district's superintendent.

Students may transfer into only one nonresident district per school year. Transferring 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. Students who transfer back to their resident districts shall reapply in order to transfer back into a nonresident district and shall first remain in the resident district for at least one full semester.

A sibling of a transferring student may also enroll in the same nonresident district to which his or her sibling transfers, subject to limitations based on school capacity and the student's disciplinary record.

Except for students who qualify for reimbursement of transportation costs as described in the act and for agreements allowing such students to be picked up at an existing bus stop, transferring students or their parents

shall be responsible for transportation to and from nonresident districts. By agreement with a nonresident district, parents of transferring students may waive requirements for such a district to provide transportation required under the student's individualized education program.

Any student who qualifies for free and reduced price lunch and transfers to an a nonresident district sharing a border with the student's resident district shall be reimbursed quarterly by the Parent Public School Choice Fund established in this act, based on calculations described in the act.

Before October 1st annually, each school district and charter school shall set the number of transferring students such district or charter school is willing to accept for the following school year. The district or charter school may set criteria, including limits on the number of students to be accepted to particular buildings, grades, classrooms, or programs. Districts and charter schools shall publish and notify the Department of such information.

Each school district and charter school shall develop a procedure for creating a waiting list for all transfer applications when applications exceed the district's or charter school's maximum. In accepting students from the waiting list, nonresident districts shall give additional priority to students in the following order: siblings of transfer students, children of active duty military personnel, children of school district or charter school employees, students who previously attended school in the school district or charter school as resident students, and students whose parents' employment circumstances would cause transfer to be in the student's best interest. Nonresident 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.

A student's transfer application shall be submitted to the nonresident and resident districts on a form approved by the Department before December 1st in the year prior to the school year in which the student seeks to transfer. Nonresident districts shall mark the date and time of receipt on each such application received. Applications shall be reviewed and decided upon by the superintendent of the nonresident district. Reasons for any rejection shall be submitted to the school board or charter school governing body for review. Rejection decisions may be finalized only by a majority vote of the school board or governing body.

School boards and governing bodies of charter schools may adopt a policy granting the superintendent authority to approve transfer applications submitted after the December 1st deadline if conditions described in the act are met, including a finding of good cause. The act provides additional procedures related to the timing of late applications. Resident districts may appeal the decisions of nonresident districts for suspected violations of provisions of the act relating to late applications. The Commissioner of Education or a three member panel selected by the Missouri Charter Public School Commission shall mediate such disputes and shall conduct a hearing if the mediation is unsuccessful. A decision shall be issued within 10 days of such hearing and may be appealed within 5 days.

The superintendents of nonresident districts shall notify the parents of transfer applicants before February 1st whether the application has been accepted or rejected. Such notice shall include, if the application is rejected, the reason for a rejection, or, if the application is accepted, an enrollment deadline and instructions for renewing the transfer enrollment.

Students whose transfer applications are rejected may file an appeal with the Department or a three member panel selected by the Missouri Charter Public School Commission. The appeal shall be sent in writing within 10 days after the student or the student's parent receives notice of rejection. A copy of the appeal shall also be sent to the superintendent of the nonresident district where the applicant seeks to transfer. The appeal shall state the basis for appeal, shall include a copy of the notice of rejection, and may include documentation to show that the transfer would be in the student's best interest. The nonresident district may submit additional documentation or arguments supporting the rejection decision to the Department or the three member panel, and shall submit copies of any such response to the student or student's parent, no later than 10 days after receiving a copy of the appeal. The Department or the three member panel shall notify the parent, nonresident district, and resident district of the basis for the Department's or panel's decision if it overturns the rejection.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 115 **Brattin**

Establishes provisions regarding elementary and secondary education

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act establishes the "Sunlight in Learning Act", which requires certain training, instructional, and curricular materials to be posted on a public school's or charter school's website. The website shall include the title, author, organization, and any website associated with the material or activity. The website shall also include the identity of the teacher or other person who created the learning material. Any activity that involves service-learning, internships, or outside organizations shall be included on the website, as outlined in the act. All procedures for the documentation, review, or approval of materials used for staff or faculty training or student learning shall be included on the school website. A listing of available resources in the library shall be included on the website. The information required to be posted on the school website shall be displayed online prior to the first instance of training or instruction, or, at the latest, fourteen days after the training or instruction. The information shall be organized by school, grade, teacher, and subject, and be displayed on the website for at least two years. Schools may use a collaborative online document or spreadsheet software to update the listings on the website. The listing shall be created and displayed in searchable or sortable electronic formats. A school with fewer than twenty enrolled students and whose materials and activities are selected independently by instructors is not required to post a list of learning materials and activities on a website. The Attorney General, Commissioner of Education, State Auditor, prosecuting or circuit attorney, or resident of a school district may initiate a suit against the school district, public school, charter school, or other governmental entity responsible for educational oversight if a violation of this act occurs. Courts shall not entertain complaints unless complainants have first worked to remedy the situation by contacting school officials, who have fifteen days to resolve the situation, or by contacting the school board, who have forty-five days to resolve the situation. No school officials shall purchase or contract copyrighted learning materials, including renewal of subscription-based materials where students are provided login credentials or access via electronic personal devices, unless provisions are made to allow parents and guardians of students to review the materials within thirty days of the submission of a written request to the school.

This act creates the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2025." Under this act, no school district shall deny to the parent or guardian of a minor child certain rights. Such rights include 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 or other funding through the school; 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. 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: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 155](#) [McCreery](#)

Requires public schools to develop cardiac emergency response plans

For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, this act requires every public school to develop and implement a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on a school campus. Members of each public school's administration shall coordinate with local emergency services providers to integrate the public school's cardiac emergency response plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols. A cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate evidence-based core elements, such as those recommended by the American Heart Association guidelines, Project ADAM (Automated Defibrillators in Adam's Memory), or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standards or core elements. The act outlines certain guidelines that a cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate, including the establishment of a cardiac emergency response team and the placement of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) throughout the school campus. Appropriate AED placement shall be dictated by the cardiac emergency response plan and in accordance with guidelines set by the American Heart Association or nationally recognized guidelines focused on emergency cardiovascular care. For schools with an athletic department or organized school athletic program, an AED shall be clearly marked and easily accessible in an unlocked location at each athletic venue and event. The AED shall be accessible during the school day and any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice. Appropriate school personnel shall be certified in first aid, CPR, and AED use, as provided in the act. The school personnel required to be trained shall be determined by the cardiac emergency response plan and shall include, but shall not be limited to, athletic coaches, school nurses, and athletic trainers.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 166](#) [Kurtis Gregory \(21\)](#)

Requires public schools to develop cardiac emergency response plans

For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, this act requires every public school to develop and implement a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on a school campus. Members of each public school's administration shall coordinate with local emergency services providers to integrate the public school's cardiac emergency response plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols. A cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate evidence-based core elements, such as those recommended by the American Heart Association guidelines, Project ADAM (Automated Defibrillators in Adam's Memory), or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standards or core elements. The act outlines certain guidelines that a cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate, including the establishment of a cardiac emergency response team and the placement of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) throughout the school campus. Appropriate AED placement shall be dictated by the cardiac emergency response plan and in accordance with guidelines set by the American Heart Association or nationally recognized guidelines focused on emergency cardiovascular care. For schools with an athletic department or organized school athletic program, an AED shall be clearly marked and easily accessible in an unlocked location at each athletic venue and event. The AED shall be accessible during the school day and any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice. Appropriate school personnel shall be certified in first aid, CPR, and AED use, as provided in the act. The school personnel required to be trained shall be determined by the cardiac emergency response plan and shall include, but shall not be limited to, athletic coaches, school nurses, and athletic trainers.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 215 **Trent**

Creates, modifies, and repeals provisions relating to student transfers to nonresident districts

Under the act, any student may transfer to another public school, including transfers from a student's district of residence, or "sending district", to a public school in a nonresident district, or "receiving district", beginning in the 2026-27 school year and in all subsequent school years. The school board of each school district shall determine the district's capacity to accept student transfers in each grade level and in each school in the district. Each school board shall provide this information to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) beginning on July 15, 2026, and by the first day of each month thereafter. DESE shall publish and update the capacity of each district's grade levels and schools on its website. Parents of students who wish to transfer shall notify DESE by August 1, 2026, and by the first day of each month thereafter, and DESE shall assign students to a receiving district or charter school as provided in the act. A receiving district shall accept all students who apply and are assigned to the district, so long as there is capacity for each student. School board policies shall not discriminate against any transfer student on the basis of his or her residential address, academic performance, athletic ability, disability, race, ethnicity, sex, or free and reduced price lunch status. The act repeals provisions that require sending districts to make tuition payments to receiving districts. Instead, for purposes of calculating state and federal aid, each transfer student shall be counted as a resident of the

receiving district in which the student is enrolled. Tuition shall not be charged to any student or to his or her parent or legal guardian. DESE shall designate at least one receiving district or charter school to which each sending district shall provide transportation. A sending district shall be required to provide transportation only to the school district or charter school designated by DESE. If the costs associated with providing special education services to students with disabilities exceed the tuition amount established in the act, the sending district shall remain responsible for paying the excess cost to the receiving district. If the receiving district is part of a special school district, the sending district shall contract with the special school district for the entirety of the costs to provide special education and related services, excluding transportation. The special school district may contract with a sending district for transportation, or the sending district may provide transportation on its own. The act outlines school districts' responsibilities for the provision of special education and related services to students with disabilities. A special school district shall continue to provide special education and related services, excluding transportation, to students with disabilities who transfer to another school within the special school district. If the sending district is a metropolitan school district, it shall remain responsible for providing special education and related services, including transportation, to students with disabilities who transfer to a receiving district. A special school district in an adjoining county to a metropolitan school district may contract with the metropolitan school district for the reimbursement of special education and related services provided by the special school district for transfer students. A receiving district that is not part of a special school district shall not be responsible for providing transportation to transfer students, regardless of whether transportation is identified as a related service within a student's individualized education program. A sending district may contract with a receiving district that is not part of a special school district for transportation of students with disabilities. A seven-director or urban school district may contract with a receiving district that is not part of a special school district in the same or an adjoining county for the reimbursement of special education and related services provided by the receiving district.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 223 **Coleman**

Establishes provisions relating to student surveys

At least 24 hours before presenting a survey to a student, this act requires schools that receive state funding to notify the parent of such student, disclose the full contents of the survey, and obtain written parental consent if the survey asks any question relating to an item that is protected under the federal Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment, including questions regarding political affiliations; mental or psychological problems, including substance abuse issues; sexual behavior or attitudes; illegal, antisocial, self-incriminating, or demeaning behavior; critical appraisals of family members; legally recognized privileged relationships; religious practices, affiliations, or beliefs; or income, except as required to determine eligibility for participation in a program or to receive financial assistance under such program. A school may disclose the survey's contents by posting the survey on the school website on a page that is easily accessible to parents. The Attorney General or the prosecuting or circuit attorney in the county in which a violation of this section occurs may bring a civil action, including an action for injunctive relief, against any school official who violates the act. A student's parent may

bring a civil action, including an action for injunctive relief or for damages, against any school official for a violation of the act that causes harm to such parent's child.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 429 Trent

Authorizes school districts and charter schools to provide instruction in cursive writing

This act provides that school districts and charter schools may provide instruction in cursive writing to all students by the end of fifth grade and ensure that each student passes a teacher-constructed test demonstrating competency in both reading and writing cursive.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 6 Brattin

Amends the Constitution to assert the right of parents to participate in and direct the education of their children free from government interference

This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the government shall not deny or infringe upon a parent's fundamental right to participate in and direct the education of his or her child, including, but not limited to, the right to home school or otherwise educate a child outside of the public school system free from government regulation, regardless of whether the parent receives financial assistance from the government for purposes of educating a child; the right to access the curricula and lesson plans of the public school and school district in which a child is enrolled; the right to educate a child in a public school that does not teach students or train teachers on critical race theory or diversity-equity-inclusion; and the right to educate a child in a public school that is not required to conform its curriculum to statewide learning standards, as provided in the amendment.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

