



# Governor's Council on Disability

## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Issue 1, January 9, 2026

### Welcome to Issue 1 of the Legislative Update.

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

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

#### Abbreviations

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

#### Bills are listed in the following categories:

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

## ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

HB 2225 Riggs

Modifies provisions relating to task forces

Only the part of the bill related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill creates the “Missouri State Technology Task Force”. One of the responsibilities of the Task Force is to research and review adaptive technology initiatives for state use.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

## CRIME

HB 1677 Seitz

Establishes provisions relating to mental health evaluations upon arrest

This bill requires mental evaluations to determine whether someone is competent to be tried, convicted, and sentenced in a criminal proceeding to be completed within forty-five days of an individual’s arrest. If the evaluation indicates treatment at a mental health facility is necessary the transfer is required to occur within forty-five days of the evaluation. If either is not completed within forty-five days, the responsible entity will provide good cause to the prosecuting attorney or arresting entity. Beginning January 1, 2027, the Department of Mental Health will provide an annual report to the general assembly summarizing compliance.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 2377 Cook

Modifies provisions relating to mental capacity to be tried or convicted

This bill allows a judge to order someone accused of at least one nonviolent misdemeanor to be assessed by a qualified mental health professional for capacity to proceed or be convicted. It includes treatment options. It also states when charges will be dismissed.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 2441 Barnes

Increases the penalty for the unauthorized use of parking spaces designated for persons with disabilities

This bill increases the fine range for parking in an accessible parking space without a disabled placard or license plate to \$100-\$500.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 2629 Murray

Modifies provisions relating to the abuse or neglect of vulnerable persons

This bill requires long-term care facilities to maintain liability insurance coverage in a minimum amount of \$1 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 specified. The Department of Health and Senior Services is required to display an abuse and neglect icon next to the informational listing on its website of any long-term care facility that has a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect, as described in the bill. The Department of Health and Senior Services will provide the results of any substantiated report of a facility resident's abuse or neglect to the General Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor. The bill 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2641** **Hinman**

Creates provisions relating to cannabis

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill states unless required by law or court order no state agency or state employee shall disclose any personally identifying information of individuals who have applied for or obtained a patient identification card, a patient cultivation identification card, or primary caregiver identification card for medical marijuana to the federal government, federal employee, or other unauthorized third party. Any person who knowingly discloses is guilty of a Class E felony.

**Status:** 1/13/26 Hearing Scheduled (H)

**Committee:** Crime and Public Safety

**SB 910** **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 \$1 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. This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to display an abuse and neglect icon next to the informational listing on its website of any long-term care facility that has a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect, as described in the act. Additionally, the Department shall provide the results of any substantiated report of a facility resident's abuse or neglect to the General Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor, consistent with existing requirements for providing access to abuse and neglect complaints and results of investigations. 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:** 1/8/26 Referred General Laws Committee (S)

**Committee:** General Laws

**SB 1463** **Crawford**

Modifies procedures regarding mental capacity to be tried or convicted  
In criminal proceedings involving one or more nonviolent misdemeanors, if a judge has reasonable cause to believe that the accused lacks mental fitness to proceed, this act authorizes the judge to direct the director of the Department of Mental Health to have the accused assessed by a mental health professional for necessary community treatment services or involuntary commitment. The Department shall establish standards and training for the assessments. Any assessment shall be completed within fourteen days unless the court orders otherwise. In such cases, the charges against the accused shall be dismissed after no less than six months following successful participation in treatment services, but no longer than the maximum amount of time the accused would have served if convicted.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## EDUCATION

[HB 1639](#)    [Overcast](#)

Establishes the "Missouri Pathways to Access and Success Act"

This bill requires higher education institutions to adopt policies regarding documentation that will be accepted as proof of disability for current or incoming students for determining need for accommodations. It also requires that the policy include information about the accommodation eligibility process. The bill states how and when the information will be disseminated to students, parents, and faculty. Licensing boards are required to grant accommodations for a professional licensing exam unless providing the accommodation causes undue hardship or fundamentally alters the nature of the examination if the need for a specific accommodation is stated by a qualified treating professional. It also states what is presumed eligibility, an appeals process for denials.

Licensing bodies must annually report accommodation data outlined in the bill to the Department of Commerce and Insurance. The data will be posted on the Department of Commerce and Insurance website.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1640](#)    [Overcast](#)

Prohibits public institutions of higher education from accepting examination scores from testing entities that require disabled individuals to undergo comprehensive testing for disabilities that do not change over time

This bill prohibits public institutions of higher education from accepting standardized examination scores from testing entities that require people with disabilities to take a comprehensive test for a documented disability within two years of the date of the standardized examination to receive accommodations. This will begin with the 2027-2028 school year.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1698](#)    [Christensen](#)

Establishes antibullying requirements for school districts

This bill adds zero-tolerance policy statements and self-defense statements to the list of requirements for school district and charter school antibullying policies. It requires that incident reports be in writing. Investigations are required to be completed within ten days of starting unless there is good cause. A written report will be produced. The bill details what will be included. A response procedure for any investigation which found bullying

occurred must be in the policy. Information on staff training. Students who have experienced or caused bullying will be educated on overcoming it. Incidents of bullying, school violence, and crimes will be reported monthly to school boards and governing boards. Procedures and protections for staff or volunteers who intervene in a case of bullying, violent behavior, school violence, or crime are outlined. Requirements for reporting are included.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1846** **Gallick**

Establishes the "Sudden Cardiac Arrest Screening Act"

This bill requires, for the 2027-2028 school year, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in collaboration with the Department of Health and Senior Services and the Missouri State High School Activities Association to distribute materials to inform and educate student athletes, parents/guardians, and coaches about the diseases that can cause and the warning signs of sudden cardiac arrest. Beginning with the 2027-2028 school year student-athletes and parents/guardians will be required to sign a form acknowledging receipt of sudden cardiac arrest information. Coaches will be required to complete annual training on the topic beginning with the 2027-2028 school year. As part of a sports physical examination, a cardiovascular prescreening will be included beginning with the 2027-2028 school year.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1876** **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:** 1/8/26 Referred Elementary and Secondary Education Committee (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education

**HB 2049** **Terry**

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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2115** **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:** 1/8/26 Referred Elementary and Secondary Education Committee (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education Committee

[HB 2120](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Referred Elementary and Secondary Education Committee (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education Committee

[HB 2129](#)    [Boyko](#)

Modifies provisions governing charter school compliance with educational requirements

This bill requires charter schools to meet the requirements for interscholastic youth brain injury prevention.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2183](#)    [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 2027-2028 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 in all locations except a classroom or sensory room.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2195](#)    [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 collect and vet sample lessons covering areas specified in the bill. Schools are not required to use the sample lessons. Students are not required to physically operate a vehicle as part of the lessons. The requirement will begin with the 2027-2028 school year.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2230](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Limits the use of technology for student learning practices in elementary schools

This bill requires school districts to establish an elementary school technology-use policy to limit the screen time of students. Cursive writing instruction is required beginning in second grade. There are exceptions to the use of

technology with elementary students. Two of the exceptions include for special education needs as stated in an individualized education program or a 504 plan and for assistive or adaptive technology for student access. This will begin with the 2027-2028 school year.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2274](#) [Lewis](#)

Adopts the "Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact"

This bill adopts the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact which allows for interstate teaching by licensed teachers from other states. It pertains only to the initial granting of a license.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Elementary and Secondary Education Committee (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education

[HB 2304](#) [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:** 1/8/26 Referred Elementary and Secondary Education Committee (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education

[HB 2335](#) [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 2026-2027 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 2027-2028 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2417](#)    [Loy](#)

Establishes the "Parents' Bill of Rights of 2026"

This bill establishes the Parents' Bill of Rights of 2026. It prohibits school districts or charter schools from denying parents rights specified in the bill. It includes curriculum rights, visitation rights, records rights, notification rights, and others.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2442](#)    [Loy](#)

Modifies provisions governing responsibilities of the department of elementary and secondary education

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to employ only two hundred professional staff members and other employees. Staff and employees of the Missouri School for the Deaf and the Missouri School for the Blind are excluded from the two hundred.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2604](#)    [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 November 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. It specifies the processes that must be followed if a student wishes to transfer with special education services or plans. It requires districts being served by a special school district to enter a form agreement with the special school district before entering open enrollment. 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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2773](#)    [Boykin](#)

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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2860](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Modifies and establishes provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Only those parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This bill prohibits school districts from retaining attorneys or law firms who employs or contracts with school district members or employees for providing counsel or litigating any administrative or legal proceeding regarding a student's individualized education program. It places the burden of proof and burden of production on school districts when a due process hearing of a student with a disability is involved. A student is required to remain in the present educational placement, eligibility status, and special education services while a proceeding is pending unless a different agreement is reached. The bill specifies when this can be invoked. The bill adds to the definition of special education record.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2866](#)      [Diehl](#)

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions governing elementary and secondary education

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

The cumulative amount of MO empowerment scholarship account contribution tax credits is increased. The number of educational assistance organizations allowed to administer these accounts is increased. Charter schools and school districts are required, as capacity allows, to enroll all students who transfer under the MO empowerment scholarship accounts program. The definition of qualified student under the NO empowerment scholarship accounts program is changed to be just a MO resident and not an illegal alien. School boards cannot discriminate based on disability with student transfers. School districts must develop policies around student transfers.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2872](#)      [Loy](#)

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to literacy of elementary school students

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This bill requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) to give each school district and charter school \$500 for each fourth grade student who exhibited a substantial reading deficiency in any of grades kindergarten to grade three, or who was identified as dyslexic, and who subsequently scores at the proficient level or higher in reading on the annual summative English language arts assessment administered to fourth grade students. The act establishes the "Missouri Universal Reading Screener. The screener will score each student in one of the following categories: "below basic", "basic", "grade-level", "proficient", or "advanced". Proficiency benchmarks associated with these categories shall be determined by DESE. School districts and charter schools shall assess all students in grades first through third on the Missouri Universal Reading Screener during three annual administration windows established by DESE. DESE shall provide the screener to school districts and charter schools at no cost. The screener may also be used to comply with

dyslexia screening requirements established in current law. Student results on the screener shall not be used to make decisions concerning the accreditation of a public school or school district. The act repeals a provision requiring school districts and charter schools to assess newly enrolled students in grades first through fifth on a reading assessment selected from a state-approved list. A student who scores "basic" on the Missouri Universal Reading Screener shall be identified as having a reading deficiency. A student who scores "below basic" on the screener shall be identified as having a substantial reading deficiency.