EMPLOYMENT

HB 497 Christ

Modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation

This bill adds the injury and need for treatment to the prevailing factor statements. Savings is added to the determination of compensation due. It also adds provisions related to disputed medical bills and procedural matters.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 546 Verneti

Establishes the "Entrepreneur Rights Act", exempting certain businesses from minimum wage increases and paid sick leave provisions

This bill exempts employers and employees of small or seasonal businesses from the minimum wage increase and paid sick leave requirements in statute. The minimum wage rate at the end of December 2024 will remain the minimum wage rate for these entities unless otherwise specified.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 567](#) [Gallick](#)

Delays the implementation and accrual date of paid sick leave for certain employees

This bill changes the implementation date and accrual date for paid sick leave to January 1, 2026. Employers must provide written notice to employees of the paid sick leave and display a poster on December 15, 2025.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 625](#) [Caton](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the minimum wage, exempting employees under 20 years of age from minimum wage increases

This bill states minimum wage increases taking effect on or after January 1, 2025 do not apply to employees under twenty years of age. This will not be retroactive.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 676](#) [Johnson](#)

Creates provisions relating to mental health leave for employees

This bill allows employees to take unpaid leave for mental health appointments. As much as is practical, the employee will give the employer at least 48 hours notice that the employee will be using the leave. An employer is allowed to ask for proof that the leave is for a mental health appointment. Proof will include a sworn statement by the employee and documentation from the treating health care provider.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 715](#) [Wolfen](#)

Repeals provisions relating to paid sick leave and minimum wage increases and reinstates previous minimum wage provisions

This bill repeals paid sick leave and minimum wage increases and takes the minimum wage back to \$12.00 an hour with allowances for increases and decreases in the rate.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 758](#) [Caton](#)

Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation, repealing the minimum wage cost of living adjustment and modifying paid sick leave provisions

This bill repeals the minimum wage cost of living adjustment. The minimum wage will be \$15.00 per hour beginning January 1, 2026. This bill states minimum wage increases do not apply to employees under twenty years of age. Employees of retail or service businesses who did business or sales less than ten million dollars are exempt from paid sick leave provisions.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

FUNDING/TAX RELIEF

[HB 45](#) [McGill](#)

Modifies the "circuit breaker" tax credit by increasing the maximum upper limits and adjusting the property tax credit income phase-out increment amounts

This bill increases the maximum upper limit of the "circuit breaker" tax credit to \$32,500 for renting and to \$40,000 for homesteads owned and occupied for the year beginning January 1, 2026. The bill also includes tables specifying how amounts are to be calculated.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 98](#) [Ealy](#)

Modifies provisions governing calculations for state aid to public schools

This bill modifies the calculation for State aid to public schools by changing the multiplying factors in the definition of "weighted average daily attendance" and "weighted membership". The bill increases the multiplier from .25 to .30 for the free and reduced lunch pupil count, and from .60 to .65 for pupils with a limited English proficiency.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 100](#) [Davidson](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income tax

Beginning January 1, 2026, a flat rate of 4% personal income tax is imposed on the income of every Missouri resident. Upon the adoption of a Constitutional amendment creating a Tax Reform Fund, beginning 2027, the flat rate of 4% may be reduced in the following manner: (1) If the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds anticipated revenue expenditures by at least \$1 million, and the minimum balance in the Tax Reform Fund is at least \$120 million at the close of the fiscal year, the amount of the reduction will be calculated as follows: (a) For the first \$120 million in the Fund: 1/10 of 1%; (b) For each additional \$60 million in the Fund: 1/20 of 1%. All reductions to the 4% flat tax rate will take effect on January 1st of the immediately succeeding calendar year, and the reduction will continue in effect until the next reduction occurs. This bill also repeals all previous triggered rate reductions in statute related to personal income tax. Beginning January 1, 2026, there will be no tax on income of less than or equal to \$1,000. Beginning January 1, 2026, there will be no federal income tax deduction for any individual or corporate taxpayers.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

HB 124 **Veit**

Repeals the expiration date of funding of basic civil legal services for certain persons

This bill repeals the expiration date for funding of basic civil legal services for eligible low-income individuals.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 181 **Parker**

Repeals the expiration date of funding of basic civil legal services for certain persons

This bill repeals the expiration date for funding of basic civil legal services for eligible low-income individuals.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 237 **Gallick**

Modifies provisions governing the use of county developmental disability resource board tax levies

This bill requires funds collected to be used for establishing and maintaining a county or city sheltered workshop, residence, facility, or related services will be deposited in a special fund. Money in the fund will be used to fund operation and maintenance of sheltered workshops which are compliant with the requirements of board funding requests. The bill states that no board of directors shall require additional certifications or requirements for a compliant, credentialed applicant for the operation of a sheltered workshop. Use of the funds for other purposes such as residence, facility, related services or a combination is allowed as long as money from the fund is also used for the sheltered workshop.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 345 **Keathley**

Exempts the retail sale of food from state sales and use tax and phases out local sales and use tax on the retail sale of food over 4 years

This bill states the retail sale of food is exempt from state sales and use tax beginning August 28, 2025. The local sales and use tax rate on the retail sale of food will be reduced incrementally beginning January 1, 2026.

Beginning January 1, 2030, the retail sale of food will be exempt from local sales and use tax.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 355 **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: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 425 **Vernetti**

Phases out the corporate income tax

This bill slowly phases out the corporate income tax beginning January 1, 2026. In 2029 there will no longer be a corporate income tax.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 432](#) [Jobe](#)

Exempts the retail sale of food from state and local sales and use tax

This bill exempts the retail sale of food from state and local sales and use tax beginning January 1, 2026.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 472](#) [Doll](#)

Authorizes a sales tax exemption for the purchase of diapers and feminine hygiene products

This bill exempts the purchase of diapers and incontinence products from local sales tax. Diapers includes items used by individuals who are unable to control bladder and bowel movements.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 483](#) [Hausman](#)

Authorizes a reduced sales tax for the purchase of diapers, incontinence products, feminine hygiene products, and certain vitamins

This bill states beginning October 1, 2025 the sales tax rate for the purchase of diapers and incontinence products cannot be more than that for retail food. Diapers includes items used by individuals who are unable to control bladder and bowel movements.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 518](#) [Matthiesen](#)

Modifies the "circuit breaker" tax credit by increasing the maximum upper limit and property tax credit amounts

This bill increases the amount of rent which constitutes property taxes paid to \$1,055 and the amount of actual property taxes paid to \$1,550 when determining the property tax credit for tax years beginning January 1, 2026. The amounts will be adjusted annually based on the Midwest Region Consumer Price Index. The bill also increases the maximum upper limit to \$38,200 or \$42,200 for an individual depending on the situation. The amounts will be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the Midwest Region. There are also specified amount exemptions. The table used to calculate the amount of property tax credit to be received is updated.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 552](#) [Jobe](#)

Authorizes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans' Homestead Exemption" relating to a property tax exemption for certain veterans

This bill provides a property tax exemption for qualified residences of a veteran with a disability beginning January 1, 2026. Amounts are specified in the bill.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 633](#) [Boyko](#)

Changes the laws regarding the taxation of feminine hygiene products and diapers

This bill states beginning October 1, 2025 the sales tax rate for the purchase of feminine hygiene products and diapers cannot be more than that for retail food. Diapers includes items used by individuals who are unable to control bladder and bowel movements.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 648](#) [Sharp](#)

Reduces the tax on diapers and feminine hygiene products

This bill states beginning October 1, 2025 the sales tax rate for the purchase of feminine hygiene products and diapers cannot be more than that for retail food. Diapers includes items used by individuals who are unable to control bladder and bowel movements.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 653](#) [McGill](#)

Provides a sales tax exemption for sales of certain medical devices

This bill exempts manual and power wheelchair accessories from sales tax.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 700](#) [Crossley](#)

Authorizes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans Homestead Exemption"

This bill provides a property tax exemption for qualified residences of a veteran with a disability beginning January 1, 2026. Amounts are specified in the bill.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 772](#) [Allen](#)

Modifies the "circuit breaker" tax credit by increasing the maximum upper limit and property tax credit amounts

This bill increases the amount of rent which constitutes property taxes paid to \$1,055 and the amount of actual property taxes paid to \$1,550 when determining the property tax credit for tax years beginning January 1, 2026. The amounts will be adjusted annually based on the Midwest Region Consumer Price Index. The bill also increases the maximum upper limit to \$38,200 or \$42,200 for an individual depending on the situation. The amounts will be adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the Midwest

Region. There are also specified amount exemptions. The table used to calculate the amount of property tax credit to be received is updated.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 780](#) [Chappell](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the assessed valuation of residential real property

This bill states beginning January 1, 2026 the assessed value of residential real property used by the owner as a primary residence shall be the most recent assessed value. Changes in assessed due to sale, construction, and improvements are outlined.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 791](#) [Collins](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for donations made to certain organizations

This bill authorizes a tax credit for donations made to nonprofit organizations which provide assistance and recovery support services to individuals involved in the justice system and people in recovery from substance abuse disorder. It would be subject to appropriation and begin January 1, 2026.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 798](#) [Warwick](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income tax

This bill changes the income tax rate to 4 7/10% or the top rate if it is less than that on January 1, 2026.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 812](#) [Boyko](#)

Changes the definition of a "qualified school" for purposes of the Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts program

This bill adds requirements to the definition of "qualified school" under the Missouri empowerment scholarship accounts program.

Status: [1/10/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 813](#) [Reed](#)

Establishes an income tax credit based on the number and ages of a taxpayer's dependent children

This bill allows taxpayers who claim children under eighteen years old on a tax return to claim a credit for each child. The amount of each credit is based on age of the child. These are specified in the bill. A maximum of six tax credits can be claimed.

Status: [1/10/25 Second Read](#) (H)

HB 814 **Reed**

Establishes the "Missouri Business Tax Adjustment Act", adjusting the income tax rates applied to the Missouri taxable income of certain business entities based on annual net revenue, upon voter approval

This bill adjusts the income tax rates for business entities specified in the bill based on annual net revenue. It would be effective the January following voter approval.

Status: 1/10/25 **Second Read** (H)

HB 821 **Chappell**

Establishes the "Fair Tax Act of 2025" which replaces the state individual and corporate income tax and the estate tax with a fair tax based on all new retail sales and services

This bill eliminates the state individual and corporate income tax beginning January 1, 2028. These will be replaced with a tax on the use and consumption of taxable property or services. The tax rate will be 5 11/100%. The legislature can make one adjustment, if necessary, as outlined in the bill.

Status: 1/10/25 **Second Read** (H)

HJR 1 **Davidson**

Proposes a constitutional amendment to impose an appropriation spending limitation and to establish the "Tax Reform Fund" to be used to fund budgetary shortfalls, subject to an appropriation limitation, implement sales tax changes, and allow for certain taxation changes based on revenue triggers, by general law

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution which would create a "Tax Reform Fund" to reduce and gradually eliminate state income tax using excess revenue, impose an annual appropriation spending limit on the legislature, place a cap on the sales tax rate in statute, impose a sales tax for lobbying, and repeal the prohibition on certain sales and use taxes.

Status: 1/9/25 **Second Read** (H)

HJR 4 **Coleman**

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to real property tax assessments

This joint resolution proposes amending the MO Constitution so that the true value of a residential real property remains the same as it was at the most recent previous property assessment as long as it has been maintained as a primary residence by the homeowner beginning January 1, 2027. Reassessments and new assessments may be increased as long as the increase is not more than the change in the consumer price index or up to a 2% annual increase. Whichever of these is less is what is to be used. The increase can be exceeded due to new construction or property improvements.