A school district or charter school shall notify the parent of a student with a substantial reading deficiency that if the child's substantial reading deficiency is not corrected by the end of third grade, the child shall not be promoted to fourth grade unless the child qualifies for a good cause exemption. Retention of a third-grade student with a substantial reading deficiency is mandatory unless the child qualifies for a good cause exemption or scores "basic" or higher on a retest opportunity through the Missouri Universal Reading Screener. A good cause exemption may be granted to students who have individualized education plans or 504 plans developed under federal law. A good cause exemption may also be granted to a student who has already been retained at least once in kindergarten to third grade. To request a good cause exemption, a student's teacher shall submit documentation to the school principal recommending the student's promotion, including the type of exemption being requested and the child's existing reading improvement plan or individualized education plan, as appropriate. The school principal shall discuss the recommendation with the teacher and determine whether the student qualifies for a good cause exemption. If the school principal determines that the student qualifies for the good cause exemption, the school principal shall make such recommendation in writing to the superintendent, who shall accept or reject the school principal's recommendation in writing. The school district shall assist schools with notifying parents of students who are retained of the reasons for the retention, along with a description of the proposed interventions and supports that will be provided to the child to remedy the identified area or areas of reading deficiency in the following school year. Intensive reading instruction provided to students exhibiting a reading deficiency or substantial reading deficiency shall not include the three-cueing system, as defined in current law, to teach word reading. By October 1 annually, each school board shall report in writing to DESE certain information regarding reading instruction, such as the board's policies regarding student retention and promotion, the number and percentage of students identified as having reading deficiencies or substantial reading deficiencies, the number and percentage of all students retained in kindergarten to third grade due to substantial reading deficiencies, and the total number and percentage of third-grade students who were promoted with good cause exemptions, as provided in the act.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Introduced and First Read (H)

**SB 906**      **David Gregory**

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 2027-28 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, 2027, 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, 2027, 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 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:** 1/8/26 Referred Education Committee (S)

**Committee:** Education

**SB 971      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 2027-28 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, 2027, 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, 2027, 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 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:** [1/8/26 Referred Education Committee \(S\)](#)

**Committee:** Education

**SB 1014**      **Nurrenbern**

Modifies the "Jason Flatt/Avery Reine Cantor Act" and repeals and modifies provisions relating to mental health efforts in public schools

Beginning in the 2027-28 school year and continuing in subsequent school years, this act modifies the "Jason Flatt/Avery Reine Cantor Act" by adding a requirement for school districts to provide at least two hours of suicide prevention training to all licensed educators. For the 2028-29 school year and all subsequent school years, such training shall include risk and protective factors, warning signs, response procedures, and postvention support, as the term "postvention" is defined in the act. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall include such information in its guidelines for training or professional development in youth suicide awareness and prevention. The act repeals provisions requiring public schools and charter schools to print certain contact information on identification cards for pupils in grades 7-12. By July 1, 2027, pupil identification cards shall include only the three-digit dialing code for the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, 988. Any unissued cards that include additional contact information shall continue to be issued until the supply of cards is depleted. For the 2028-29 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district shall

update its policy on youth suicide awareness and prevention training for school district employees to include risk and protective factors, warning signs, response procedures, and postvention support. The corresponding model policy currently developed by DESE shall be updated accordingly. Finally, beginning in the 2027-28 school year and in each subsequent school year, the act requires each pupil in a public school to receive mental health awareness training at any time in grades 5-8. Such instruction shall be included in the school district's existing health or physical education curriculum and shall be based on a program established by DESE.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Education Committee (S)

**Committee:** Education

**SB 1028**      **Brattin**

Establishes provisions regarding elementary and secondary education

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act creates the "Parents' Bill of Rights Act of 2026." 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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1155**      **Nurrenbern**

Establishes the "Missouri Respond, Innovate, Succeed and Empower (RISE) Act" relating to accommodations for students with disabilities at public institutions of higher education

This act creates the "Missouri Respond, Innovate, Succeed, and Empower (RISE) Act". Under this act, a public institution of higher education shall adopt a policy that specifies the types of documentation the institution shall accept to determine a student's eligibility for disability accommodations. The act lists the types of documentation that shall be accepted, including documentation related to Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) and 504 plans developed under federal law, provided that any IEP or 504 plan documentation shall represent an ongoing need for disability accommodations that has not ended. An institution may set simpler criteria than those specified in the act to determine whether a student qualifies as an individual with a disability. The policy shall clearly outline the process for determining eligibility for disability accommodations. This information shall be shared with students, parents, and faculty in accessible formats and made available on the institution's website.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1378**    **Trent**

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

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

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1442**    **Hudson**

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to literacy of elementary school students

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

Subject to appropriation, DESE shall remit to each school district and charter school \$500 for each fourth grade student who exhibited a substantial reading deficiency in any of grades kindergarten to grade three, or who was identified as dyslexic, and who subsequently scores at the proficient level or higher in reading on the annual summative English language arts assessment administered to fourth grade students. The act establishes the "Missouri Universal Reading Screener", a uniform, universal, literacy-based reading assessment administered to students in grades 1-3 three times per year in every school district and charter school in the state. The screener shall score each student in one of the following categories: "below basic", "basic", "grade-level", "proficient", or "advanced". Proficiency benchmarks associated with these categories shall be determined by DESE. School districts and charter schools shall assess all students in grades 1-3 on the Missouri Universal Reading Screener during three annual administration windows established by DESE. DESE shall provide the screener to school districts and charter schools at no cost. The screener may also be used to comply with dyslexia screening requirements established in current law. Student results on the screener shall not be used to make decisions concerning the accreditation of a public school or school district. The act repeals a provision requiring school districts and charter schools to assess newly enrolled students in grades 1-5 on a reading assessment selected from a state-approved list. A student who scores "basic" on the Missouri Universal Reading Screener shall be identified as having a reading deficiency. A student who scores "below basic" on the screener shall be identified as having a substantial reading deficiency. A school district or charter school shall notify the parent of a student with a substantial reading deficiency that if the child's substantial reading deficiency is not corrected by the end of third grade, the child shall not be promoted to fourth grade unless the child qualifies for a good cause exemption. Retention of a third-grade student with a substantial reading deficiency is mandatory unless the child qualifies for a good cause exemption or scores "basic" or higher on a retest opportunity through the Missouri Universal Reading Screener, as provided in the act. A good cause exemption may be granted to students who are English language learners or who have individualized education plans or 504 plans developed under federal law. A good cause exemption may also be granted to a student who has already been retained at least once in kindergarten to third grade. To request a good cause exemption, a student's teacher shall submit documentation to the school principal recommending the student's promotion, including the type of exemption being requested and the child's existing reading improvement plan or individualized education plan, as appropriate. The school principal shall discuss the recommendation with the teacher and determine whether

the student qualifies for a good cause exemption. If the school principal determines that the student qualifies for the good cause exemption, the school principal shall make such recommendation in writing to the superintendent, who shall accept or reject the school principal's recommendation in writing. The school district shall assist schools with notifying parents of students who are retained of the reasons for the retention, along with a description of the proposed interventions and supports that will be provided to the child to remedy the identified area or areas of reading deficiency in the following school year. Intensive reading instruction provided to students exhibiting a reading deficiency or substantial reading deficiency shall not include the three-cueing system, as defined in current law, to teach word reading. By October 1 annually, each school board shall report in writing to DESE certain information regarding reading instruction, such as the board's policies regarding student retention and promotion, the number and percentage of students identified as having reading deficiencies or substantial reading deficiencies, the number and percentage of all students retained in kindergarten to third grade due to substantial reading deficiencies, and the total number and percentage of third-grade students who were promoted with good cause exemptions, as provided in the act.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1483**      **Henderson**

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary schools

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

Under this act, charter school students served in a special school district in St. Louis County shall be included in the calculation of the special school district's weighted membership and weighted average daily attendance, as such terms are defined in current law, in the same manner that students of the component school districts of the special school district are currently calculated. The definition of "special education pupil count" as used in the foundation formula is modified by specifying that students who are enrolled in a charter school but receiving services from a special school district in St. Louis County shall be included in the pupil count of the special school district instead of that of the charter school. Charter schools shall be responsible for early childhood special educational services, except for charter schools that are part of special school districts. The act adds charter schools located within a special school district to a provision that neither the State Board of Education nor any school district within a special school district shall be obligated to establish schools or classes for children with disabilities under any other law that might otherwise impose such requirements. Following the formation of a new special school district, charter schools, in addition to the component districts of the special district and the State Board of Education, shall be required to continue providing whatever services they had previously furnished to children residing in the special district, but only until the special district has adequate resources to assume those responsibilities or for no more than one school term after the special district's formation, whichever comes first.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1496**      **Kurtis Gregory**

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

The act authorizes the General Assembly to fund student scholarships through the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program by appropriating funds to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts fund. Such scholarships shall be awarded in an order and in amounts established in current law and shall be governed through parent agreements with educational assistance organizations as provided in current law. No provision of law relating to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program shall be construed to limit the appropriation authority of the General Assembly. The cumulative amount of tax credits that may be allocated in any one calendar year is doubled, increasing from \$75 million to \$150 million. There shall be a maximum of 15 educational assistance organizations, rather than 10, in any school year. No more than 11 of such organizations, rather than 7, shall have their principal place of business in Greene County, Jackson County, St. Charles County, St. Louis County, or the City of St. Louis. Where capacity is available, a charter school shall enroll all students who transfer under the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program. A charter school may receive tuition payments from such students. The definition of "qualified student" is modified by repealing provisions requiring students to have an individualized education plan developed under federal law or to be a member of a household with a total annual income that does not exceed 300% of the income standard used to qualify for free and reduced price lunches. Under this act, charter schools may be operated in any school district in the state. Where capacity is available, a charter school shall enroll all students who transfer under the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program or who enroll under provisions of the act authorizing student transfers among school districts and charter schools. A charter school may receive tuition payments from such students. Under the act, any student may transfer to another public school or charter school, including transfers from a student's district of residence ("sending district") to a public school in a nonresident district ("receiving district"), beginning in the 2027-28 school year and in all subsequent school years. Each school board shall adopt a policy to determine its transfer capacity for each grade level and school no later than October 27, 2026. The policy shall be publicly posted on the school district's website. By July 15, 2027, and by the first of each month thereafter, each school district shall report to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) the number of available enrollment slots by grade level and school and the school district's average per pupil expenditure. This information shall also be published in a prominent and publicly accessible place on the school district's website. DESE shall publish and update each school district's transfer capacity on an online portal accessible via the DESE website. The portal shall be updated at least monthly and shall include a search function for users to identify schools with capacity to accept transfer students near their home address. Parents of students who wish to transfer shall notify DESE by August 1, 2027, 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 such student's residential address, academic performance, athletic ability, disability, race, ethnicity, sex, or free and reduced price lunch status. If a request for transfer is denied, an appeal may be taken to the State Board of Education by sending the appeal by certified mail to the superintendent of the receiving school district and to the State Board of Education. Any appeal not heard by the State Board of Education within 60 calendar days shall be deemed granted with immediate effect. DESE shall develop forms for filing appeals, and the State Board of Education shall promulgate rules to establish the appeals process. The act repeals provisions requiring 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. 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. Where capacity is available, a charter school shall enroll all students who transfer under these provisions. A charter school may receive tuition payments from such students. 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.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## EMPLOYMENT

HB 2674      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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

## FUNDING/TAX RELIEF

HB 1760      McGirl

Provides a sales tax exemption for sales of certain medical devices

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

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 1856      Butz

Increases the cigarette tax from \$0.17 per pack of 20 cigarettes to \$0.27 per pack to be used for public education and health care purposes, upon voter approval

This bill increases the cigarette to twenty-seven cents per pack. The money will be deposited in a health initiatives fund and a school money fund specified in the bill. This must be approved by voters.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2038](#) [Terry](#)

Authorizes the "Missouri Homestead Preservation Tax Credit Program" and implements a homestead exemption for certain individuals

Only the portion related to people with disabilities is summarized.

The MO Homestead Preservation Tax Credit is reenacted under this bill. It includes people with disabilities in the eligibility.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2039](#) [Terry](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for certain volunteer drivers

This bill allows individuals who are volunteer drivers for a non-profit organization to claim a tax credit beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2054](#) [Vernetti](#)

Establishes provisions relating to jail reimbursement by the department of mental health

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to reimburse jails for costs when someone in the custody of the jail is found to lack capacity to understand proceedings or the ability to assist in his/her defense. Sheriffs will be reimbursed if someone in their custody lacks the mental fitness to proceed to trial or conviction. The rate will be \$200 per day. This is subject to appropriation.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2074](#) [Phelps](#)

Creates the "Missouri Disabled Veterans' Dependents Tuition Waiver" to provide college tuition waivers for the children, stepchildren, and spouses of certain veterans

This bill creates a waiver which a dependent of veteran who meets the definition of disability. A dependent of a veteran is eligible to receive a waiver of tuition and fees at an institution, up to a maximum that cannot exceed the amount of tuition charged to a Missouri resident at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2079](#)    [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 four years

This bill states the retail sale of food is exempt from state sales and use tax beginning August 28, 2026. The local sales and use tax rate on the retail sale of food will be reduced incrementally beginning January 1, 2027.

Beginning January 1, 2031, the retail sale of food will be exempt from local sales and use tax.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2089](#)    [Crossley](#)

Authorizes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans Homestead Exemption"

This bill provides a residential property tax exemption for veterans with a service-connected disability beginning January 1, 2027. The amount of the exemption depends on the disability rating of the veteran.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2130](#)    [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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2178](#)    [Perkins](#)

Modifies provisions governing the taxation of property

This bill establishes when an assessor's increased valuation of a subclass three property will be void.

**Status:** [1/13/26 Hearing Scheduled \(H\)](#)

**Committee:** Special Committee on Property Tax Reform

[HB 2185](#)    [Mackey](#)

Modifies provisions governing qualified students who receive Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program grants

This bill adds early childhood centers to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2242](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2247](#) [Wolfin](#)

Reduces and eliminates the personal income tax over a period of 10 years

This bill gradually reduces the income tax beginning January 1, 2027. Beginning January 1, 2037, there will be no personal income tax.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2253](#) [Zimmermann](#)

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

This bill exempts the retail sale of food from state sales and use tax beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2276](#) [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 service-connected disability beginning January 1, 2027. Amounts are specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2306](#) [Oehlerking](#)

Authorizes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans' Homestead Exemption" relating to a disabled veteran residential real property assessed value exemption

This bill provides a property tax exemption for qualified residences of a veteran with a service-connected disability beginning January 1, 2027. Amounts are specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2362](#) [Schmidt](#)

Authorizes the "Disabled Veteran Property Tax Relief Act" relating to a property tax exemption for certain veterans

This bill authorizes an annual primary residence property tax exemption for disabled veterans. The exemption amount is based on disability rating. It begins January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2408      Shields**

Modifies provisions governing grants to deaf-blind individuals and families

This bill removes the cap on the total grant amount that can be provided.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2449      Davis**

Establishes the "Missouri Parental Choice Tax Credit Act" relating to a tax credit for certain educational expenses

This bill allows a tax credit for certain educational expenses. One of the expenses is educational therapies or services from a licensed or accredited practitioner or provider.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2467      Jones**

Authorizes counties to adopt a real property tax exemption for taxpayers sixty-two years of age and older who own a homestead

This bill allows counties to adopt an ordinance, order, or resolution granting an annual real property tax exemption for a homestead owner who is sixty-two years old by January 1. The exemption can be equal to one hundred percent of the property tax. It would begin January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2535      Mayhew**

Authorizes the "Veterans and Gold Star Family Property Tax Relief Act" relating to a homestead exemption for certain veterans, establishes a "Veterans Property Tax Relief Fund" to offset lost property tax revenue, increases the cigarette tax \$0.10 per pack of 20 cigarettes, subjects alternative nicotine products, vapor products, tobacco paraphernalia, and hemp-derived consumable products to an excise tax, with the additional proceeds to be deposited to the credit of such fund

This bill creates a real property tax exemption on a primary residence for veterans with a service-connected disability. The amount is based on each veteran's disability rating. It begins January 1, 2027. Purple Heart recipients and Gold Star families are also included. A fund is created to reimburse lost revenue because of the exemptions. It can hold money from various sources. The bill increases the cigarette tax and subjects alternative nicotine products, vapor products, and hemp-derived consumable products to an excise tax. These will be deposited in the reimbursement fund.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2568      Smith**

Exempts the retail sale of food from state sales and use tax, subject to a three-year sunset provision

This bill exempts the retail sale of food from state sales and use tax beginning January 1, 2027. There is a three year sunset.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2575](#)    [Hruza](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income tax

This bill changes the standard deduction for state income tax to the federal standard deduction plus \$4,000 beginning in January 2027. It also allows for the personal income tax to be reduced to zero and eliminated.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2588](#)    [Jones](#)

Establishes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans Homestead Tax Credit Act", authorizing counties to adopt a real property tax credit for certain disabled veterans who own a homestead

This bill authorizes an annual primary residence property tax credit for disabled veterans who own a homestead as a primary residence with a market value of \$500,000 or less. The tax credit amount is equal to the tax amount due minus the amount for the blind pension fund. It begins January 1, 2027. Counties must adopt an ordinance, resolution, or order authorizing the tax credit.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2638](#)    [Black](#)

Creates provisions relating to funding of behavioral health services

This bill allows for the collection of money on cell phone plans to fund 988 services. The collected money will be placed in the 988 Crisis Continuum Fund created in the bill.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2651](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Modifies provisions governing local property tax ballot questions, real property assessments, and property tax levies

This bill requires local tax ballot questions to only be on a general election ballot and be in the form specified in the bill. Specified items are also changed. This includes some exclusions and opt-outs. It also changes how tax levies are determined.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2665](#)    [Jobe](#)

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

This bill exempts the retail sale of food from state sales and use tax beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2668](#)    [Keathley](#)

Modifies provisions governing property taxes

This bill makes many changes to property taxes. One is upon an amendment to the Missouri Constitution requiring the general assembly to appropriate funds annually for the blind pension, the tax providing funding will be eliminated.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Special Committee on Property Tax Reform (H)

**Committee:** Special Committee on Property Tax Reform

**HB 2671** **Van Schoiack**

Modifies provisions governing the assessment and taxation of property

This bill changes how tax rates are determined and set. It allows counties and the City of St. Louis to determine the assessed valuation of each subclass of real property individually and personal property in the aggregate. It also allows these entities to make changes to levies.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2672** **Jones**

Establishes the "Missouri Disabled Veterans Personal Property Tax Credit Act", authorizing counties to adopt a personal property tax credit for certain disabled veterans who own up to two motor vehicles

This bill allows counties to adopt a personal property tax credit for disabled veterans with at least a 70% disability rating who own not more than two motor vehicles. This begins January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2690** **Chappell**

Establishes the "Fair Tax Act of 2026" 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 replaces the individual income tax, the corporate income tax, and the estate tax with a fair tax on the use or consumption of taxable property and services. The tax rate is 5.11% but is adjustable. This begins January 1, 2028.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2692** **Chappell**

Modifies provisions relating to the assessed valuation of residential real property

This bill states that the assessment of real property used as a primary residence should be the same starting January 1, 2028 as was determined at the assessment in 2027. There are some exceptions specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2697** **Davis**

Changes the definition of "qualified student" for the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program

This bill changes the definition of qualified student under the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program to include any resident of this state who is not an illegal alien.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2709](#)    [Reedy](#)

Modifies provisions governing the taxation of property

This bill states that each levy rate for each subclass of real property should be determined individually. The rates for personal property will be determined in aggregate. Tax levy increases will be applied to each subclass equally. It also makes other changes specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2734](#)    [Woods](#)

Modifies provisions governing local senior citizens' services fund taxes

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill increases the tax a city or county is allowed to levy and collect to ten cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for providing services to senior citizens.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2754](#)    [Warwick](#)

Modifies provisions relating to income tax

This bill changes the income tax rate to whichever is less 4.7% or the top tax rate beginning January 1, 2027. The MO standard deduction will be the allowable federal deduction plus \$4,000 beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2755](#)    [Coleman](#)

Modifies several provisions relating to property taxes

This bill makes changes to aspects of the assessment of real property.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2763](#)    [Black](#)

Creates provisions relating to funding of behavioral health services

This bill allows for the collection of money on cell phone plans to fund 988 services. The collected money will be placed in the 988 Crisis Continuum Fund created in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2779](#)    [Dolan](#)

Establishes provisions relating to jail reimbursement by the department of mental health

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to reimburse jails for costs when someone in the custody of the jail is found to lack capacity to understand proceedings or the ability to assist in his/her defense. Sheriffs will be reimbursed if someone in their custody lacks the mental fitness to proceed to trial or conviction. The rate will be \$150. This is subject to appropriation.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2780](#)    [Taylor](#)

Modifies provisions governing property taxes

This bill modifies ballot language related to property taxes. It states these will be on a general election ballot. It makes various changes to assessment.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2869](#)    [Jones](#)

Provides a homestead exemption for disabled veterans

This bill authorizes an annual primary residence property tax credit for disabled veterans who own a homestead as a primary residence with a market value of \$500,000 or less. The tax credit amount is equal to the percentage adopted by the county. It begins January 1, 2027. Counties must adopt an ordinance, resolution, or order authorizing the tax credit.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2882](#)    [Reuter](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for charitable contributions to certain organizations providing mental health services to veterans

This bill authorizes a tax credit for charitable contributions to a nonprofit entity who provides comprehensive array of mental health services, rehabilitation, support, and assistance to veterans with mental health disorders. These are provided through licensed mental health professionals or other alternatives determined by the Department of Mental Health. This would begin January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HJR 105](#)    [Overcast](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation certain real and personal property owned by former prisoners of war, veterans with a total service-connected disability, and Purple Heart recipients

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution allowing all veterans with a total service-connected disability to receive a real and personal property tax exemption.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 112](#)    [Coleman](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to residential 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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HJR 113](#)    [Costlow](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment granting homestead and personal property tax exemptions to certain veterans proportional to the veteran's disability rating

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution allowing veterans with a 100% disability rating by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to be exempt from all real and personal property taxes. Veterans with less than a 100% disability rating will receive a real and personal property tax exemption equal to the disability rating given by the Department of Veterans Affairs. This would begin January 1, 2027.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HJR 115](#)    [Griffith](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment authorizing a disabled veteran homestead exemption

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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HJR 126](#)    [Terry](#)

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

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the MO Constitution to reduce the property tax assessments of those who are at least age sixty-five or have a permanent disability with taxable income of \$50,000 or less or \$75,000 or less if married filing jointly. The assessment would be reduced by 50 percent.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HJR 138](#)    [Lucas](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to property tax exemptions 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 139](#)    [Lucas](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment that 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 \$100,000 or less if single or \$150,000 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 144](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment granting homestead and personal property tax exemptions to certain veterans proportional to the veteran's disability rating

This joint resolution grants homestead and personal property tax exemptions for veterans with a service-connected disability. Whether it is a partial or full exemption depends on the disability rating. This begins January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 145](#)    [Caton](#)

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

This joint resolution proposes amending the Missouri Constitution to exempt veterans with a 100% service-connected disability rating from all personal property tax.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 147](#)    [Taylor](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment establishing funding for pensions for the blind

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Missouri Constitution stating that the blind pension will be funded by appropriation from the general assembly. The appropriation amount will at least be the amount of funding for the 2026-2027 fiscal year.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Special Committee on Property Tax Reform (H)

**Committee:** Special Committee on Property Tax Reform

[HJR 148](#)    [Taylor](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment modifying provisions relating to taxation of real property

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Missouri Constitution regarding tax levies and equalization.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Special Committee on Property Tax Reform (H)

**Committee:** Special Committee on Property Tax Reform

[HJR 150](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment modifying provisions governing the taxation of real property

This joint resolution proposes a constitutional amendment regarding the assessments of real property.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HJR 152](#)    [Jobe](#)

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to real property tax assessments

This joint resolution proposes an amendment to the Missouri Constitution related to determining real property tax assessments.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HJR 155](#)    [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 amending the Missouri Constitution to replace the individual income tax, the corporate income tax, and the sales and use tax with a sales tax on retail sales of new tangible property and taxable services. It would begin January 1, 2028.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[SB 998](#)    [Hudson](#)

Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program

The act changes the definition of "illegal alien" to "legal resident" as set forth under federal law. The act modifies the definition of "qualified student" by removing the requirement for a qualified student to have attended a public school during the previous 12 months, as well as removing requirements relating to students' kindergarten eligibility and siblings who participate in the program. Such definition is further modified by adding disability diagnoses to requirements concerning individualized education plans. The act provides that an organization representing a group of parents of qualified students may intervene on behalf of such parents as a defendant in any action in which any provision of state law, the Missouri Constitution, or a state regulation involving the program is at issue. An organization that intervenes as provided in the act shall have the right to file such pleading necessary on behalf of such parents. Finally, except as specifically provided in state law, the act prohibits the creation or enforcement of any rule, regulation, or other requirement that conditions a qualified school's participation in the program on accreditation or compliance with any other requirement. Any rule, regulation, or other requirement that violates this provision is void and shall have no force or effect.