Status: 1/9/25 **Second Read** (H)

HJR 6 **Griffith**

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

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution that 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 or a surviving spouse of a deceased veteran with a 100% service-connected disability. The surviving spouse must continue to live in the property and use it as a homestead. Voters must approve this.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HJR 19](#) [Terry](#)

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

This joint resolution reduces property tax assessments for individuals with disabilities and those who are seniors who have an income of \$50,000 or \$75,000 married filing jointly or less will have the residential +

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HJR 22](#) [Mayhew](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to taxation

This joint resolution proposes amending the MO Constitution in areas related to taxes and state revenues, the manner in which new taxes take effect or continue in effect. It instructs that voters will decide whether the listed taxes in the Constitution should be terminated.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HJR 35](#) [Keathley](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment to impose an appropriation spending limitation and to establish the "Tax Reform Fund" to be used to fund budgetary shortfalls, subject to an appropriation limitation, implement sales tax changes, and allow for certain taxation changes based on revenue triggers, by general law

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution which would create a "Tax Reform Fund" to reduce and gradually eliminate state income tax using excess revenue, impose an annual appropriation spending limit on the legislature, place a cap on the sales tax rate in statute, impose a sales tax for lobbying, and repeal the prohibition on certain sales and use taxes.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HJR 41](#) [Lucas](#)

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

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution exempting veterans with a total service-connected disability from real property tax, personal property tax and state income tax.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HJR 42](#) [Lucas](#)

Authorizes a real property tax exemption for certain senior citizens

This joint resolution exempts individuals who are at least sixty-five years old, a MO resident, and have been a resident for at least ten consecutive years from real property tax. The individual must also have a MO adjusted gross income of \$150,000 or less if single or \$200,000 or less if married. The exemption would also extend to the spouse if the spouse is at least fifty-five years old and meets the additional criteria.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HJR 50](#) [Chappell](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment replacing individual and corporate income tax and sales and use tax with a sales tax on retail sales of new tangible property and taxable services

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution eliminating individual income tax, corporate income tax, and sales and use tax beginning January 1, 2028. These would be replaced with a sales tax on retail sales of new tangible personal property, rental property, and taxable services. There are exceptions specified in the joint resolution.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[SB 57](#) [Coleman](#)

Modifies provisions relating to sales tax exemptions

This act provides that retail sales of food shall be exempt from state sales taxes. This act also provides that, beginning on January 1, 2026, local sales taxes imposed on food shall annually be reduced in four equal increments over a period of four years. Beginning January 1, 2030, there shall be no local sales taxes imposed on food. This act authorizes a sales tax exemption for the purchase of diapers, as defined in the act.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 64](#) [McCreery](#)

Modifies the Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief Credit

Current law authorizes an income tax credit for certain senior citizens and disabled veterans in amount equal to a portion of such taxpayer's property tax liabilities, with the amount of the credit dependent on the taxpayer's income and property tax liability. This act modifies the definition of "income" to increase the amount deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income from \$2,000 to \$2,800, or, for claimants who owned and occupied the residence for the entire year, such amount is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,800. The maximum allowable credit under current law is limited to \$750 in rent constituting property taxes actually paid or \$1,100 in actual property tax paid. This act increases such amounts to \$1,055 and \$1,550, respectively, and annually adjusts such maximum amounts for inflation. Additionally, current law limits the tax credit to qualifying taxpayers with an income of \$27,500 or less, or \$30,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year. This act increases such maximum income to \$38,200 for claimants with a filing status of single,

\$42,200 for claimants with a filing status of single and who owned and occupied a homestead for the entire year, \$41,000 for claimants with a filing status of married filing combined, and \$48,000 for claimants with a filing status of married filing combined and who owned and occupied a homestead for the entire year, and annually adjusts such amounts for inflation.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 95](#) [Lewis](#)

Modifies provisions relating to tax incentives for certain hygiene products

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act modifies provisions relating to tax incentives for certain hygiene products. This act authorizes a state sales tax exemption for the sale of diapers, incontinence products, and feminine hygiene products, as such terms are defined in the act.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 101](#) [Cierpiot](#)

Modifies the Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief Credit

Current law authorizes an income tax credit for certain senior citizens and disabled veterans in amount equal to a portion of such taxpayer's property tax liabilities, not to exceed \$750 in rent constituting property taxes actually paid or \$1,100 in actual property tax paid. This act annually adjusts such maximum amounts for inflation. Additionally, current law limits the tax credit to qualifying taxpayers with an income of \$27,500 or less, or \$30,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year. This act increases such maximum income to \$35,000, or \$38,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year, and annually adjusts both amounts for inflation.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 102](#) [Cierpiot](#)

Reauthorizes an income tax deduction for certain savings accounts

Current law authorizes an income tax deduction for one hundred percent of a participating taxpayer's contributions to a long-term dignity savings account, with such deduction scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2024. This act extends the sunset on the deduction until December 31, 2030.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 129](#) [Washington](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for providing services to homeless persons

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, this act allows eligible taxpayers to receive a tax credit for providing certain services to homeless persons. An eligible taxpayer is defined as a qualified provider of

employment services to homeless persons, a qualified provider of employment to homeless persons, or a qualified provider of housing to homeless persons. The amount of the tax credit shall not exceed \$10,000 per tax year, and the total amount of tax credits authorized under the act per fiscal year shall not exceed \$1 million. The Department of Economic Development shall publish guidelines for determining who is a qualified provider of employment services, employment, or housing to homeless persons, as described in the act. This act shall sunset on December 31, 2031, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 138](#) [Trent](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

Current law imposes a graduated income tax rate and authorizes reductions in the top rate of income tax contingent on certain state revenue collections, with an eventual top rate of 4.5%. This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income. This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 146](#) [Coleman](#)

Eliminates the individual income tax

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, this act eliminates the Missouri individual income tax.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 151](#) [Ben Brown \(26\)](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income. This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 161 **Hudson**

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income. This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 195 **Brattin**

Authorizes a tax credit for certain educational expenses

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, this act authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit in an amount equal to one hundred percent of qualified expenses incurred during the tax year for educating a qualified student in a private school or home school, as such terms are defined in the act, provided that no tax credit shall exceed the state adequacy target. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be transferred, sold, or assigned, but are refundable. To be eligible for a tax credit, a taxpayer shall have enrolled a qualified student in a private school or home school during the tax year, and shall not have enrolled a qualified student in the taxpayer's resident school district during the tax year for which the taxpayer is claiming a tax credit. Tax credits authorized by the act shall be claimed by the taxpayer at the time such taxpayer files a return. This act shall sunset on August 28, 2031, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 202 **Roberts**

Authorizes a sales tax for special educational services

This act authorizes the board of education of a metropolitan school district to impose a sales tax for the purpose of funding special educational services in the district. The tax shall not exceed 0.25%.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 203 **Roberts**

Authorizes a property tax for special educational services

This act authorizes the board of education of a metropolitan school district to impose a tax on real property located in the district for the purpose of funding special educational services in the district. The tax shall not exceed three cents per one hundred dollars assessed valuation.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 220 **Schroer**

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income.

This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 226 **Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to income tax

Current law authorizes reductions in the top rate of income tax contingent on certain state revenue collections, with an eventual top rate of 4.5%. This act allows the reductions in the top rate to continue until the top rate is reduced to 0%. This act contains a referendum clause.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 228 **Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income. This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 236 **Henderson**

Reduces the top rate of income tax

Current law authorizes reductions in the top rate of income tax contingent on certain state revenue collections, with an eventual top rate of 4.5%. This act provides for an additional 0.1% reduction, for an eventual top rate of 4.4%.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 355 **Black**

Repeals the expiration date for the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund

Currently, the provision of law establishing the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund, which provides funding to legal services organizations in this state to provide civil legal services and representation to eligible low-income persons, is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This act repeals the expiration date.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 370 **Moon**

Phases out the corporate income tax

This act phases out the corporate income tax over a period of years beginning with the 2026 tax year. Each annual reduction in the tax rate shall be by 0.8%, and beginning with the 2030 tax year there shall be no income tax on corporate income.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 415 **Black**

Authorizes a tax credit for contributions to certain benevolent organizations

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, this act authorizes a tax credit in an amount equal to 50% of a taxpayer's contribution to a qualified organization. A qualified organization is defined as a non-profit organization that provides recovery support services and assistance to justice-involved individuals, as such terms are defined in the act, and people in recovery from substance use disorders. Contributions to qualified organizations shall not be used to purchase goods or services from or to produce a direct financial benefit for the contributor. Contributions shall be used to assist people in recovery from substance use disorders by providing such people with recovery support services including, but not limited to, supportive housing. Tax credits authorized by the act shall not be refundable, but may be carried forward to the four subsequent tax years. Tax credits shall not be transferred, sold, or assigned. The Director of the Department of Mental Health shall at least annually determine which organizations in the state are qualified organizations. Qualified organizations shall issue to a taxpayer a statement evidencing the receipt of a contribution, and shall be permitted to decline a contribution. The total amount of tax credits that may be authorized in a calendar year shall not exceed \$2.5 million, and no more than 20% of the total tax credits authorized shall be authorized for contributions to any given qualified organization. This act shall sunset on December 31, 2031, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 457 **Henderson**

Modifies the Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief Credit

Current law authorizes an income tax credit for certain senior citizens and disabled veterans in amount equal to a portion of such taxpayer's property tax liabilities, with the amount of the credit dependent on the taxpayer's income and property tax liability. This act modifies the definition of "income" to increase the amount deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income from \$2,000 to \$5,000, or, for claimants who owned and occupied the residence for the entire year, such amount is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Additionally, current law limits the tax credit to qualifying taxpayers with an income of \$27,500 or less, or \$30,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year. This act increases such maximum income to \$32,500, or \$40,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 458](#) [Schnelting](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, there shall be a flat income tax rate of 4% on all taxable income. This act also provides for additional reductions in the rate of tax until the income tax is eliminated, provided that a constitutional amendment authorizing such reductions has been adopted. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% when the balance in the Tax Reform Fund reaches \$120 million, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Current law also authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2026 tax year.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 496](#) [Nurrenbern](#)

Authorizes a sales tax exemption for certain hygiene products

This act authorizes a sales tax exemption for all sales of diapers, incontinence products, and feminine hygiene products, as defined in the act.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SJR 7](#) [Brattin](#)

Replaces the property tax on real property with a sales tax

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, prohibits counties and political subdivisions from levying or collecting a tax on real property beginning January 1, 2027. In lieu of such property tax, the amendment requires a county to impose a sales tax on the sale of real property at a rate equal to the total combined rate of state and local sales taxes in effect at the location of the property, provided that all revenues generated by the tax are collected and distributed by the county in the same manner as the property tax levied prior to January 1, 2027. A taxpayer shall select whether to remit the tax due upon the transfer of the title of the property, or to remit ten percent of the sales tax due to the county collector upon the transfer of title of the property, and the remainder within five, ten, or fifteen years in equal annual installments. Financial institutions that are mortgage servicers shall pay sales tax obligations which they service from escrow accounts in one

payment by the required due date. This amendment also requires a taxpayer who purchases his or her real property prior to January 1, 2027, to remit a tax equal to the total combined rate of state and local sales taxes in effect at the location of the property multiplied by the remaining mortgage balance on such property, provided that all revenues generated by the tax are collected and distributed by the county in the same manner as the property tax levied prior to January 1, 2027. A taxpayer shall select whether to remit the tax due by December 31, 2027, 2032, 2037, or 2042, with such payment made in equal annual installments. Financial institutions that are mortgage servicers shall pay sales tax obligations which they service from escrow accounts in one payment by the required due date. This amendment also modifies a constitutional provision prohibiting sales taxes on transactions that were not subject to tax as of January 1, 2015, by providing an exemption for the sales tax imposed pursuant to the amendment.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 12](#) [Washington](#)

Places limits on increases of the assessment of certain properties

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the assessed valuation for any residential real property located in a subdivision located adjacent to a subdivision receiving a tax abatement shall not be increased for the duration of time that the adjacent subdivision receives such abatement.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 14](#) [Mosley](#)

Exempts certain disabled veterans from property taxes

Current constitutional provisions exempt from property tax all real property used as a homestead by a former prisoner of war who has a total service-connected disability. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, removes the requirement that the former prisoner of war have a total service-connected disability. This amendment also authorizes a property tax exemption for real property used as a homestead by disabled veterans, as defined in the amendment. The amount of the exemption shall be equal to \$5,000 for veterans with a disability rating of 50-69%, and a total exemption for veterans with a disability rating of 70-100%.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 20](#) [Trent](#)

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as

described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 21 Trent

Modifies provisions relating to the use of state revenues

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain emergency conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 22 Trent

Modifies provisions relating to sales taxes

Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 24](#) [Schroer](#)

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population.

Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 31](#) [Ben Brown \(26\)](#)

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 32](#) [Hudson](#)

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General

Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 34 Nicola

Modifies provisions relating to property tax assessments

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that, beginning January 1, 2027, the assessed value of residential real property shall be the most recent assessment. For all reassessments of such residential real property, the assessed value shall not increase by more than the increase in the Consumer Price Index or by 4%, whichever is less, provided that the assessed value shall reflect the value added to the property as a result of new construction or improvements, as described in the act.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 42 Carter

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to

gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 45 Carter

Places limitations on state spending

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, prohibits total state general revenue appropriations for any fiscal year, as defined in the amendment, from exceeding the level from the previous fiscal year, allowing for growth in an amount equal to the annual rate of inflation plus the annual percentage change in state population. Total state general revenue appropriations may exceed the previous fiscal year's amount only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. For any fiscal year in which net general revenue collections exceed total state general revenue appropriations by more than one percent of allowable total state general revenue appropriations, an amount equal to such excess revenue shall be refunded to taxpayers.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 46 Carter

Authorizes a property tax exemption for disabled veterans

Current law provides a property tax exemption for all real property used as a homestead by former prisoners of war with a total service-connected disability. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, extends such property tax exemption to all veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have a total service-connected disability.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 48 Schnelting

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall have a spending limit equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus the percentage growth in population, provided that the population grew by more than one percent from the previous calendar year. If the population grew by more than zero but less than one percent, the spending limit shall be equal to the previous fiscal year's appropriations plus one percent of such amount. If the population decreased from the previous calendar year,

the spending limit shall be equal to the previous year's appropriations minus the percentage decline in population. Total state appropriations may exceed the spending limits only under certain conditions, as described in the amendment. The amendment establishes the "Tax Reform Fund" in the state treasury. For all fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2027, if net general revenue collections exceed anticipated expenditures by more than \$1 million, such excess revenues shall be deposited into the fund. In any fiscal year in which a deposit is made into the fund and the balance of the fund is equal to or greater than \$120 million, the General Assembly shall reduce the top rate of income tax by at least 0.1%, with an additional 0.05% reduction for each \$60 million in excess of the \$120 million minimum balance. Such reductions shall continue until the income tax is eliminated. Upon the elimination of the income tax, the General Assembly shall use the Tax Reform Fund to gradually reduce and eliminate the corporate income tax. Upon elimination of the corporate income tax, the Tax Reform Fund shall be used to supplement budget shortfalls, as described in the amendment. Current law imposes a statewide sales tax at a statutory rate of 4%, with an additional 0.225% rate that is constitutionally authorized, for a total statewide sales tax rate of 4.225%. This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the General Assembly shall not impose a statutory sales tax rate in excess of 3.775%, for a total statewide rate of 4%. This amendment also requires the General Assembly to impose a statewide sales tax on lobbying services at a rate of 6%. Finally, this amendment repeals Article X, Section 26 of the constitution, which prohibits new sales taxes on transactions not taxed as of January 1, 2015.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SJR 50](#) [Brattin](#)

Modifies provisions relating to property tax assessments

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that, beginning January 1, 2027, the assessed value of residential real property shall be the most recent assessment. For all subsequent reassessments of such residential real property, the assessed value shall not increase while the owner or owners continue to own such property. Residential real property that is purchased, newly constructed, or undergoes a change in ownership shall be reassessed at its true value in money as provided by law, after which the assessed value of such property shall not increase while the new owner or owners continue to own such property. The assessed value of residential real property shall reflect the value added to the property as a result of new construction or improvements, as described in the act.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

HEALTH CARE/PERSONAL ASSISTANCE

[HB 79](#) [Hruza](#)

Creates provisions relating to cost-sharing under health benefit plans

This bill provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket maximum or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager must include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee only for medication where a generic

substitute is not available. The availability of cost-sharing assistance programs should not influence the out-of-pocket maximum or the cost-sharing requirement.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 91 **Griffith**

Creates provisions relating to licensure of naturopathic doctors

This bill creates the framework and procedures for naturopathic doctor licensure in Missouri.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 97 **Ealy**

Establishes provisions relating to allergy prevention and responses in child care facilities

This bill requires each licensed child care facility to adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with priority on potentially deadly food-borne allergies before July 1, 2027. The bill specifies the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will develop a model policy by July 1, 2026. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine auto-injectors.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 177 **Parker**

Provides for MO HealthNet coverage of hearing aids and cochlear implants

This bill provides MO HealthNet coverage for medically necessary cochlear implants and hearing aids.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 186 **Clemens**

Creates provisions relating to the cost of insulin

This bill prohibits insurance plans from charging more than \$100 for a thirty-day supply of 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 before November 2, 2025.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 187 **Clemens**

Allows certain medications in multidose containers used by a patient during a hospital stay to be sent with the patient at discharge

This bill allows inhalers, ointments, creams, medications requiring the original container for dispensing, insulin pens and vials, eye drops, ear drops, wearable or on-body medication delivery systems, and infusions that are currently connected to the patient's infusion device used by a patient during a stay in the hospital to be sent with the patient when the patient is discharged. Specific procedures that must be followed are included in the bill.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 222](#) [Schulte](#)

Establishes provisions relating to allergy prevention and responses in child care facilities

This bill requires each licensed child care facility to adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with priority on potentially deadly food-borne allergies before July 1, 2027. The bill specifies the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will develop a model policy by July 1, 2026. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine auto-injectors.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 255](#) [Bosley](#)

Establishes the "Missouri Dignity in Pregnancy and Childbirth Act"

This bill requires all health care facilities that provide perinatal care to implement an evidence-based implicit bias program for all perinatal providers. The bill states what the program must include and how often the training must be completed by providers. The bill requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to track severe maternal morbidity and pregnancy-related death data. Information related to whether the individual was pregnant will be added to death certificates. Lastly, the bill requires all hospitals to notify patients of rights specified in the bill.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 327](#) [Casteel](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the prescriptive authority of advanced practice registered nurses

This bill adds Schedule II benzodiazepines and stimulants to the prescriptive authority of advanced practice registered nurses who have the appropriate prescriptive authority.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 354](#) [Young](#)

Modifies provisions relating to offenders in the custody of the department of corrections

This bill requires the Department of Corrections to provide offenders or offenders' personal representatives with an electronic copy of the offender's medical records for the time the offender was in Department custody. The records must be requested by the offender or representative and will be provided at no cost within thirty days of request. The bill also allows the Department of Corrections, the Department of Health and Senior Services, and the Department of Commerce and Insurance to establish a hospice care training program within the state prison system. The program would provide training in the area of hospice care to select inmates. Upon completion, inmates would receive a certificate. The Departments will work together to establish a process to submit a completion notice and certification or licensure application.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 360](#) [Young](#)

Establishes the Accessible Prescription Labels Act

This bill establishes the Accessible Prescription Labels Act. It requires pharmacies to notify customers upon dispensing a prescription drug that an accessible prescription label is available upon request free of charge. If a customer informs a pharmacy that the individual is blind, visually impaired or has a print disability the pharmacy will affix to the prescription bottle a label which is appropriate to the customer's disability and preferences, lasts for the length of the prescription, as well as follows the best practices of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. The label will include the same information provided to any individual who does not have these disabilities and all information required to comply with state and federal laws. The label will also be provided in a timely manner so that wait times are comparable between customers with and without these disabilities. The pharmacy should also ensure labels are prescription reader compatible if one is provided by the pharmacy.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 366](#) [Pollitt](#)

Creates provisions relating to health care benefits provided by certain organizations

This bill states that health care benefits provided by a farm bureau are not insurance under MO law. The bill requires that all contracts for these benefits include a disclaimer that it is not health insurance and is not subject to insurance laws and regulations.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 392](#) [Hinman](#)

Modifies provisions relating to advanced practice registered nurses

This bill changes some aspects of collaborative practice agreements for advanced practice registered nurses. It also changes prescriptive authority for advanced practice registered nurses both in and not in a collaborative practice agreement.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 398](#) [Peters](#)

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the portion related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill requires health care providers providing obstetric care to a woman who is pregnant to upon consent test for sexually transmitted diseases specified in the bill at the first appointment or no later than twenty days after the appointment and again at twenty-eight weeks pregnant. If there is a positive result, the physician is required to provide treatment using the most recent accepted medical practice.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 469](#) [Doll](#)

Provides for MO HealthNet coverage of hearing aids and cochlear implants

This bill adds medically necessary hearing aids and cochlear implants to the list of items covered by MO HealthNet.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 471](#) [Doll](#)

Creates provisions relating to pharmacists' authority to dispense insulin

This bill allows pharmacists to dispense an emergency supply of insulin without a prescription if conditions specified are met.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 474](#) [Wright](#)

Creates provisions relating to payments for prescription drugs

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket maximum or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager must include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee only for medication where a generic substitute is not available. The availability of cost-sharing assistance programs shall not influence the out-of-pocket maximum or the cost-sharing requirement.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 553](#) [Violet](#)

Modifies provisions relating to epinephrine products

This bill adds single-use epinephrine nasal spray to statutes regarding epinephrine administration in various settings.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 580](#) [Weber](#)

Establishes provisions relating to allergy prevention and responses in child care facilities

This bill requires each licensed child care facility to adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with priority on potentially deadly food-borne allergies before July 1, 2027. The bill specifies the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will develop a model policy by July 1, 2026. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine auto-injectors.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 720](#) [Diehl](#)

Modifies provisions relating to a loan repayment program for health care professionals

This bill changes the health professional student loan repayment program to include physicians, general dentists, dental hygienists, registered nurses, physician assistants psychologists, licensed professional

counselors, licensed clinical social workers, marital and family therapists, and pharmacists. It changes the name of the program. The criteria for program qualification are modified slightly.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 763](#) [Overcast](#)

Modifies provisions relating to advanced practice registered nurses

This bill removes geographic proximity requirements for collaborative practice agreements of certain advanced practice registered nurses. It allows advanced practice registered nurses prescriptive authority to include scheduled drugs.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 795](#) [Ingle](#)

Requires the department of health and senior services to promulgate regulations consistent with CDC guidelines for prescribing opioids

This bill requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish rules and regulations for health care providers regarding tapering individuals off opioids before December 31, 2025. The rules and regulations will be consistent with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 803](#) [Stinnett](#)

Modifies provisions relating to blood tests of pregnant women

This bill adds blood testing for specified diseases including Human Immunodeficiency Virus for women during the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. If there is a positive test result, the health care provider shall administer treatment in accordance with the most recent accepted medical practice.

Status: [1/10/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 804](#) [Stinnett](#)

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This bill requires health benefit plans to cover a nonopioid pain medication when prescribed to a patient who has an elevated risk of opioid misuse. It also states what a health benefit plan cannot require.

Status: [1/10/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 840](#) [Cook](#)

Creates provisions relating to payments for prescription drugs

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket maximum or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager must include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee only for medication where a generic substitute is not available. The availability of cost-sharing assistance programs shall not influence the out-of-pocket maximum or the cost-sharing requirement.

Status: 1/10/25 **Second Read** (H)

SB 17 **May**

Modifies provisions relating to opioid prescriptions

This act requires practitioners, before an initial opioid prescription and the third in a course of treatment, to consult with the patient as to the risks of taking opioids and alternatives to opioids. The practitioner shall make note of the consultation in the patient's medical record. The provisions of this act shall not apply to those in hospice or palliative care, in a long-term care facility, or receiving treatment for cancer, substance abuse, or opioid dependence.

Status: 1/8/25 **Introduced and First Read** (S)

SB 45 **Fitzwater**

Enacts provisions relating to payments for prescription drugs

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket max or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager shall include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee for any medication for which a generic substitute is not available. Additionally, no health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager shall design benefits in a manner that takes into account the availability of any cost-sharing assistance program for any medication for which a generic drug substitute is not available.

Status: 1/8/25 **Introduced and First Read** (S)

SB 79 **Kurtis Gregory (21)**

Specifies that certain contracts for health care benefits provided by qualified membership organizations to their members shall not be considered insurance under the laws of this state

This act provides that contracts for health care benefits, provided by a qualified membership organization, as such terms are defined in the act, to its members shall not be considered insurance under the laws of this state. A qualified membership organization providing a contract for health care benefits as specified in the act shall use the services of an entity permitted to provide health plan administration services, and shall agree in the contract with the administrator to be subject to processes for benefit determinations and claims payment procedures comparable to those required by law for health carriers and health benefit plans. Financial risk under the contracts may be reinsured as provided by law, and the contracts and related applications and renewal

forms shall contain a notice they are not insurance and are not covered by the Missouri Insurance Guaranty Association, as specified in the act.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 109 Justin Brown (16)

Establishes the Interstate Dental and Dental Hygienist Licensure Compact

This act establishes the Interstate Dental and Dental Hygienist Licensure Compact ("Compact"), which facilitates the interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene and provides for dentists and dental hygienists licensed in a participating state to have expedited licensure portability in other participating states.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 144 Schroer

Modifies provisions relating to advanced practice registered nurses

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of advanced practice registered nursing. Under current law, collaborative practice arrangements between physicians and registered professional nurses may delegate to an advanced practice registered nurses ("APRNs") the authority to administer, dispense, or prescribe certain controlled substances. This act provides that the section of law providing for such agreements shall not apply to APRNs, excluding certified registered nurse anesthetists ("CRNAs"), who have been in a collaborative practice arrangement for a cumulative 2000 documented hours with a collaborating physician and whose license is in good standing. APRNs applying for licensure by endorsement may demonstrate to the Missouri State Board of Nursing completion of such hours. Additionally, any such APRN shall not be required to enter into or remain in such arrangement to practice in this state. This act further modifies the definition of "practice of advanced practice nursing" by providing that in addition to the practice of professional nursing and within the advanced practice registered nurse role and population focus, the term shall include certain actions and measures. This act also provides that an APRN's prescriptive authority shall include authority to prescribe, dispense, and administer controlled substances as provided in current law. Furthermore, the provision on prescriptive authority shall also apply to good-standing APRNs who have been in collaborative practice arrangements for a cumulative 2000 documented hours with collaborating physicians and who are no longer required to hold collaborative practice arrangements.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 158 Henderson

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This act provides that if an enrollee has an elevated risk of opioid misuse, as defined in the act, the enrollee's health benefit plan shall not deny coverage of a non-opioid prescription drug in favor of an opioid drug, require the enrollee to try an opioid drug before covering the non-opioid prescription drug, or require a higher level of cost-sharing for a non-opioid prescription drug than for an opioid drug. No health benefit plan shall require

submission of more documentation than the prescribing health care professional's clinical notes in order to determine whether an enrollee has an elevated risk of opioid misuse. This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2026.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 175 Nurrenbern

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage 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. This act also requires health benefit plan enrollees' cost-sharing 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. Nothing in the act shall prohibit copayments not based on the price of a drug, provided that the copayment does not exceed the reduced price 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 applies to health benefit plans delivered, issued, continued, or renewed in the state on or after January 1, 2026.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 178 Lewis

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

Currently, a physician or other health care provider shall draw and test a pregnant woman's blood at or soon after her first prenatal examination, with her consent, for syphilis, hepatitis B, or other similar diseases. Under this act, the testing of the pregnant woman's blood shall also occur at the twenty-eighth week of her pregnancy. Additionally, the test shall include hepatitis C and HIV. If a mother tests positive for syphilis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or HIV, the physician or other health care provider shall treat the mother in accordance with the most recent accepted medical practice. Current law requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to work in consultation with the Missouri Genetic Disease Advisory Committee to make rules pertaining to these blood tests. This act repeals the requirement to work with the Committee and requires that the tests be approved or accepted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This act repeals a provision of current law requiring the provision of a specific notice to patients upon the completion of a mammogram.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 179 Lewis

Modifies provisions relating to advanced practice registered nurses

This act modifies provisions relating to the practice of advanced practice registered nursing. Specifically, prescription medications prescribed by advanced practice registered nurses ("APRNs") may include Schedule II benzodiazepines and stimulants for behavioral health patients. Under current law, collaborative practice arrangements between physicians and registered professional nurses may delegate to an APRN the authority to administer, dispense, or prescribe certain controlled substances. This act provides that the section of law providing for such agreements shall not apply to APRNs, excluding certified registered nurse anesthetists ("CRNAs"), who have been in a collaborative practice arrangement for a cumulative 2000 documented hours with a collaborating physician and whose license is in good standing. APRNs applying for licensure by endorsement may demonstrate to the Missouri State Board of Nursing completion of such hours. Additionally, any such APRN shall not be required to enter into or remain in such arrangement to practice in this state. This act also provides that an APRN's prescriptive authority shall include authority to prescribe, dispense, and administer controlled substances as provided in current law. Furthermore, the provision on prescriptive authority shall also apply to good-standing APRNs who have been in collaborative practice arrangements for a cumulative 2000 documented hours with collaborating physicians and who are no longer required to hold collaborative practice arrangements.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 187](#) [Bernskoetter](#)

Requires any amount paid on behalf of a health benefit plan enrollee to count toward the enrollee's cost-sharing

This act provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket max or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager shall include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee for any medication for which a generic substitute is not available.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 232](#) [McCreery](#)

Repeals a provision of law relating to mammograms

This act repeals a provision of current law requiring the provision of a specific notice to patients upon the completion of a mammogram.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 261](#) [Mosley](#)

Includes questions and responses related to the care and treatment of a patient in the patient record maintained by physicians

This act provides that the patient record maintained by a physician shall include questions asked by the patient, when requested by the patient to be recorded, relating to his or her care and treatment and the response of the physician to such questions.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 263](#) [Mosley](#)

Establishes the Cancer Patients' Bill of Rights

This act establishes the "Cancer Patients' Bill of Rights", which includes the right to understand diagnoses and be informed about treatment options, to transparent and timely processes to contract with treatment specialists and testing, to medical treatments for pain management, and to relevant clinical trials and medical research. The Department of Health and Senior Services shall make the Cancer Patients' Bill of Rights readily available online.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 299](#) [Moon](#)

Enacts provisions relating to cost-sharing for prescription drugs

This act requires an enrollee in an HMO or health benefit plan to pay only the usual and customary retail price of a prescription drug if the cost-sharing applied by an HMO or health carrier exceeds the usual and customary retail price, and provides that there shall be no further charge to the enrollee or plan sponsor for such prescription.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 308](#) [Mosley](#)

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage for cancer treatment

This act enacts "The Missouri Advanced Stage Cancer Cost Burden Cap". The act provides that no health benefit plan shall impose cost-sharing for treatment of advanced stage cancer, as defined in the act, other than the deductible otherwise applicable under the plan.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 317](#) [Black](#)

Modifies MO HealthNet coverage of hearing instruments

This act mandates MO HealthNet coverage of medically necessary cochlear implants and hearing instruments for all eligible participants.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 327](#) [Ben Brown \(26\)](#)

Establishes the Dental and Dental Hygienist Compact

This act establishes the Dental and Dental Hygienist Compact ("Compact"), which facilitates the interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene and provides for dentists and dental hygienists licensed in a participating state the ability to practice in other participating states.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 345 **Mosley**

Requires health benefit plans to cover prostheses for hair loss due to cancer treatment

This act requires health benefit plans to provide coverage for prostheses and scalp hair prostheses worn for hair loss suffered as a result of cancer treatment. The coverage is subject to benefit limits and restrictions on out-of-pocket costs, as specified in the act.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 419 **McCreery**

Modifies MO HealthNet coverage of hearing instruments

This act mandates MO HealthNet coverage of medically necessary cochlear implants and hearing instruments for all eligible participants.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 471 **Lewis**

Modifies provisions relating to organ transplant procedures

Currently, the COVID-19 vaccination status of a potential organ donor or organ transplant recipient, with some exceptions, may not be considered in any part of the organ transplant process. This act repeals this provision of law.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 512 **Bernskoetter**

Enacts provisions relating to payments for prescription drugs

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act provides that when calculating an enrollee's overall contribution to an out-of-pocket max or any cost-sharing requirement under a health benefit plan, a health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager shall include any amounts paid by the enrollee or paid on behalf of the enrollee for any medication for which a generic substitute is not available. Additionally, no health carrier or pharmacy benefits manager shall design benefits in a manner that takes into account the availability of any cost-sharing assistance program for any medication for which a generic drug substitute is not available.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 519 **Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to the amount of prescriptions dispensed by pharmacists during emergency periods

If a pharmacist is unable to obtain refill authorization from a prescriber, the amount of the prescription dispensed shall be limited to the amount determined by the pharmacist within his or her professional judgment

as needed for the emergency period, except the amount dispensed shall not exceed a ninety-day, instead of a seven-day, supply. This act additionally provides that in the event of the death or incapacity of a prescriber or inability of a prescriber to provide medical services, the amount dispensed shall not exceed a ninety-day, instead of a thirty-day, supply.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 548 **Black**

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act adds licensed long-term care facilities to the definition of "authorized entity" in current law permitting such entities to stock a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors for use in an emergency. Additionally, the administration by technicians, nurses' aides, or their equivalent in long-term care facilities of epinephrine auto-injectors and subcutaneous injectable medications to treat diabetes shall not be prohibited by nurse licensing laws. This act mandates MO HealthNet coverage of medically necessary cochlear implants and hearing instruments for all eligible participants. Currently, a physician or other health care provider shall draw and test a pregnant woman's blood at or soon after her first prenatal examination, with her consent, for syphilis, hepatitis B, or other similar diseases. Under this act, the testing of the pregnant woman's blood shall also occur at the twenty-eighth week of her pregnancy. Additionally, the test shall include hepatitis C and HIV. If a mother tests positive for syphilis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or HIV, the physician or other health care provider shall treat the mother in accordance with the most recent accepted medical practice.

Status: 1/9/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 43 **Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet

If approved by the voters, this constitutional amendment requires, subject to approval of a waiver, able-bodied adult MO HealthNet participants, ages 19 to 49, to participate in work and community engagement requirements. Participants shall complete at least 80 hours a month of any combination of specified work, education, job search, child care, and volunteer services. The Department of Social Services shall provide reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities who are not otherwise exempt from the work and community engagement requirements under this amendment to ensure that the participants are able to comply with the requirements, including exemptions, modifications of hours, and the provision of necessary support services. MO HealthNet participants who shall not be required to comply with the work and community engagement requirements include: (1) those under 18 years of age or 50 years of age or older; (2) those who are medically frail, as defined in the amendment, including those with certain disabilities; (3) those who are pregnant or caring for a child under one year of age; (4) those who are primary caregivers of a dependent child under the age of six or a dependent adult; and (5) those who are also participants of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and are exempt from work requirements under those programs. The Department may permit further exemptions in areas of high unemployment, limited

economies or educational opportunities, or lack of public transportation, or for good cause, as defined in this amendment.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

LEGAL RIGHTS/RESPONSIBILITIES

[HB 96](#) [Ealy](#)

Establishes the "Office of State Oversight for Residential Care Facilities"

This bill establishes the Office of State Oversight for Residential Care Facilities within the Department of Social Services to assess compliance with health, safety, welfare, and rehabilitation laws, rules, and regulations related to children living in residential care facilities. The bill specifies the responsibilities of the office and its staff.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 139](#) [Lewis](#)

Adds penalties for violations of provisions relating to compassionate care visits in health care facilities

This bill states any health care facility that does not allow compassionate care visits as specified in law is subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each day of the violation. The bill allows the Attorney General or the Department of Health and Senior Services to bring the civil action.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 174](#) [Parker](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the principal place of administration of a trust

This bill adds notice that a change in place of administration of a trust may result in different laws governing the rights of beneficiaries to the list of what must be included in a notice of proposed transfer.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 253](#) [Bosley](#)

Adds provisions relating to a landlord failing to remedy a condition that would materially affect the health and safety of a tenant

This bill makes landlords liable for damages to a tenant if the premises contain conditions that materially affect the tenant's health and safety that the tenant did not cause and the landlord does not begin to remediate the issues within 30 days of written notification. Damages include health care costs. Inspectors are required to inspect remediated premises to ensure issues have been corrected.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 283](#) [Proudie](#)

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

This bill requires that civil actions for abuse, bullying or neglect of individuals with disabilities who are under the age of eighteen be started within thirty-seven years of the person being eighteen years old or within seven years of reasonable discovery of the injury and its cause being abuse, bullying, or neglect. Whichever is later should be used. Actions for abuse, bullying, or neglect of adults with disabilities must be started within seven years of the reasonable discovery date of the injury and its cause being abuse, bullying, or neglect.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (H)

[HB 300](#) [Smith, David Tyson](#)

Removes the requirement to have photo identification to vote

This bill removes the requirement that identification used to vote contain a photo.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 308](#) [Steinhoff](#)

Adds additional options for photo identification needed to vote

This bill adds nonexpired student and employee identification cards from a Missouri high school or higher education institution to the list of acceptable forms of photo identification for voting.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 333](#) [Kelley](#)

Requires signature verification of absentee ballots

The election authority must compare the signature on the absentee ballot envelope with the signature on record for the voter. If the signatures don't match, the ballot will be rejected.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 343](#) [Keathley](#)

Prohibits local governments from requiring private property owners to accept Section 8 vouchers

This bill states no county or city can prohibit landlords from refusing to lease or rent certain residential or commercial rental property to a person because the person's source of income to pay rent includes funding from a federal housing assistance program. It also prohibits counties or cities from telling landlords they cannot use certain methods or obtain certain information when determining whether an individual will be a tenant.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 367](#) [Banderman](#)

Reinstates the presidential preference primary and modifies provisions for absentee voting

Only the absentee voting section is summarized.