**Status:** 1/13/26 Hearing Scheduled (S)

**Committee:** Education

[SB 1017](#)    [Lewis](#)

Authorizes a state sales tax exemption for food

This act provides that retail sales of food shall be exempt from state sales taxes.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Economic and Workforce Development Committee (S)

**Committee:** Economic and Workforce Development

[SB 1041](#)    [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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1048](#)    [Fitzwater](#)

Creates the "Missouri Disabled Veterans' Dependents Tuition Waiver" to provide college tuition waivers for the children, stepchildren, and spouses of certain veterans

Only certain parts are summarized.

This act creates the "Missouri Disabled Veterans' Dependents Tuition Waiver" to provide college tuition waivers for the children, stepchildren, and spouses of certain veterans. The act defines an "institution" as including any state college or university or public community college that receives appropriations from the General Assembly for operating expenses and satisfies certain other conditions established in current law. A dependent of a veteran shall be eligible to receive a waiver of tuition and fees at an institution, up to a maximum that shall not exceed the amount of tuition charged a Missouri resident at the University of Missouri-Columbia for attendance, if the dependent has a parent, stepparent, or spouse who is or was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who died on active duty, died of a service-connected disability, died after discharge from the military as a result of injury or illness, is rated as permanently and totally disabled by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, or is classified as missing in action or a prisoner of war. For a dependent who is the child or stepchild of such a veteran, the act specifies that the dependent shall be under 26 years old unless the dependent serves on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, in which case the eligibility period shall be extended a maximum of five years, up to the dependent's 31st birthday. A tuition waiver shall be valid for one degree, diploma, or certificate from a community college and one baccalaureate degree from a state college or university. Receipt of a degree, diploma, or certificate from a community college shall precede receipt of a baccalaureate degree. A recipient of a tuition waiver may transfer from one institution to another without losing entitlement to the tuition waiver.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1071](#)    [David Gregory](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program

The act modifies the definition of "qualified student" under the Program to include any resident of this state who is not an illegal alien and who is eligible to enroll in a public school or to receive early childhood special education services. The act repeals requirements relating to students' individualized education plans or household income. The act specifies that scholarship funds may be used to purchase technological devices such as calculators and personal computers, but not devices used primarily for noneducational purposes, such as televisions and telephones. Additionally, scholarship funds may be used to purchase a commuter pass for a qualified student, rather than covering only mileage costs to and from a qualified school. Provisions relating to agreements with educational assistance organizations shall not be construed to require a qualified student (a) to withdraw from a public school before applying for a scholarship account if the student withdraws from the school before receiving any moneys in his or her scholarship account, or (b) to prevent a qualified student from applying for a scholarship account to be funded beginning in the following school year. Finally, the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program shall not be construed to expand the regulatory authority of the state, its officers, or any school district, with respect to the imposition of any additional requirements or restrictions on qualified schools, beyond those necessary to enforce the requirements of the Program.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1203](#)      [Schnelting](#)

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

Current law allows for an inflationary growth factor in assessed valuation for the purposes of calculating property tax levies, with such growth factor not to exceed the lesser of the consumer price index or five percent. This act reduces the allowable growth factor to the lesser of the consumer price index or three percent. Current law considers any aggregate increase in valuation of personal property over the previous year as new construction and improvements for the purposes of calculating property tax levies. Beginning January 1, 2027, this act provides that such amounts shall not be considered new construction and improvements. Current law requires that personal property be assessed at 33.3% of its true value in money. Beginning January 1, 2027, this act reduces such percentage to 32%. This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, there shall be a flat income tax rate of either 4.7% or 4.6% on all taxable income. Beginning with the 2027 calendar year, the rate of tax may be reduced by at least 0.1%, but by no more than 1.0%, if the amount of net general revenue collections in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of such collections from any of the three previous fiscal years by at least \$175 million. The eventual rate of tax if all reductions authorized by the act and by current law are made shall be 3.4% or 3.3%. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act provides that the Missouri standard deduction shall be equal to the federal standard deduction plus \$4,000. Current law authorizes an income tax credit in an amount equal to a percentage of the taxpayer's federal earned income tax credit. This act repeals such tax credit. This act provides that a taxpayer shall not be liable for penalties or interest on an income tax balance due if such taxpayer is denied part or all of a tax credit to which the taxpayer has qualified pursuant to any provision of law due to lack of available funds, and such denial causes a balance-due notice to be generated by the Department of Revenue or any other redeeming agency. Such taxpayer shall pay the balance due within sixty days or be subject to penalties and interest pursuant to current law.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1237](#)    [Schroer](#)

Modifies provisions regarding income taxes, including the imposition of a 4% flat income tax

This act provides that, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, 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. The reductions shall be equal to 0.1% and shall occur when the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of net general revenue collected in any of the three fiscal years prior to such fiscal year by at least \$120 million. Current law authorizes an income tax deduction for a portion of federal income taxes paid. This act eliminates such deduction beginning with the 2027 tax year.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1239](#)    [Coleman](#)

Authorizes a sales tax exemption for food

This act provides that retail sales of food shall be exempt from state sales taxes. This act also provides that, beginning on January 1, 2027, local sales taxes imposed on food shall annually be reduced in four equal increments over a period of four years. Beginning January 1, 2031, there shall be no local sales taxes imposed on food.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1240](#)    [Coleman](#)

Eliminates the individual income tax

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this act eliminates the Missouri individual income tax.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1341](#)    [Schroer](#)

Authorizes a tax credit for certain educational expenses

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, 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 nonpublic school, as such term is 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. A tax credit shall not be issued for any qualified expenses paid for using a Missouri Empowerment Scholarship account. To be eligible for a tax credit, a taxpayer shall have enrolled a qualified student in a nonpublic 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, 2032, unless reauthorized by the General Assembly.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1402](#)    [Coleman](#)

Modifies a sales tax exemption for the sale of certain medical devices

Current law provides a sales tax exemption for certain durable medical equipment as defined on January 1, 1980 by the federal Medicare program. This act removes the reference to January 1, 1980. Additionally, current law provides a sales tax exemption for the sales or rental of manual and powered wheelchairs, including parts. This act applies the exemption to accessories for such wheelchairs. This act also provides a sales tax exemption for sales of class III medical devices that use electric fields for the purposes of treatment of cancer, including components and repair parts and disposable or single patient use supplies required for the use of such supplies.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1433      Washington**

Authorizes a sales tax exemption for diabetic supplies

This act authorizes a sales tax exemption for the sale of all diabetic supplies, as defined in the act.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1493      Bean**

Authorizes counties to impose a sales tax for senior services

This act authorizes any county to impose a sales tax for the purpose of funding senior services. Such sales tax shall not exceed 0.25%. Any county imposing a sales tax pursuant to this act shall establish a senior services tax commission to administer the sales tax revenue. The commission shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the county commission, and the county commission shall determine the qualifications, terms of office, compensation, powers, duties, restrictions, procedures, and all other functions of the commission.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1517      Hudson**

Modifies provisions relating to property taxes

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act modifies multiple provisions of current law to provide that any ballot measures proposing a new or increased real or personal property tax levy shall be submitted on a general election day and shall include certain information, as described in the act. This act provides that a political subdivision that adopts a tax abatement or similar economic incentive shall decrease any real property tax levy that is increased on property located in the political subdivision that does not receive an abatement. Current law provides that new construction and improvements shall not be included in the total assessed valuation for the purposes of calculating property tax levies. This act repeals such provisions. This act requires that if the voters in a political subdivision approve an increase to the tax rate ceiling prior to the expiration of a previously approved temporary levy increase, the new tax rate ceiling shall remain in effect only until such time as the temporary levy increase expires under the terms originally approved by a vote of the people, at which time the tax rate ceiling shall be decreased by the amount of the temporary levy increase. If, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters are asked to approve an additional permanent levy increase, voters shall be submitted ballot

language that clearly indicates that if the permanent levy increase is approved, the temporary levy shall be made permanent. This act provides that, if the total assessed valuation in a political subdivision decreases in the tax year immediately following a tax year in which the voters approved an increase to the tax rate ceiling, such political subdivision may increase its levy such that the revenue received equals the amount that would have been received from the increased rate of levy had there been no decrease in the total assessed valuation. Current law allows counties to provide a property tax credit to certain seniors. This act requires counties to provide such credit and makes technical changes to the definitions of "eligible credit amount" and "eligible taxpayer". The act also requires the statement of tax due to include certain information about the proportional amount of the credit attributable to each taxing jurisdiction. Finally, the act provides that the credit shall apply to all property tax levies, including debt service levies. Current law also allows counties to provide a property tax credit to all other taxpayers, with certain counties able to annually increase the real property tax liability by five percent or the percent increase in inflation, whichever is greater. This act limits such increase to the lesser of the two amounts. Current law imposes a state property tax of \$0.03 per \$100 assessed valuation for the purposes of funding the Blind Pension Fund. This act eliminates such property tax upon the adoption of a constitutional amendment requiring the General Assembly to appropriate moneys to the Blind Pension Fund.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 66**      **Cierpolt**

Modifies provisions relating to property taxes

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the amount by which the tax liability actually owed on real property may increase over the tax liability owed on such property during the previous year may be limited by law. Any limits authorized pursuant to this amendment may include limits on the actual tax liability owed or limits on increases made to the assessed value of such property.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 70**      **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 73**      **Moon**

Establishes the Missouri Homestead Act

This constitutional amendment establishes the "Missouri Homestead Act". For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, this constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, authorizes a taxpayer to claim an exemption from real property taxes imposed on the taxpayer's homestead, as such terms are defined in the amendment. To be eligible for a tax exemption, the homestead shall not be encumbered by a mortgage lien, the taxpayer shall not be delinquent on any state or local taxes, and the taxpayer shall prospectively pay five year's worth of property taxes owed on the homestead. To claim an exemption, the taxpayer shall provide notice to the collector by September 1. Upon filing the notice and providing evidence that the taxpayer satisfies all requirements, the homestead shall be exempt from property taxation for as long as the taxpayer owns the homestead. An exemption shall be void if the taxpayer sells or otherwise disposes of the property such that it no longer qualifies as a homestead, or by the taxpayer notifying the collector that the taxpayer wishes to void the exemption. The amendment imposes a state sales tax at a rate of 0.1%, with the revenues deposited in the "Homestead Preservation Fund", which is established by the amendment. Moneys in the fund shall stand appropriated and shall be used solely to reimburse taxing jurisdictions for revenue lost as a result of tax exemptions authorized by the amendment, as described in the amendment. The amendment provides for further rights to taxpayers owning a homestead and receiving a property tax exemption pursuant to the amendment, including the right to possess the homestead, to exclude others from the homestead, to enjoy the fruits and profits of the homestead, and to convey the homestead, as described in the amendment.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 74** **Beck**

Modifies provisions relating to income taxes

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that, in the event that the General Assembly reduces the rate of income tax for state purposes below the rate of 4.5%, every county in the state shall be authorized to impose an income tax on the residents of such county, provided that the total combined rate of such tax and the state income tax does not exceed 4.5%. The taxable income for the purposes of the county income tax shall be a taxpayer's Missouri taxable income for state purposes, and the Department of Revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax. All taxes collected pursuant to this amendment shall be deposited in the "County Income Tax Trust Fund" and shall be considered nonstate funds but shall not commingled with any funds of the state or be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 77** **Mosley**

Authorizes a property tax exemption for disabled veterans

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, expands the current exemption from real property taxes for former prisoners of war with a total service-connected disability to all disabled veterans, as defined in the amendment, including surviving spouses of deceased disabled veterans.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 83** **Trent**

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the rate of income tax imposed by the General Assembly shall not exceed 4.7%.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 84**    **Schroer**

Eliminates property taxes on personal property

Beginning January 1, 2028, this constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that no county or other political subdivision shall be authorized to levy or collect a tax on any personal property.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 88**    **Carter**

Authorizes a property tax exemption for disabled veterans

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, expands the current exemption from real property taxes for former prisoners of war with a total service-connected disability to all disabled veterans, as defined in the amendment, including surviving spouses of deceased disabled veterans.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 89**    **Carter**

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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 91**    **Ben Brown**

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, provides that the rate of income tax imposed by the General Assembly shall not exceed 4.7%.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 94**    **Hudson**

Authorizes a property tax exemption for disabled veterans

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, expands the current exemption from real property taxes for former prisoners of war with a total service-connected disability to all disabled veterans, as defined in the amendment, including surviving spouses of deceased disabled veterans.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 98**      **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SJR 101**      **Moon**

Modifies provisions relating to taxation

This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, establishes the "Ed Emery Act". This amendment repeals state law relating to income and sales taxes and replaces it with rates as provided in the amendment. From January 1, 2029 to January 1, 2031, the individual income tax rate shall not exceed three percent. Beginning January 1, 2031, the individual income tax shall be repealed. From January 1, 2029 to January 1, 2031, the state sales tax shall not exceed five percent except on food, which shall not exceed four percent. Beginning January 1, 2031, the total of the state sales tax, conservation sales tax, and the parks and soils sales tax shall not exceed seven percent except on food, which shall not exceed five and one-half percent. The General Assembly may increase taxes or fees in the event of an emergency. All sales tax revenue shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund and appropriated by the General Assembly unless otherwise restricted by the constitution, except that a portion of the funds received shall be deposited into the School District Trust Fund. The amount deposited in such fund shall not be less than the average annual amount

deposited in the fund for fiscal years 2023-2027. The sales tax shall be imposed on all retail sales of new tangible personal property and all taxable services. All existing sales tax exemptions are repealed, other than those specifically listed in the amendment or those passed by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. The amendment requires all local sales tax rates to be recalculated to produce substantially the same amount of revenue as was produced on average for the five year period prior to January 1, 2029. Beginning January 1, 2031, the total of all sales taxes, including local taxes but excluding transportation development districts and community improvement districts, shall not exceed ten percent. Such rate may be exceeded if a local tax is approved by the voters or it is the temporary result of a recalculation of local taxes. This amendment also creates a property tax relief credit equal to fifty percent of the increase in taxes on a homestead to be used on the taxpayer's current property tax bill. To be eligible, the prior year's tax liability on the residence must have increased by more than five percent in a year of general reassessment or by more than two and one-half percent in a year without reassessment. To qualify for the credit, a taxpayer shall be at least sixty-five years of age; have total household income of no more than \$75,000, adjusted annually based on the consumer price index; and own a residence of no more than \$400,000 in appraised value, adjusted annually based on the consumer price index. Any taxpayer who claims this credit shall not also claim the Senior Citizen Property Tax Credit or any similar credit.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## HEALTH CARE/PERSONAL ASSISTANCE

HB 1635    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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 1636    Overcast

Modifies provisions relating to the requirements for collaborative practice arrangements between physicians and advanced practice registered nurses

This bill removes geographic proximity requirements for collaborative practice agreements of certain advanced practice registered nurses.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

HB 1650    Overcast

Modifies provisions relating to assistant physicians

This bill removes the language regarding three years after graduating from medical college and/or during residency. It adds federally qualified health centers to the locations an assistant physician can work in with a

collaborative practice agreement. A pathway is created for assistant physicians in good standing to become licensed physicians.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1658](#) [Steinmeyer](#)

Requires insurance coverage of orthotic devices

This bill requires insurance coverage for orthotic devices.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1680](#) [Seitz](#)

Creates provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This bill requires that insurance companies not deny coverage for a nonopioid medication, not require individuals to try opioid medication before nonopioid medication is covered and not have a higher cost-sharing amount for nonopioid medication. This would apply beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Health and Mental Health Committee (H)

**Committee:** Health and Mental Health

[HB 1681](#) [Seitz](#)

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 shall not influence the out-of-pocket maximum or the cost-sharing requirement.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1852](#) [Hewkin](#)

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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1941](#) [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1945](#)    [Hruza](#)

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the portion related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill creates reimbursement for the professional component of clinical pathology services within MO HealthNet. This includes the rate and where payment will be directed.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1951](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1952](#)    [Bosley](#)

Requires insurance coverage for childbirth education classes

This bill requires all health insurance plans including MO HealthNet to cover childbirth education classes.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1966](#)    [Peters](#)

Creates provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This bill requires that insurance companies not deny coverage for a nonopioid medication, not require individuals to try opioid medication before nonopioid medication is covered and not have a higher cost-sharing amount for nonopioid medication. This would apply beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Health and Mental Health Committee (H)

**Committee:** Health and Mental Health

[HB 1978](#)    [Cook](#)

Removes the expiration date for the RX cares for Missouri program

This bill removes the expiration date for the MO RX program.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1989](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2034](#)    [Caton](#)

Creates provisions relating to insurance coverage of orthotic, prosthetic, and assistive devices

This bill requires MO HealthNet, Medicare supplement plans, and all other plans to provide coverage for orthotic, prosthetic, and assistive devices, supplies, and services needed for daily living and for performing physical activities as specified. This includes repair and replacement of the devices.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Health and Mental Health Committee (H)

**Committee:** Health and Mental Health

[HB 2249](#)    [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, 2028. The bill specifies the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in collaboration with an appropriate professional association will develop a model policy by July 1, 2027. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine auto-injectors. Auto-injectors is changed to delivery device.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2260](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2279](#)    [Cook](#)

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 shall not influence the out-of-pocket maximum or the cost-sharing requirement.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2283](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2287](#)    [Brown](#)

Modifies provisions relating to prescriptive authority for advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants

This bill allows advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants delegated controlled substance prescriptive authority pursuant to a collaborative practice arrangement may prescribe Schedule II controlled substances for patients of providers designated as administrative entities by the Department of Mental Health.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2296](#)    [Haden](#)

Creates provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This bill requires that insurance companies not deny coverage for a nonopioid medication, not require individuals to try opioid medication before nonopioid medication is covered and not have a higher cost-sharing amount for nonopioid medication. This would apply beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Health and Mental Health (H)

**Committee:** Elementary and Secondary Education

[HB 2355](#)    [Jones](#)

Creates provisions relating to a MO HealthNet waiver for nutrition services

This bill requires the Department of Social Services to apply for a federal section 115 demonstration waiver to implement the Food is Medicine program. The Food is Medicine Program allows nutritional support to be provided through MO HealthNet. The bill includes some of the services considered to be nutrition services.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2365](#)    [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, 2028. The bill specifies the minimum of what is to be included in the policy. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in collaboration with an appropriate professional association will develop a model policy by July 1, 2027. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine delivery devices.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2372](#)    [Peters](#)

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

Epinephrine auto-injectors is changed to epinephrine delivery device. The Department of Health and Senior Services can accept surveys from another state, a federal agency, or a professional accrediting agency in place of residential care facility and assisted living facility inspections. It creates reimbursement for the professional component of clinical pathology services within MO HealthNet. This includes the rate and where payment will be directed. The administration by technicians, nurses' aides, or their equivalent in long-term care facilities of epinephrine delivery devices and subcutaneous injectable medications to treat diabetes shall not be prohibited by nurse licensing laws.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2391](#)    [Murray](#)

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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2413](#)    [Van Schoiack](#)

Modifies provisions relating to long-term care facilities

This bill adds advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to who can perform an admission physical examination for admission or readmission to a long-term care facility. It also adds subcutaneous injectable medications to what nurses' aides and technicians can administer.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2456** **Fuchs**

Modifies provisions relating to infectious or communicable diseases

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill allows pharmacies to dispense pre-exposure prophylaxis.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2464** **Amato**

Establishes the "Missouri Terminally Ill Patient Dignity and Care Act"

This bill requires each hospital to adopt and enforce care protocols specific to patients who are terminally ill. It specifies what the protocols will ensure. The documentation that must be maintained is outlined. A terminal care ombudsman is to be designated by every hospital. The responsibilities of that role are detailed.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2490** **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, 2028. 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, 2027. Child care facilities are added as an authorized entity for epinephrine auto-injectors.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2513** **Byrnes**

Creates provisions relating to individualized care plans for children with rare or medically complex conditions

This bill requires all health care providers of a child with a rare or medically complex condition to collaborate to develop, document, and maintain an individualized plan of care for the child. It states the minimum requirements for the plan. Times when the plan should be reviewed and revised are specified. The care plan is active in all health records. The bill includes what must happen before changes happen. Specific documentation is required. Training is required for all pediatric health care professionals. Retaliation protections and compliance and systemic failure reviews are discussed.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2635** **Murray**

Requires the department of social services to submit a state plan amendment or seek any necessary waivers requesting approval for MO HealthNet coverage of fertility treatments

This bill requires the Department of Social Services The Department shall submit any necessary state plan amendments to or seek waivers from the United States Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services requesting approval for fertility treatments as specified in the bill to be covered by MO HealthNet.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2642](#)    [Stinnett](#)

Creates provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This bill requires that insurance companies not deny coverage for a nonopioid medication, not require individuals to try opioid medication before nonopioid medication is covered and not have a higher cost-sharing amount for nonopioid medication. This would apply beginning January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2643](#)    [Stinnett](#)

Establishes the "Hope for Missouri Patients Act"

This bill allows patients with life-threatening or serious debilitating illnesses to be provided with and use individualized investigational treatment if specified criteria are met. The bill outlines legal protections.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2749](#)    [Davidson](#)

Modifies provisions relating to collaborative practice arrangements between physicians and physician assistants

This bill allows licensed hospitals to perform the administrative functions within collaborative practice arrangements between physicians and physician assistants.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (H)

[HB 2757](#)    [Pouche](#)