This bill states voting absentee without providing an excuse begins the sixth Tuesday before an election.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

HB 384 **Terry**

Modifies provisions relating to guardianships and conservatorships

This bill makes several changes to guardianships and conservatorships. It adds classifications of guardianship: General, Specialized, and Forensic. It adds “mental illness” and “cognitive disability” to the definition of habilitation. It adds language regarding being consistent with the guardianship classification and the words “welfare”, “life”, and “unnatural death to the definition of “least restrictive alternative”. It adds “medical”, “cognitive”, “intellectual”, and “developmental” to the definition of treatment. The 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. Public administrators must maintain records of their criminal history, record check, credit check, and disqualification list for court inspection as deemed necessary. At any point, a court can order a guardian or conservator to submit to a criminal background check, fingerprint check, sex offender registry check, or disqualification list check. The bill states what each guardian or conservator will be given in relation to these orders. A petition for guardianship must include the guardianship classification being requested. A guardian’s annual report to the court will also include a statement from and signed by the ward regarding the performance of the guardian and other specific information regarding the ward’s thoughts and desires. It adds additional items to the guardian’s report requirements. Specific information in the report and any mental status review will be sealed by courts. Procedures are established which must occur prior to a mental status evaluation order. It includes provisions for appointing a successor guardian or conservator and a temporary guardian or conservator. It adds responsibilities to the guardian’s duties. It states that even though someone may have a forensic guardianship he/she won’t be committed or incarcerated in an institution or denied participation in a program solely because of that guardianship classification. The bill creates a statutory pathway for wards to have equal access to courts and due process. It makes changes to the rights of wards. A guardian will not include the duties of a durable power of attorney agent if one is also appointed by the court. If a ward’s capacity is disputed, it is reviewable.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 395 **Bosley**

Modifies provisions relating to elections

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill requires election authorities to make Braille ballots available to voters who are visually impaired upon request.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 453](#) [Mackey](#)

Establishes the Marilyn Teitelbaum Death with Dignity Act

This bill allows someone with a terminal illness to obtain medication to independently end his/her life from a physician. The criteria and procedures for obtaining the medication are specified. Disability alone does not qualify an individual.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 507](#) [McGaugh](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

Only the portions related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This bill adds “at the office of the election authority on election day” to the ways a voter can vote. It requires that the list of permanent absentee voters due to disability be kept confidential.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 590](#) [Weber](#)

Creates provisions requiring realtors and landlords to provide new residents with voter registration packets

This bill requires that election authorities make information packets for realtors and landlords to provide to new residents. The packets will include a voter registration form, instructions for the voter registration form, change of address information, and any other information the election authority deems to be appropriate for inclusion. Landlords and realtors will give a packet to each new resident.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 595](#) [Brown](#)

Prohibits local governments from requiring private property owners to accept Section 8 vouchers

This bill states no county or city can prohibit landlords from refusing to lease or rent certain residential or commercial rental property to a person because the person's source of income to pay rent includes funding from a federal housing assistance program. It also prohibits counties or cities from telling landlords they cannot use certain methods or obtain certain information when determining whether an individual will be a tenant. It also states city or county ordinances cannot limit the security deposit amounts landlords can require or require that tenants receive the right of first refusal automatically.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 702](#) [Woods](#)

Creates provisions for automatic voter registration

This bill establishes automatic voter registration. Information will be provided to the Secretary of State's office for each person who completes an application or does other activities with any of the source agencies specified in the bill. The Secretary of State will send each election authority a list of individuals who are recommended to include on voter registration lists. Subject to verification, the election authorities will send a written notice to those individuals via postcard that their name will be added unless they opt out by returning the postcard. Individuals will be added after one month. Anytime a postcard is returned the individual will be removed from the list.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 718](#) [Boyko](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the taxation of cigarettes and tobacco products

This bill allows political subdivisions to adopt ordinances, orders, or regulation increasing the tax on cigarettes and tobacco products if a majority of voters approve a proposal to increase the tax.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 747](#) [Van Schoiack](#)

Establishes the "Designated Health Care Decision-Maker Act", which authorizes certain persons to make health care decisions for certain incapacitated persons

This bill creates a means by which health care decisions can be made for certain incapacitated individuals as specified. It details the processes providers should undergo and a list of individuals in priority order who should make health care decisions.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[SB 65](#) [McCreery](#)

Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect reporting, including a requirement to report companion animal abuse

This act requires animal control officers and animal humane investigators to be mandated reporters in cases of abuse and neglect of children, the elderly, and other vulnerable persons. Additionally, animal control officers and animal humane investigators shall be required to receive one hour of training within the first 60 days of employment to recognize the signs of abuse or neglect in children, the elderly, and vulnerable persons. This act creates a mandated reporting requirement for certain mental health, educational, protective services, and law enforcement personnel to report cases of animal abuse or neglect to a hotline established by the Missouri Animal Control Association (MACA). MACA shall provide the report of abuse or neglect to any duly-authorized law enforcement official, county or municipal animal control officer, or animal cruelty investigator. If the mandated reporter is an employee of an agency or political subdivision of the state and fails to make a report as required under this provision, the employer shall send a written notice to the employee noting the failure and providing a reminder of the requirements of reporting animal abuse or neglect. Additionally, a mandated

reporter who fails to make a report shall be subject to discipline by his or her professional licensing board, as well as a fine, as described in the act. Finally, protective services employees with direct contact with children, the elderly, and vulnerable persons shall be required to receive one hour of training within the first 60 days of employment to recognize the signs of abuse or neglect in animals.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 182](#) [Crawford](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

Only the sections related to people with disabilities are summarized.

The act allows eligible covered voters to vote absentee by submitting a federal postcard application at the office of the election authority on election day even though the person is not registered. Interstate former residents and new residents may vote by absentee ballot at the office of the election authority on election day for the offices for which such voters are entitled to vote. The act provides that all lists of absentee ballot applications for persons with permanent disabilities shall be kept confidential. Such lists of applications shall not be posted or displayed in an area open to the general public, nor shall such lists of applications be shown to any unauthorized person. The act expands a provision of law governing the casting and counting of provisional ballots to all public elections, rather than just particular primary or general elections.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 356](#) [Black](#)

Establishes the Designated Health Care Decision-Maker Act, which authorizes certain persons to make health care decisions for certain incapacitated persons

This act establishes the Designated Health Care Decision-Maker Act. Specifically, a health care provider or health care facility may rely on good faith and reasonable medical judgment for health care decisions made by designated health care decision-makers if two physicians determine that an incapacitated patient does not have a guardian with medical decision-making authority, a durable power of attorney for health care, is not a child under juvenile court jurisdiction, nor has any other known person who has the legal authority to make health care decisions. The physician or health care provider shall make reasonable efforts, as described in the act, to inform potential designated health care decision-makers of a patient's incapacitation. Designated health care decision-makers may be selected from the following persons listed by priority:

- (1) The spouse of the patient;
- (2) An adult child of the patient;
- (3) A parent of the patient;
- (4) An adult sibling of the patient;

- (5) A grandparent or adult grandchild;
- (6) The niece or nephew or the next nearest relative;
- (7) A religious person who is a member of the patient's community;
- (8) Any nonrelative with a close personal relationship who is familiar with the patient's values; or
- (9) A person unanimously agreed upon by those in the priority list.

Priority shall not be given to those listed if abuse or neglect is reported, the person with priority cannot be reached by the physician, or if the probate court finds that the person with priority is making decisions contrary to the patient's instructions. Furthermore, this act does not prevent any person interested in the patient's welfare, a health care provider, or a health care facility from petitioning the probate court for the appointment of a guardian. A designated health care decision-maker shall make reasonable efforts to obtain information regarding the patient's health preferences and make decisions in the patient's best interests. Additionally, a designated health care decision-maker may only authorize the withdrawal or withholding of nutrition or hydration supplied through either natural or artificial means in certain situations as specified in the act. Once a health care decision-maker or physician believes that the patient is no longer incapacitated then the patient shall be reexamined. If the patient's physician determines that the patient is no longer incapacitated, then the physician shall certify the decision and the basis therefor in the patient's medical record and shall notify the patient, the designated health care decision-maker, and the person who initiated the redetermination of capacity. Rights of the designated health care decision-maker shall cease upon the physician's certification that the patient is no longer incapacitated. This act further provides that no health care provider or health care facility that makes reasonable efforts to locate and communicate with potential designated health care decision-makers shall be liable for the effort to identify and communicate with a potential designated health care decision-maker. Additionally, a health care provider or health care facility may decline to comply with the decision of a health care decision-maker if the decision is contrary to the religious beliefs or moral convictions of the provider or facility. If a health care provider declines to comply with a health care decision of the designated health care decision-maker, no health care provider or health care facility shall impede the transfer of the patient to another provider or facility willing to comply with the health care decision. Nothing in this act shall be construed as condoning, authorizing, or approving euthanasia or mercy killing, or as permitting any affirmative or deliberate act to end a person's life.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 408](#) [Mosley](#)

Modifies provisions relating to rejected absentee ballots

Under current law, if the statements on any absentee ballot envelope have not been completed, the ballot must be rejected. This act stipulates that a ballot shall also be rejected if the:

- Voter has failed to sign the oath;
- Signature on the envelope does not appear to be valid;

- Oath has failed to be verified;
- Absentee ballot has been rejected for any other reason provided by law; or
- Voter is otherwise found disqualified to vote.