Modifies provisions relating to access to medical products

This bill allows pharmacists to dispense an emergency supply of insulin without a prescription if conditions specified are met. It prohibits insurance plans from charging more than \$35 for a thirty-day supply of insulin. It also prohibits insurance plans from charging more than \$100 for a thirty-day supply of epinephrine auto-injectors or for one diabetes device. 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, diabetes devices, and epinephrine auto-injectors pricing practices, health plan pricing, and policy recommendations to control and prevent overpricing before November 1, 2026.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2805](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**SB 840      Bernskoetter**

Creates provisions relating to cost-sharing under health benefit plans

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. The provisions of this act shall apply to health benefit plans entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after August 28, 2026.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Insurance and Banking Committee (S)

**Committee:** Insurance and Banking

**SB 841      Bernskoetter**

Modifies provisions relating to health care

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This act adds licensed long-term care facilities and child care facilities to the definition of "authorized entity" in current law permitting such entities to stock a supply of epinephrine delivery devices for use in an emergency. Additionally, the administration by technicians, nurses' aides, or their equivalent in long-term care facilities of epinephrine delivery devices and subcutaneous injectable medications to treat diabetes shall not be prohibited by nurse licensing laws. Under this act, the Department of Health and Senior Services may accept, in lieu of an inspection conducted by the Department, a written report of a survey or inspection conducted by any state or federal agency, provided the survey or inspection is comparable in scope or method to the Department's inspections and conducted in accordance with Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. A residential care or assisted living facility shall be subject to an inspection by the Department if the facility fails to maintain an accredited status by a recognized accreditation entity. Finally, if a facility exempt from an annual inspection under this act has one or more violations of any class I standards, then the facility shall be subject to a full inspection by the Department. This act requires that the fee for the professional component of clinical pathology services shall be paid by MO HealthNet for professional services provided by a hospital-based pathologist for inpatient clinical pathology services rendered to MO HealthNet patients. The reimbursement shall be set at thirty percent of the

approved outpatient simplified fee schedule based on Medicare's clinical laboratory fee schedule, as described in the act. This act establishes "Elijah's Law". Before July 1, 2028, each licensed child care provider shall adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with a focus on potentially deadly food-borne allergies, as specified in the act. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a model policy or policies before July 1, 2027. This act removes the expiration date of August 28, 2026, from the "RX Cares for Missouri Program". 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. This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Seniors, Families and Health Committee (S)

**Committee:** Seniors, Families and Health

**SB 878** **Fitzwater**

Modifies the duties of a pharmacist

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act authorizes pharmacists to prescribe durable medical equipment, as defined in the act. The Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts shall jointly promulgate rules to implement this provision within six months of the effective date of this act.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Seniors, Families and Health Committee (S)

**Committee:** Seniors, Families and Health

**SB 902** **Henderson**

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This act provides that an enrollee's health benefit plan shall not deny coverage of a nonopiod prescription drug in favor of an opioid drug, require the enrollee to try an opioid drug before covering the nonopiod prescription drug, or require a higher level of cost-sharing for a nonopiod prescription drug than for an opioid drug. This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Insurance and Banking Committee (S)

**Committee:** Insurance and Banking

**SB 970** **Fitzwater**

Creates provisions relating to cost-sharing under health benefit plans

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. The provisions of this act shall apply to health benefit plans entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after August 28, 2026.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Seniors, Families and Health Committee (S)

**Committee:** Seniors, Families and Health

[SB 979](#) [Schroer](#)

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 stimulants for behavioral health patients.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Emerging Issues and Professional Registration Committee (S)

**Committee:** Emerging Issues and Professional Registration

[SB 988](#) [Ben Brown](#)

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. The Compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join and the requirements for a dentist or dental hygienist to obtain and exercise the ability to practice in other participating states.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Emerging Issues and Professional Registration Committee (S)

**Committee:** Emerging Issues and Professional Registration

[SB 1016](#) [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 stimulants for behavioral health patients.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Emerging Issues and Professional Registration Committee (S)

**Committee:** Emerging Issues and Professional Registration

[SB 1024](#) [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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1047** **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1114** **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1156** **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, 2027.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1260** **Lewis**

Requires child care facilities to adopt allergy policies

This act changes "epinephrine auto-injector" to "epinephrine delivery device" throughout statute. This act adds child care facilities to the definition of "authorized entity" in current law permitting such entities to stock a supply of epinephrine delivery devices for use in an emergency. Finally, this act establishes "Elijah's Law". Before July 1, 2028, each licensed child care provider shall adopt a policy on allergy prevention and response with a focus on potentially deadly food-borne allergies, as specified in the act. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education shall develop a model policy or policies before July 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1327**    **Nicola**

Creates provisions relating to cost-sharing under health benefit plans

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. The provisions of this act shall apply to health benefit plans entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after August 28, 2026.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1350**    **Nicola**

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This act provides that an enrollee's health benefit plan shall not deny coverage of a nonopioid prescription drug in favor of an opioid drug, require the enrollee to try an opioid drug before covering the nonopioid prescription drug, or require a higher level of cost-sharing for a nonopioid prescription drug than for an opioid drug. This act shall apply to health benefit plans delivered, issued for delivery, continued, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1448**    **Schroer**

Creates provisions relating to cost-sharing under health benefit plans

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. The provisions of this act shall apply to health benefit plans entered into, amended, extended, or renewed on or after August 28, 2026.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1449**    **Schroer**

Enacts provisions relating to insurance coverage of alternatives to opioid drugs

This act provides that an enrollee's health benefit plan shall not deny coverage of a nonopioid prescription drug in favor of an opioid drug, require the enrollee to try an opioid drug before covering the nonopioid prescription drug, or require a higher level of cost-sharing for a nonopioid prescription drug than for an opioid drug. This act

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

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

**SB 1454**    **Justin Brown**

Modifies provisions relating to alternative therapies

This act modifies current law on the use of investigational drugs and devices for individuals with terminal illnesses to include those 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.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

**SB 1469**    **Burger**

Establishes provisions for MO HealthNet reimbursement for clinical pathology services

This act requires that the fee for the professional component of clinical pathology services shall be paid by MO HealthNet for professional services provided by a hospital-based pathologist for inpatient clinical pathology services rendered to MO HealthNet patients. The reimbursement shall be set at thirty percent of the approved outpatient simplified fee schedule based on Medicare's clinical laboratory fee schedule, as described in the act.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

**SB 1492**    **Bean**

Establishes provisions relating to license reciprocity for physician assistants, including the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact

This act establishes provisions relating to licensure of physician assistants, including license reciprocity and the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact. Current law provides that any nonresident who enters the state and intends to practice as a physician assistant may apply for a license, provided that the applicant meets the requirements imposed by a certifying entity recognized by the Department of Commerce and Insurance. This act repeals this provision and instead provides that the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts ("Board") shall waive, within six months, any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure to any person who holds a valid physician assistant license issued by another jurisdiction or branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and who has been licensed for at least one year if it determines that the person met the minimum requirements of the other state. The Board may require an applicant to take and pass an examination specific to Missouri law. For military spouses with licensure in another state, the Board shall waive such examination, educational, or experience requirements and issue a license within thirty days. The Board shall not waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for any person who has a revoked license, is currently under investigation or disciplinary action, has a complaint pending, does not hold a license in good standing, has a criminal record which would disqualify the person from licensure in this state, or does not hold a valid current license in the other jurisdiction on the date of receipt by the Board of his or her application. Additionally, any person who is licensed under this act shall be subject to the Board's jurisdiction and all rules and regulations. Finally, this act shall not be construed to waive any requirement for fees of licensure. This act establishes the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact ("Compact"), which allows for the interstate licensure of

physician assistants. The Compact sets forth the requirements to be met in order for a state to join and maintain membership in the Compact. Additionally, the Compact provides the requirements for a physician assistant to obtain and exercise the ability to practice in the remote participating states.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1528**      **Burger**

Modifies provisions relating to health care providers in long-term care facilities

This act permits advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to perform admission physical examinations for individuals being admitting or readmitted into assisted living facilities or residential care facilities. Additionally, nurse licensing laws shall not prohibit the administration of subcutaneous injectable medications by a technician, nurses' aide, or their equivalent, provided the medications are prescribed by a physician for a long-term care resident.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## **LEGAL RIGHTS/RESPONSIBILITIES**

**HB 1674**      **Seitz**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This bill allows the Attorney General to file a civil action against a party, attorney, or law firm that brings an allegation that a business website does not provide sufficient access under the Americans with Disabilities Act or state law. The civil action would be determining if the litigation is abusive. The bill includes what factors should be considered in making a determination. Businesses that receive a complaint, petition, or written notice are given time to make a good faith effort to correct the website.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred General Laws Committee (H)

**Committee:** General Laws

**HB 1694**      **Christensen**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This bill creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". If an allegation is made that a website is in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), the Attorney General or an adversely affected resident of this State can file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm claiming that an ADA violation has occurred. The civil action will ask for a determination as to whether the alleged website access violation is abusive litigation. If the court determines that the litigation is abusive, the court can award reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and punitive damages not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court. To determine whether the ADA website access litigation is abusive, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation is to obtain payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. To make such a determination, the court can assess the following factors: (1) Whether the same plaintiff, attorney, or law firm has filed a high number of substantially similar actions without meaningful efforts to resolve or improve accessibility; (2) Whether the plaintiff provided the defendant with reasonable notice and an opportunity to correct the alleged

barrier prior to filing suit; (3) Any history of sanctions or findings of bad faith against the plaintiff or counsel; (4) Whether the filing party or lawyer filing the litigation is a resident of this State or is licensed to practice law in this State; (5) The nature of settlement discussions and the reasonableness of settlement offers and refusals to settle; and (6) Whether the plaintiff or the lawyer filing on behalf of the plaintiff violated Missouri Supreme Court rules pertaining to the signing all pleadings and motions. If the defendant who is alleged to have violated the ADA's rules on website access in good faith attempts to correct the alleged violations within 90 days after receiving written notice, the defendant will have a rebuttable presumption that any subsequent claim for a website accessibility violation is abusive. The rebuttable presumption can be overcome by showing that the defendant failed to complete reasonable corrective measures within 90 days or acted in bad faith. The court must not make a determination as to whether or not the alleged ADA website access violation is abusive until after the 90 day period expires, or the alleged violation is corrected, whichever occurs first. The Attorney General can intervene or bring an action on behalf of affected residents or entities that have been targeted by abusive website access litigation and issue guidance to clarify when such litigation practices are to be deemed abusive.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred General Laws Committee (H)

**Committee:** General Laws

**HB 1738**      **Strickler**

Allows for three weeks of no-excuse absentee voting

This bill extends the in-person, no-excuse absentee voting period from two to three weeks.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (H)

**HB 1780**      **Voss**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This bill creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". If a lawsuit is filed claiming that a website is in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), the Attorney General or an adversely affected resident of this state may file a separate civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm claiming that an ADA violation has occurred. The civil action must ask for a determination as to whether the alleged website access violation is abusive litigation. If the court determines that the litigation is abusive, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and punitive damages not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded. To determine whether the ADA website access litigation is abusive, the court will consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation is to obtain payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. To make such a determination, the trier of fact may assess the following factors: (1) The number of substantially similar actions filed by the same plaintiff, lawyer, or law firm, and any history of frivolous lawsuits brought by the plaintiff, lawyer, or law firm within the previous 10 years; (2) The number of full-time employees that the defendant employs and the resources available to defend against the litigation; (3) The resources available to the defendant to correct the alleged website access violation; (4) Whether the jurisdiction or venue in which the lawsuit is brought is a substantial obstacle in the defendant's efforts to defend against the litigation; (5) Whether the plaintiff or the lawyer filing on behalf of the plaintiff is a resident of Missouri or is licensed to practice law in this state; (6) The nature of settlement discussions, the reasonableness of settlement offers, and refusals to settle at all; and (7) Whether the plaintiff or the lawyer filing on behalf of the plaintiff violated Missouri Supreme Court rules pertaining to the signing of all pleadings and motions. If the defendant who is alleged to have violated the ADA's rules on website

access in good faith attempts to correct the alleged violations within 30 days after receiving written notice or being served with a petition and the notice or petition provides sufficient detail to identify and correct the alleged violation, there will be a rebuttable presumption that a continuation of the litigation by the plaintiff is abusive. If the alleged ADA website access violation is not corrected by the defendant within 90 days after receiving written notice or being served with a petition, there must not be a rebuttable presumption that the litigation is abusive. The court will not make a determination as to whether or not the alleged ADA website access violation is abusive until after the 90 day period expires, or the alleged violation is corrected, whichever occurs first. If the Attorney General determines that the litigation alleging an ADA website access violation is not abusive, and such a determination is attached to the plaintiff's petition, there will be a rebuttable presumption that litigation is not abusive.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred General Laws Committee (H)

**Committee:** General Laws

**HB 1842**      **Gallick**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This bill creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". If a lawsuit is filed claiming that a website is in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), the Attorney General or an adversely affected resident of this state may file a separate civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm claiming that an ADA violation has occurred. The civil action must ask for a determination as to whether the alleged website access violation is abusive litigation. If the court determines that the litigation is abusive, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and costs and punitive damages not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded. To determine whether the ADA website access litigation is abusive, the court will consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation is to obtain payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. To make such a determination, the trier of fact may assess the following factors: (1) The number of substantially similar actions filed by the same plaintiff, lawyer, or law firm, and any history of frivolous lawsuits brought by the plaintiff, lawyer, or law firm within the previous 10 years; (2) The number of full-time employees that the defendant employs and the resources available to defend against the litigation; (3) The resources available to the defendant to correct the alleged website access violation; (4) Whether the jurisdiction or venue in which the lawsuit is brought is a substantial obstacle in the defendant's efforts to defend against the litigation; (5) Whether the plaintiff or the lawyer filing on behalf of the plaintiff is a resident of Missouri or is licensed to practice law in this state; (6) The nature of settlement discussions, the reasonableness of settlement offers, and refusals to settle at all; and (7) Whether the plaintiff or the lawyer filing on behalf of the plaintiff violated Missouri Supreme Court rules pertaining to the signing all pleadings and motions. If the defendant who is alleged to have violated the ADA's rules on website access in good faith attempts to correct the alleged violations within 30 days after receiving written notice or being served with a petition and the notice or petition provides sufficient detail to identify and correct the alleged violation, there will be a rebuttable presumption that a continuation of the litigation by the plaintiff is abusive. If the alleged ADA website access violation is not corrected by the defendant within 90 days after receiving written notice or being served with a petition, there must not be a rebuttable presumption that the litigation is abusive. The court will not make a determination as to whether or not the alleged ADA website access violation is abusive until after the 90 day period expires, or the alleged violation is corrected, whichever occurs first. If the

Attorney General determines that the litigation alleging an ADA website access violation is not abusive, and such a determination is attached to the plaintiff's petition, there will be a rebuttable presumption that litigation is not abusive.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Commerce Committee (H)

**Committee:** Commerce

[HB 1886](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1898](#)    [Plank](#)

Requires publicly funded state colleges and universities to allow medical marijuana use on campus

This bill requires higher education institutions supported by state funds to allow individuals to possess and use marijuana or products infused with marijuana for medical purposes on each of their campuses.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1954](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1957](#)    [Bosley](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

Only the portion 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2041](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2114](#)    [Steinhoff](#)

Adds additional options for photo identification needed to vote

This bill adds nonexpired student identification cards from a Missouri high school or higher education institution to the list of acceptable forms of photo identification for voting. It also provides students an excused three hour absence for voting. Students must request the absence prior to election day. Schools can determine the three hours the student can be absent. School districts must adopt and implement a policy related to these absences beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will develop a model policy which school districts may adopt.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2150](#)    [Wilson](#)

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This bill allows the Attorney General to file a civil action against a party, attorney, or law firm that brings an allegation that a business website does not provide sufficient access under the Americans with Disabilities Act or state law. The civil action would be determining if the litigation is abusive. The bill includes what factors should be considered in making a determination. Business' that receive a complaint, petition, or written notice are given time to make a good faith effort to correct the website.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Commerce Committee (H)

**Committee:** Commerce

[HB 2188](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2275](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2292](#)    [Jones](#)

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

This bill requires animal control officers or animal humane investigator to complete training in and report abuse and neglect of people. It requires child and adult protective services employees to complete training in and report companion animal abuse.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2342](#) [Proudie](#)

Requires all new playground areas and surfaces to comply with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and relevant regulations issued by the United States Department of Justice

This bill requires all new playground areas and playground surfaces to comply with the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act Standards for Accessible Design and other relevant regulations.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2454](#) [Fuchs](#)

Establishes provisions relating to discriminatory employment practices and discriminatory housing practices based on a person's private medical history or medical choices

This bill prohibits discriminatory employment or housing practices based on an individual's private medical history or private medical choices.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2455](#) [Fuchs](#)

Modifies provisions relating to unlawful discriminatory practices and establishes the Missouri Fair Housing Act

This bill removes housing discrimination provisions from the Missouri Human Rights Act. It creates the Missouri Fair Housing Act. The Missouri Fair Housing Act will handle housing discrimination.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2514](#) [Byrnes](#)

Creates provisions relating to medical documentation

This bill requires health care professionals to document all clinical communications influencing patient care within a certain period. Decisions, diagnoses, exclusions testing refusal, care plan change, or psychiatric attribution are invalid until documented. The bill states what must occur before certain diagnoses can be made. Clarification of a communication can be requested by a patient or patient's family. It states what a health care professional cannot do. Health care professional punishments for violations are stipulated. A patient or patient's advocate may audio record, video record, or livestream any part of a medical encounter.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2516](#) [Byrnes](#)

Establishes the "Family Mental Health Advocacy and Patient Rights Act"

This bill creates rights for individuals admitted, detained, or evaluated under this chapter in Missouri law. Mental health facilities must post these rights and provide them in writing at admission or evaluation. Also, a qualified family advocate as defined is entitled to access and participation as specified when someone is detained for evaluation and treatment without additional findings until a reevaluation.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2736](#)    [Woods](#)

Allows for same-day voter registration

This bill allows people registering to vote to register at any location established by the Secretary of State or election authority of the city or county where they reside, or the polling location before or on election day.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2853](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[SB 836](#)    [Crawford](#)

Modifies provisions relating to elections

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

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 makes accommodations for individuals who appear at the office of an election authority to vote absentee and fail to present a form of personal identification by explicitly allowing such voters to cast a provisional ballot that will only be counted upon the voter returning to the office of the election authority by 7:00 p.m. on election day and presenting a form of personal identification for voting.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Local Government, Elections and Pensions Committee (S)

**Committee:** Local Government, Elections and Pensions

[SB 899](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Referred Seniors, Families and Health Committee (S)

**Committee:** Seniors, Families and Health

**SB 907**      **Hudson**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This act creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". The Attorney General, on behalf of a class of residents of this state, or any resident of this state who is subject to litigation that alleges any website access violation may file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm that initiated such litigation for a determination as to whether such litigation alleging a website access violation is abusive litigation. In determining whether such litigation is abusive, the trier of fact shall consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation was to obtain a payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. The act describes the factors to be considered in making this determination. If the defendant in a website access violation case attempts to correct the alleged violation within 30 days of being provided notice, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the subsequent initiation or continuance of litigation constitutes abusive litigation. Such presumption shall not exist if the alleged violation is not corrected within 90 days under circumstances described in the act. If the Attorney General determines that the website access litigation is not abusive, then there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the litigation is not abusive. The court may award attorney's fees to the party defending against the abusive litigation. The court may also award punitive damages or sanctions not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court. If the U.S. Department of Justice issues standards concerning website accessibility under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the provisions of this act shall expire.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred General Laws Committee (S)

**Committee:** General Laws

**SB 1132**      **Ben Brown**

Modifies procedures for counting ballots

Current law permits and regulates the usage of automatic tabulating equipment, electronic voting machines, and voting machines in elections. This act repeals those provisions and, except as provided below, requires all

ballots to be cast in paper form and hand-counted, as stipulated in law. The act allows for the use of voting machines designed for accessibility by individuals with disabilities. Such machines shall comply with federal Help America Vote Act. Additionally, such machines shall print out a paper ballot showing distinguishing marks next to the voter's choices. The paper ballot printed out shall be identical to the paper ballot used in all other instances at the election. The Secretary of State shall maintain a database containing the names of all individuals who are eligible to use a voting machine designed for accessibility. The database shall be updated as changes are made and every 30 days election authorities shall be given an updated list of registered voters in the jurisdiction of the election authority who are eligible to use such machines.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1154    Nicola**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This act creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". The Attorney General, on behalf of a class of residents of this state or any resident of this state who is subject to litigation that alleges any website access violation, may file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm that initiated such litigation for a determination as to whether such litigation alleging a website access violation is abusive litigation. A civil action alleging a website access claim is considered abusive only if the court, based on the totality of the circumstances, finds the primary purpose of the litigation was to obtain a monetary settlement unrelated to improving accessibility or enforcing accessibility rights. The act describes the factors to be considered in making this determination. A defendant who receives notice of an alleged website accessibility violation and in good faith takes substantial steps to correct the violation within 90 days shall have a rebuttable presumption that any subsequent litigation is not abusive. The presumption may be overcome by a showing that the defendant failed to complete reasonable corrective measures within 90 days or acted in bad faith. The Attorney General may intervene or bring an action on behalf of Missouri residents that are targets of abusive website access litigation. The Attorney General may also issue guidance as to when litigation practices are deemed abusive, but such guidance shall not preclude legitimate accessibility enforcement actions. The court may award attorney's fees to the party defending against the abusive litigation. The court may also award punitive damages or sanctions not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court. If the U.S. Department of Justice issues standards concerning website accessibility under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the provisions of this act shall expire.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1217    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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1272    Trent**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive and Predatory Website Access Litigation"

This act creates the "Act Against Abusive and Predatory Website Access Litigation". The Attorney General, on behalf of a class of residents of this state, or any resident of this state who is subject to litigation that alleges any website access violation may file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm that initiated such litigation for a determination as to whether such litigation alleging a website access violation is abusive litigation. In determining whether such litigation is abusive, the trier of fact shall consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation was to obtain a payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. The act describes the factors to be considered in making this determination. If the defendant in a website access violation case attempts to correct the alleged violation within 30 days of being provided notice, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the subsequent initiation or continuance of litigation constitutes abusive litigation. Such presumption shall not exist if the alleged violation is not corrected within 90 days under circumstances described in the act. If the Attorney General determines that the website access litigation is not abusive, then there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the litigation is not abusive. The court may award attorney's fees to the party defending against the abusive litigation. The court may also award punitive damages or sanctions not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court. If the U.S. Department of Justice issues standards concerning website accessibility under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the provisions of this act shall expire.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

SB 1317      Carter

Modifies provisions regarding forensic guardianships

This act provides that a court may appoint the Division of Probation and Parole ("Division") as a forensic guardian to a person who is found by a court to be incapacitated and to:

- (1) Have a substantial criminal history of serious offenses;
- (2) Be under supervised or unsupervised probation and parole;
- (3) Be under a court order requiring or prohibiting a specific act;
- (4) Be required to register as a sex offender;
- (5) Have a likelihood of serious harm to himself, herself, or others or is likely to commit an offense or violate any term or condition of probation, parole, or court order;
- (6) Have a substance use disorder resulting in total or partial incapacity or a significant incapacitation from alcohol or drugs; or
- (7) Have significant interaction with law enforcement officers.