If one of the foregoing has been found by the election authority then the ballot shall be rejected and the election authority shall write "Rejected" on the face of the envelope and give the reason. The election authority must promptly notify any voter if his or her absentee ballot has been rejected and the deadline and procedures for curing the defect for which the ballot was rejected.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 470 Lewis

Establishes no-excuse absentee voting

Current law requires an excuse in order to vote absentee beginning the 6th Tuesday prior to the election. This act repeals the need for an excuse and instead allows voting absentee with no excuse beginning on the 6th Tuesday prior to the election.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 507 Schroer

Provides that counties and cities shall not enact, maintain, or enforce certain ordinances relating to landlords and tenants

This act provides that no county or city shall enact, maintain, or enforce any ordinance or resolution that:

- (1) Prohibits landlords from refusing to lease or rent a privately-owned, single family or multiple-unit residential or commercial rental property to a person because his or her lawful source of income includes a federal housing assistance program funding;
- (2) Prohibits landlords from using income-qualifying methods, credit scores, credit reports, or eviction or property damage history, or requesting such information to determine whether to rent or lease a property to a prospective tenant;
- (3) Prohibits landlords from requesting criminal records from a prospective tenant;
- (4) Limits the amount of money for a security deposit; or
- (5) Requires tenants to automatically receive the right of first refusal.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SJR 44 Carter

Creates a new provision relating to voter registration

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, requires a person to present a form of personal photo identification at the time of registration. The General Assembly may prescribe, by general law, the types of personal photo identification that may be accepted at the time of registration.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

MENTAL HEALTH

[HB 470](#) [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: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 543](#) [Cook](#)

Modifies provisions relating to civil detention procedures

This removes the notarization requirements for a peace officer, licensed physician, licensed mental health professional, or registered professional nurse when completing or executing documents related to civil detentions. It requires a notarization for any other adult completing a detention application.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 680](#) [Johnson](#)

Requires the department of mental health to apply for a federal grant to implement a statewide mobile mental health unit program

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to apply for a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to establish mobile mental health units in communities throughout the state in cooperation with local public health agencies. The bill outlines what mobile mental health units will provide.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 829](#) [West](#)

Modifies provisions relating to alternative therapies and treatments, including psilocybin

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health, in collaboration with a Missouri university hospital or contract research organizations conducting trials approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, to conduct a study on the efficacy of using alternative medicine and therapies, including for the treatment of veterans suffering post-traumatic stress disorder, treatment-resistant depression, substance abuse disorders, or who require end-of-life care, as described in the bill. The study will include a clinical trial of psilocybin, a

literature review, and the submission of various reports. The bill provides protections for individuals involved in the study. Individuals must meet the criteria stated in the bill to participate in the study.

Status: 1/10/25 Second Read (H)

SB 90 Webber

Modifies provisions relating to alternative therapies and treatments, including psilocybin

Under this act, any person who acquires, uses, produces, possesses, transfers, or administers psilocybin for the person's own therapeutic use shall not be subject to state or local criminal or civil penalties if the person: (1) is a Missouri veteran, (2) is 21 years of age or older, (3) suffers from a condition listed in the act, (4) has enrolled in a study regarding the use of psilocybin to treat such conditions, (5) informs the Department of Mental Health that such person plans to acquire, use, produce, possess, transfer, or administer psilocybin under this act, (6) provides the Department with specified documentation and information, (7) ensures the psilocybin is tested in a licensed laboratory, and (8) limits the use of psilocybin to no more than 150 milligrams of psilocybin analyte during any 12-month period. A person who assists another in any of the acts permitted under this act and any laboratory testing psilocybin under this act shall not be subject to state or local criminal or civil penalties.

Subject to appropriation, the Department shall provide grants totaling \$3 million dollars for research on the use and efficacy of psilocybin for the treatment of conditions listed in the act. The Department shall prepare annual reports for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the General Assembly on the implementation and outcomes of psilocybin use under this act. No state agency shall disclose to the federal government or any unauthorized third party the statewide list or any individual information of persons who meet the requirements of this act. Additionally, this act modifies current law on the use of investigational drugs and devices for individuals with terminal illnesses to include individuals with life-threatening or severely debilitating conditions or illnesses.

Currently, investigational drugs shall not include Schedule I controlled substances. This act repeals that prohibition. Finally, this act requires the Department, in collaboration with a Missouri university hospital or contract research organizations conducting FDA-approved trials, to conduct a study on the efficacy of using alternative medicine and therapies, including, but not limited to, the use of psilocybin, for the treatment of patients suffering post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, substance use disorders, or who require end-of-life care, as described in the act. Such study shall include a study of the use of psilocybin to treat such conditions, as well as a literature review and the submission of various reports. No person participating in the study shall be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanction for participating, except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 436 Trent

Modifies provisions relating to notarization requirements for certain mental health detentions

This act modifies notarization requirements for applications for detention for evaluation and treatment at a mental health facility. Under this act, no notarization shall be required for the application or any affidavits, declarations, or other supporting documents filed under certain provisions of law, including when filed in court

by an adult, when a peace officer takes a person into custody for detention at the facility for a period of 96 hours, when a person presents themselves at the facility and the health care provider completes the application, or if the person executing the application is an employee acting on behalf of a hospital.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

[SB 550](#) [Schroer](#)

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage for mental health treatments

This act provides that health benefit plans shall not impose greater cost-sharing requirements for treatment of behavioral or mental health conditions if an enrollee is transferred to an out-of-network hospital, as provided in the act, and that the health carrier shall reimburse the out-of-network hospital for the treatment at the Medicaid rate. The act also provides that maintaining inadequate behavioral and mental health provider networks, as described in the act, shall be an unlawful practice enforceable under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act.

Status: [1/9/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

OLMSTEAD

No bills

SAFETY/PREVENTION

[HB 619](#) [Brown](#)

Expands the requirement for children to wear personal floatation devices

This bill increases the age to twelve when requiring the wearing of a personal flotation device. It adds swimming or wading in navigable public waters more than three feet deep to instances in which a personal flotation device must be worn and to the penalty provisions for the statute. The bill states the personal flotation devices do not have to be worn when supervised by a lifeguard.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[SB 41](#) [Mosley](#)

Creates the CTF Medical Alert System

This act creates the Christian Taylor Ferguson ("CTF") Medical Alert System to aid in identifying and locating a missing endangered person, defined as a person, including a child, who is missing under unexplained, involuntary, or suspicious circumstances and who is believed to be in danger because of a medical condition that requires immediate care, medication, or treatment. The CTF Medical Alert System shall be set up and maintained in a manner similar to the Amber Alert System. The Department of Public Safety shall develop regions to provide the system and to coordinate local law enforcement agencies and public commercial

television and radio broadcasters. The Department shall also administer and promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this act. Persons knowingly making a false report +

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 176 **Nurrenbern**

Expands the requirement for children to wear personal flotation devices

Currently, children under the age of seven years old are required to wear a personal flotation device when on board any watercraft on the waters of Missouri. This act names the provision "Hannah's Law" and raises the age until which a child is required to wear a personal flotation device to twelve. The act also requires a child who is wading or swimming in navigable public waters more than three feet in depth to wear a personal flotation device. This act exempts children from the personal flotation device requirement if supervised by a lifeguard.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 191 **May**

Creates extreme risk orders of protection

This act establishes an "extreme risk order of protection" which allows a court to restrain or enjoin a respondent from possessing any firearm if a law enforcement officer or agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence that an immediate and significant danger exists to a respondent at risk of causing personal injury to him or herself or others. A court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection for good cause shown and the court shall order the respondent to surrender all firearms as provided in the act. If the respondent does not comply, then a law enforcement officer serving the order shall conduct a lawful search and seizure of any firearms of the respondent. The court shall then hold a hearing within 15 days of the filing the petition and, if the court issues a full extreme risk order of protection, the person subject to the order of protection shall surrender any firearms in his or her possession, control, or ownership as provided in the act. Additionally, this act provides that a respondent to an extreme risk order of protection may file a petition to modify or rescind an order. A law enforcement officer or agency may also renew the extreme risk order of protection for up to one year from the expiration of the preceding order. Finally, any violation of an ex parte or full extreme risk order of protection shall be a class A misdemeanor for the first violation and a class E felony for any subsequent violation.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 347 **Mosley**

Modifies provisions relating to extreme risk orders of protection

This act establishes an "extreme risk order of protection" which allows a court to restrain or enjoin a respondent from possessing any firearm if a parent, teacher, or school administrator of the respondent or a law enforcement officer or agency proves by a preponderance of the evidence that an immediate and significant danger exists to a respondent at risk of causing personal injury to him or herself or others. A court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection for good cause shown and the court shall order the

respondent to surrender all firearms as provided in the act. If the respondent does not comply, then a law enforcement officer serving the order shall conduct a lawful search and seizure of any firearms of the respondent. The court shall then hold a hearing within 15 days of the filing of the petition and, if the court issues a full extreme risk order of protection, the person subject to the order of protection shall surrender any firearms in his or her possession, control, or ownership as provided in the act. Additionally, this act provides that a respondent to an extreme risk order of protection may file a petition to modify or rescind an order. The petitioner may also renew the extreme risk order of protection for up to one year from the expiration of the preceding order. Finally, any violation of an ex parte or full extreme risk order of protection shall be a class A misdemeanor for the first violation and a class E felony for any subsequent violation.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 463 Lewis

Creates provisions relating to an extreme risk order of protection

This act creates the "Firearm Violence Prevention Act" which establishes an extreme risk order of protection to prevent a person who is found to pose an extreme risk to him or herself or others from possessing, controlling, or owning a firearm. This act provides that a family or household member may file a petition with the court for a temporary extreme risk order of protection. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses a significant risk of causing personal injury to self or others by possessing a firearm, the court shall issue the temporary extreme risk order of protection as provided in the act. The court shall next schedule a hearing within 7 days after the issuance of the temporary extreme risk order of protection to determine if a full extreme risk order of protection should be issued for a period of 182 days. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant risk of causing personal injury to self or others by possessing a firearm, the court shall issue the extreme risk order of protection as provided in the act. The order may be renewed if the court finds the respondent continues to pose significant risk. Additionally, a law enforcement officer or agency may also file a petition for an extreme risk order of protection. This act also provides that the respondent may submit one written request for a hearing to terminate an extreme risk protection order. The hearing shall occur no sooner than 14 days and no later than 28 days after the petitioner is served with a hearing request. The court shall terminate the order if the respondent establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent does not continue to pose a significant risk of personal injury to self or others. Upon the issuance of an extreme risk protection order, the court shall order the respondent to surrender all firearms as provided in the act. The law enforcement officer or agency taking possession of the firearms shall issue a receipt identifying all firearms and any permit that is surrendered. The court may issue a warrant to search and seize any firearm in possession of a person subject to a temporary or full extreme risk order of protection if probable cause exists the respondent failed to surrender all firearms. By December 1, 2025, the POST Commission shall establish policies for the storage of any firearms surrendered pursuant to this act. Once an extreme risk order of protection has expired, the law enforcement agency storing the firearm shall confirm the respondent is currently eligible to possess the firearm and return such firearm. This act provides that the court clerk shall forward a copy of an extreme risk protection order to the Highway Patrol. The order shall be

entered into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES). Finally, any person found in possession of a firearm in violation of an extreme risk order of protection shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Status: [1/8/25 Introduced and First Read](#) (S)

SERVICES

[HB 80](#) [Griffith](#)

Creates provisions relating to veterans

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill creates the Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act. It allows the MO Veterans Commission to pay for the treatment of veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury using hyperbaric oxygen therapy if criteria stated in the bill are met. There are certain responsibilities facilities who receive funds must complete. The bill also instructs the Department of Health and Senior Services to award funds to entities to study the use of alternative treatments to veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury. The bill states what reports are to be submitted.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 85](#) [Griffith](#)

Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state agencies

Only the section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

The bill removes a requirement that any notice sent to an applicant or recipient of the blind pension fund must be sent by certified mail. Instead, the bill allows the notice to be sent by mail delivered by the United States Postal Service, except that, for any notice of adverse actions, as described in the bill, such notice shall also be sent by certified mail delivered by USPS at the applicant's or recipient's address of record.

Status: [12/6/24 Withdrawn](#) (H)

[HB 262](#) [Brown](#)

Creates provisions relating to alternative therapies for veterans with PTSD and traumatic brain injuries

This bill creates the Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act. It allows the MO Veterans Commission to pay for the treatment of veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury using hyperbaric oxygen therapy if criteria stated in the bill are met. There are certain responsibilities facilities who receive funds must complete. The bill also instructs the Department of Health and Senior Services to award funds to entities to study the use of alternative treatments to veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury. The bill states what reports are to be submitted.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 315](#) [Cook](#)

Prohibits temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) benefit cards from being used at ATMs or to access cash, and limits the items that may be purchased with TANF benefits

This bill prohibits TANF and SNAP recipients from using benefit cards at ATMs or to access cash. It also prohibits using TANF and SNAP benefits to purchase certain products specified in the bill. The Department of Social Services will apply for any necessary waivers from the federal government to implement these restrictions. The bill also establishes disqualification periods for any offenses related to noncompliance.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 320](#) [Wolfin](#)

Modifies provisions for public assistance benefits

This bill allows individuals convicted of a felony of possession, distribution, or use of a controlled substance to be eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 359](#) [Young](#)

Modifies provisions for blind pensions

This bill changes when someone receiving the blind pension must present to the Department of Social Services or how soon an ophthalmologist may repeat a vision test if there is a possibility of improvement from five years to seven years. It states if someone is determined to have no usable vision with the initial vision test the continued testing requirement for eligibility does not apply.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 361](#) [Young](#)

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: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 511](#) [Wilson](#)

Establishes a dementia services coordinator as a full-time position within the department of health and senior services

This bill requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a full-time dementia services coordinator to implement grant strategies under the federal grant mentioned in the bill.

Status: [1/9/25 Second Read](#) (H)

[HB 520](#) [Griffith](#)

Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state agencies

The section related to people with disabilities is summarized.

The bill removes a requirement that any notice sent to an applicant or recipient of the blind pension fund must be sent by certified mail. Instead, the bill allows the notice to be sent by mail delivered by the United States Postal Service, except that, for any notice of adverse actions, as described in the bill, such notice shall also be sent by certified mail delivered by USPS at the applicant's or recipient's address of record.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 603](#) [Lucas](#)

Establishes the Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman and provisions relating to department of corrections oversight

This bill establishes the "Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman." The bill specifies the type of issues the office will handle, the responsibilities, and the setup of the office. The bill also establishes a "Corrections Oversight Committee". The membership and duties of the Committee are specified. The Committee will be established before January 1, 2026.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 729](#) [Collins](#)

Establishes the Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman

This bill establishes the "Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman." The bill specifies the type of issues the office will handle, the responsibilities, and the setup of the office. The bill also establishes a "Corrections Oversight Committee". The membership and duties of the Committee are specified. The Committee will be established before March 1, 2026.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 730](#) [Collins](#)

Allows offenders to access supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits

This bill allows individuals convicted of a felony of possession, distribution, or use of a controlled substance to be eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[HB 774](#) [Allen](#)

Establishes the Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman and provisions relating to department of corrections oversight

This bill establishes the "Office of the Department of Corrections Ombudsman." The bill specifies the type of issues the office will handle, the responsibilities, and the setup of the office. The bill also establishes a

“Corrections Oversight Committee”. The membership and duties of the Committee are specified. The Committee will be established before January 1, 2026.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 827 Perkins

Modifies provisions for public assistance benefits

This bill allows individuals convicted of a felony of possession, distribution, or use of a controlled substance to be eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Status: 1/10/25 Second Read (H)

SB 130 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: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 311 Fitzwater

Establishes a program for services for certain youth in the custody of the Department of Social Services

Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall establish a program to provide a comprehensive system of service delivery, education, and residential care for youth with severe behavioral challenges or severe developmental disabilities. In order to be eligible for the program, a youth shall be under 21 years of age, in the custody of the Department of Social Services, and a team of professionals in the Department shall have made a determination that the needs of the youth cannot be met with existing programs. A youth under 21 years of age in a voluntary placement agreement may qualify for the program if he or she otherwise meet the requirements of this act and resources are available. The Department shall have the authority to contract with qualified services providers to provide services to the youth under this act. Such service providers shall be licensed or accredited in their respective fields of service, based in Missouri, and not-for-profit entities with a record of success in the areas for which they shall provide services and shall have the same qualified immunities from civil liability as other private contractors with the Department. The Department shall be authorized to enter into memoranda of understanding with any facility or campus under state ownership, including those owned and operated by the Division of Youth Services and the Department of Mental Health, that are appropriate for the youth being served, including facilities that are under-utilized or vacant.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 378 **Mosley**

Creates provisions relating to oversight of Department of Corrections facilities

This act establishes within the Department of Corrections the "Office of State Ombudsman for Inmates in the Custody of the Department of Corrections" for the purpose of helping to ensure the adequacy of care received by inmates and to improve the quality of life experienced by them. The Office shall establish and implement procedures for receiving, processing, responding to, and resolving complaints made by or on behalf of inmates in the custody of the Department as well as establish procedures for the resolution of complaints. The Office shall be directed by an Ombudsman, who shall be appointed by the Governor and serve a 6 year term. The Ombudsman shall not be a current or former Department employee or have a spouse, child, or parent as a current or former Department employee.

This act provides that the Office shall have the authority to:

- Provide information to inmates, family members and representative of inmates, and others regarding the rights of inmates;
- Monitor conditions of confinement and assess whether the Department is in compliance with federal, state, and Department regulations;
- Establish a state-wide reporting system to collect data related to complaints received by the Department; and
- Monitor all decisions of the parole board.

The Office shall have reasonable access to all Department facilities, including all areas which are accessible to inmates, and access to programs for inmates at reasonable times. The Office shall have the authority to interview any inmates, Department employees or contractors, or any other person. The Office shall have the authority to copy documents in the possession or control of the Department that the Office considers necessary in an investigation of a complaint and the Department shall provide such documents no later than 30 days after the Office's written request. If the records relate to an inmate death, threat of death, sexual assault, or the denial of necessary medical treatment, the records shall be provided within 5 days, unless a waiver is provided by the Office to the Department. The Office shall establish confidentiality rules and procedures for all information maintained by the Office to ensure that the identity of a complainant is not known to Department employees or other inmates. The Office shall conduct at least one inspection each year of each Department facility and at least two times each year for each maximum security facility to monitor the status of all covered issues as defined in this act. The Office shall release a public report of each inspection. An inspection of a Department facility shall include an assessment of the following:

- All policies and procedures related to the care of inmates;
- Conditions of confinement;
- Availability of educational and rehabilitative programing, drug and mental health treatment, and inmate job training;

- All policies and procedures related to visitation;
- All procedures and policies of medical facilities;
- Review of lock-downs at the facility in the time since the last inspection;
- Review of staffing at the facility;
- Review of physical and sexual assaults at the facility;
- Review of any inmate or staff deaths; and
- Review of staff recruitment for the Department.

Upon completion of the inspection, the Office shall produce a public report, with information as provided in the act, on its website, and deliver the report to the Governor, Attorney General, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Director of the Department of Corrections. The Department shall then submit a report to the Office within 30 days of the Office's inspection report which shall include a corrective action plan for each recommendation of the Office. This act also provides that the Office may initiate and attempt to resolve an investigation upon its own initiative or upon receipt of a complaint from an inmate, the inmate's family or representative, or a Department employee, regarding violations as provided in the act. The Office may decline to investigate any complaint and shall decline a complaint if the inmate has failed to first utilize Department grievance policies. The Office shall notify the complainant if it does not investigate a complaint. The Office may not investigate any complaints relating to an inmate's underlying criminal conviction and may refer any complaint to another state or federal agency. At the conclusion of an investigation, the Office must render a public decision within 90 days of the filing of the complaint, except that the documents supporting the decision are subject to the confidentiality procedures established by the Office. The Office shall give a decision in writing to the inmate and to the Department. The Office shall give its recommendations for further action if needed. The Department shall give a report upon request to the Office within thirty days of any action taken on the Office's recommendations or the reasons for not complying with the recommendations. If the Office finds that there has been a significant inmate health or safety issue, the Office shall report such findings to the Governor, the Attorney General, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Director of the Department of Corrections. Finally, the Department and its employees shall not discharge, retaliate against, or in any manner discriminate against any person because such person has filed any complaint or instituted any proceeding under this act. A complaint may be filed with the Attorney General, within 30 days after a violation occurs, for any alleged discharge or retaliation against a complainant. There shall be a rebuttable presumption of retaliation if the complainant has suffered abuse or any other violation after he or she filed a complaint under this act.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 391](#) [Schroer](#)

Repeals the expiration date for the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund

Currently, the provision of law establishing the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund, which provides funding to legal services organizations in this state to provide civil legal services and representation to eligible low-income persons, is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This act repeals the expiration date.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 410 Fitzwater

Creates the position of a dementia services coordinator within the Department of Health and Senior Services

This act requires the Division of Senior and Disability Services within the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish a dementia services coordinator as a full-time position. The coordinator shall perform duties specified in the act, including coordinating information resources affecting Missourians living with dementia and their caregivers, streamlining applicable services to increase efficiency and improve the quality of care in certain settings, identifying any duplicated services, promoting public awareness and education, and collecting and monitoring relevant data.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 526 Carter

Establishes a program for services for certain youth in the custody of the Department of Social Services

Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall establish a program to provide a comprehensive system of service delivery, education, and residential care for youth with severe behavioral challenges or severe developmental disabilities. In order to be eligible for the program, a youth shall be under 21 years of age, in the custody of the Department of Social Services, and a team of professionals in the Department shall have made a determination that the needs of the youth cannot be met with existing programs. A youth under 21 years of age in a voluntary placement agreement may qualify for the program if he or she otherwise meet the requirements of this act and resources are available. The Department shall have the authority to contract with qualified services providers to provide services to the youth under this act. Such service providers shall be licensed or accredited in their respective fields of service, based in Missouri, and not-for-profit entities with a record of success in the areas for which they shall provide services and shall have the same qualified immunities from civil liability as other private contractors with the Department. The Department shall be authorized to enter into memoranda of understanding with any facility or campus under state ownership, including those owned and operated by the Division of Youth Services and the Department of Mental Health, that are appropriate for the youth being served, including facilities that are under-utilized or vacant.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

OTHER

HB 127 Veit

Modifies provisions relating to the issuance and renewal of license plates and placards for persons with disabilities

This bill places all parking placards for people with permanent disabilities on an eight-year renewal cycle. The Department of Revenue has authority to do renewals on current, valid for a duration of eight years or until the expiration date of the physician statement so that all placards are eventually on the eight-year cycle.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 182 Parker

Modifies provisions relating to fees and expenses for an interpreter or translator in certain proceedings

This bill removes the word “criminal” when discussing fees being payable for interpreters and translators in court proceedings if the individual needing the service is a witness or party.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 598 Crossley

Modifies provisions relating to inspections of facilities licensed by the department of health and senior services

This bill changes the number of inspections to at least two per year for assisted living, skilled nursing, intermediate care, and residential care facilities.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (H)

HB 620 Hausman

Includes occupational therapists in the list of health care providers authorized to issue physician's statements for the issuance of disabled placards and license plates

This bill adds occupational therapists to the list of other authorized health care practitioners who can complete physician’s statements so someone can obtain disabled parking placards or license plates.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 742 Baker

Prohibits state departments from spending money on diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives

This bill prohibits state department funds from being used for interdepartmental programs, staffing, or initiatives associated with “diversity, equity, and inclusion” or “diversity, inclusion, and belonging”. State departments are not prohibited from following state and federal employment laws or antidiscrimination laws along with the Americans with Disabilities Act. It also states that no state department can mandate, require or incentivize private employers to have these programs or initiatives as part of state contract awards.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

HB 789 Collins

Modifies provisions relating to long-term care facilities

This bill changes requirements for certificates of need, adds aspects to applications for facility operation, and sections regarding appropriate nurse staffing in assisted living facilities.

Status: 1/9/25 Second Read (H)

[SB 111](#) [May](#)

Designates September as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month"

This act designates September every year as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in Missouri.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 170](#) [Burger](#)

Modifies provisions relating to money held by the Children's Division for the benefit of a child

Under this act, the Children's Division shall determine whether a child coming into the custody of the Division is eligible for or receiving U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits within 60 days of entering the Division's legal custody. The Division shall apply for such benefits on the child's behalf if he or she is eligible, and shall only serve as a representative payee if no other candidate is suitable. Currently, money in the child's accounts may be used by the Children's Division to pay for care or services for the child. Under this act, such money shall not be used to pay for care or services for the child. However, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits may be used by the Division for the child's unmet needs beyond what the Division is otherwise obligated to pay. Finally, the accounts in which the child's benefits shall be placed shall be established in a manner consistent with federal and state asset and resource limits.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 337](#) [Moon](#)

Modifies provisions relating to certificates of need

This act repeals provisions of the certificate of need law relating to hospitals, excluding long-term care beds in hospitals, and major medical equipment.

Status: 1/8/25 Introduced and First Read (S)

APPROPRIATIONS

No bills