The Division shall have the same rights and duties as a public administrator appointed to serve as a guardian and shall operate in accordance with the powers and duties of guardians as currently provided in law. Additionally, the Division shall not be required to submit background checks of employees or consents to act to the court before the appointment of the Division as a guardian under this act. The Division shall be notified of the proceedings and shall receive a copy of the petition and any accompanying documents when it is being nominated or considered to serve as a guardian. During such proceedings, the Division shall have an opportunity to attend and be heard. A person under a forensic guardianship shall not be committed or incarcerated nor denied participation in or benefits from government or privately operated institutions, programs, or housing solely on the basis of being under a forensic guardian.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1416**      **Trent**

Modifies provisions relating to the use of electronic communication devices while driving

Current law prohibits certain uses of electronic communication devices while operating a noncommercial motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle on any highway or property open to the public for vehicular traffic in this state and preempts the entire field of regulating the use of electronic communication devices by the operators of commercial and noncommercial motor vehicles. This act modifies such preemption provision by allowing local ordinances and regulations that do not conflict with provisions of state law.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1471**      **Bernskoetter**

Establishes the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation"

This act creates the "Act Against Abusive Website Access Litigation". The Attorney General, on behalf of a class of residents of this state, or any resident of this state who is subject to litigation that alleges any website access violation may file a civil action against the party, attorney, or law firm that initiated such litigation for a determination as to whether such litigation alleging a website access violation is abusive litigation. In determining whether such litigation is abusive, the trier of fact shall consider the totality of the circumstances to determine if the primary purpose of the litigation was to obtain a payment from the defendant due to the costs of defending the action in court. The act describes the factors to be considered in making this determination. If the defendant in a website access violation case attempts to correct the alleged violation within 30 days of being provided notice, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the subsequent initiation or continuance of litigation constitutes abusive litigation. Such presumption shall not exist if the alleged violation is not corrected within 90 days under circumstances described in the act. If the Attorney General determines that the website access litigation is not abusive, then there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the litigation is not abusive. The court may award attorney's fees to the party defending against the abusive litigation. The court may also award punitive damages or sanctions not to exceed three times the amount of attorney's fees awarded by the court. If the U.S. Department of Justice issues standards concerning website accessibility under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the provisions of this act shall expire.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1482**      **Henderson**

Modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect of certain persons

This act modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect of adult day care program participants, including modifying the definition of "abuse" to include financial exploitation, creating a definition of "neglect", requiring mandated reporting of abuse or neglect with criminal penalties for failure to report, establishing procedures for investigating reports of abuse or neglect, and establishing procedures for reporting misappropriated property or funds of adult day care program participants. This act also modifies provisions relating to abuse and neglect of elderly and disabled persons by adding financial exploitation to the definition of "abuse"; adding persons to the list of mandated reporters in current law for in-home services clients, long-term care facilities, and personal care assistance services; requiring certain investigative reports to be confidential; and permitting hearings for persons placed on employee disqualification lists to take place by telephone or electronic means. This act

establishes procedures for reporting misappropriation of property or funds for patients of certain medical facilities and entities, including hospitals and home health agencies. Finally, this act makes several technical changes to the current elderly and disabled persons abuse and neglect statutes.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1498** **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1505** **Henderson**

Modifies provisions relating to multidisciplinary adult protection teams

This act modifies current law relating to protective services for elderly and disabled adults by authorizing multidisciplinary adult protection teams to access confidential reports of abuse and neglect and case information to the extent necessary to conduct team activities and to share such information with other team members. Additionally, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Mental Health shall have limited access to such confidential reports, as described in the act.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## **MENTAL HEALTH**

**HB 1643** **Overcast**

Modifies provisions relating to alternative therapies and treatments, including psilocybin

This bill allows individuals who have post-traumatic stress disorder, major depression, substance abuse disorders, or who require end-of-life care, as described in the bill to use psilocybin as treatment under supervision of a trained facilitator. The bill details who may serve as facilitators and the training that must be completed. Legal protections are specified. The bill also requires manufacturers of investigational drugs, biological products, or devices that involve controlled substances to register with the Department of Health and Senior Services. The Department of Health and Senior Services will create a manufacturer registry prior to November 1, 2026.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1717** **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 studies 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 study 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1927](#)    [Bush](#)

Prohibits health carriers from requiring prior authorization of inpatient psychiatric hospital services

This bill prohibits health insurance from requiring prior authorization for inpatient psychiatric hospital services.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1977](#)    [Cook](#)

Modifies provisions relating to civil detention procedures

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

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2088](#)    [Crossley](#)

Creates provisions relating to court-ordered involuntary outpatient treatment for persons with mental disorders

This bill establishes who can file a petition with a court for an order of involuntary outpatient treatment for mental health disorders. It establishes where the petition should be filed. The bill does not require a notarization but does specify it is under oath and the type of information it should include. The bill states who will represent the individual seeking the order. The criteria under which an order can be issued is specified. Information regarding a hearing on the petition is established. Case managers will be assigned to anyone under an order. The bill has provisions for not complying with the order. Finally, the bill requires the Office of State Courts Administrator to submit an annual report to the General Assembly.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2231](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Establishes requirements for dual diagnosis treatment centers

This bill requires dual diagnosis treatment centers to perform medication management for each patient to ensure compliance. The minimum activities involved are specified. The bill also requires dual diagnosis treatment centers to adhere to treatment standards specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2262](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2512](#)    [Byrnes](#)

Creates provisions relating to humane access to emergency psychiatric treatment

This bill creates processes for someone with severe psychiatric disorders to receive emergency treatment without being in jail. It allows qualified and qualified community petitioners as defined in the bill to submit a petition to a circuit court. The bill states what the petition must include. The court may order the individual to undergo a 96-hour evaluation. A treating psychiatrist is allowed to administer antipsychotic medication if proper procedures outlined are followed. A court can order assisted outpatient treatment after a hearing. The Department of Mental Health must establish a network of community mental health centers statewide to administer court-ordered psychiatric treatment. It will also submit an annual report.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2675](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2817](#)    [Overcast](#)

Creates provisions relating to ibogaine treatment

This bill instructs the Department of Mental Health to award grants to conduct certified clinical drug development trials overseen by the United States Food and Drug Administration on the use of ibogaine for the treatment of opioid use disorder, co-occurring substance use disorder, or any other neurological or mental

health condition for which it demonstrates effectiveness. This is subject to appropriations. The bill specifies applicant criteria and responsibilities of grant awardees. It also establishes a fund.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[SB 1015](#)    [Nurrenbern](#)

Creates provisions for involuntary outpatient treatment

This act establishes procedures for authorizing or continuing an individual's involuntary outpatient treatment. A petition in court for such treatment may be filed by the director, administrator, or treating physician of an emergency receiving center where the individual is receiving services or by the Department of Health and Senior Services, the Department of Mental Health, or any local public health agency. A court may issue an order requiring the individual to participate in assisted outpatient treatment if the individual is at least 18 years of age, is suffering from a mental disorder, will not obtain treatment in the community voluntarily, and is unable to make an informed decision to see or comply with voluntary treatment. Additional grounds for ordering treatment shall consider the necessity of treatment to prevent a deterioration in the individual's mental disorder likely to result in harm to the individual or others or the individual's history of lack of compliance with treatment for the disorder, as described in the act. The act sets forth the procedures for the hearing process, including the option for a jury trial. If the court or jury finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the individual meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment and that an appropriate mental health program has agreed to accept the individual, the court shall issue an order requiring the individual to participate in treatment for a period not to exceed two years, unless extended by the court as described in the act. The court shall assign a case manager from a certified community behavioral health clinic to each individual ordered to participate in assisted outpatient treatment. The case manager and individual shall report to the court at least once every ninety days. If a court determines that the individual is not complying with an order of assisted outpatient treatment, the court may order, without a hearing, that the individual be evaluated at a community mental health center, be hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital for a period of not more than ten days, and potentially be hospitalized for longer upon the recommendation of the community mental health center; provided such extended hospitalization does not exceed the duration of the order for assisted outpatient treatment or ninety days, whichever is less. If the individual objects to such hospitalization, the court shall schedule a hearing as described in the act. Finally, the Office of State Courts Administrator shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly regarding certain statistics of individuals receiving treatment under this act and the impact of such treatment on hospitalization and incarceration rates.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence Committee (S)

**Committee:** Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence

[SB 1147](#)    [Kurtis Gregory](#)

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 certain treatment of behavioral or mental health conditions if a hospital is out-of-network, as provided in the act, and that the health carrier shall reimburse the out-of-network hospital for the treatment at the same rate as the hospital would be reimbursed by MO HealthNet or Medicare, whichever is greater. 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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1274**    **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**OLMSTEAD**

**HB 2430**    **Thompson**

Establishes the "End Hospital Institutionalization Act"

This bill creates the End Hospital Institutionalization Act. It requires a juvenile court upon notification of boarding of an individual in its jurisdiction or specified reasons to immediately intervene to ensure such individual is placed in an appropriate setting and afforded proper treatment. For children not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the court shall immediately take custody of the child to ensure that the child is placed in an appropriate setting and afforded proper treatment. For individuals with a developmental disability, serious mental illness, or substance use disorder, the Department of Mental Health will provide case management and treatment without delay and in the least restrictive environment possible. The hospital will be reimbursed the actual costs for boarding, or the hospital's full allowable costs under MO HealthNet, whichever is greater, for each day an individual is boarded after the juvenile court or the Department has been notified of the boarding of such individual.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**SB 1151**    **Burger**

Establishes the "End Hospital Institutionalization Act"

This act establishes the "End Hospital Institutionalization Act". The juvenile court, upon notification from a hospital that a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is being boarded at a hospital when he or she is medically stable but unable to be discharged for reasons specified in the act, shall immediately intervene to ensure such child is placed in an appropriate setting and afforded proper treatment. For boarded children not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, the court shall immediately take custody of the child to ensure that the child is placed in an appropriate setting and afforded proper treatment. For boarded individuals diagnosed with a developmental disability, serious mental illness, or substance use disorder, the Department of Mental Health shall provide case management and treatment without delay and in the least restrictive environment

possible. The state shall reimburse the hospital the actual costs for boarding, or the hospital's full allowable costs under MO HealthNet, whichever is greater, for each day an individual is boarded after the juvenile court or the Department has been notified of the boarding of such individual.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## **SAFETY/PREVENTION**

[HB 1618](#) [Sassmann](#)

Modifies provisions relating to indoor air quality

This bill prohibits smoking in indoor areas as outlined in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1840](#) [Gallick](#)

Establishes an alert system to assist in the location of missing persons with developmental disabilities

This bill creates the Purple Alert System to aid in identifying and locating an individual who is missing with developmental disabilities whose disappearance poses a credible threat of immediate danger or serious bodily harm to him or herself. Before July 1, 2027, the Department of Public Safety will work with other state agencies specified to establish an alert system comparable with other existing alert systems. A training program will also be developed before that date.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Children and Families Committee (S)

**Committee:** Children and Families

[HB 1901](#) [Plank](#)

Modifies provisions relating to indoor air quality

This bill prohibits smoking in many indoor spaces in the state. All the locations and spaces are listed in the bill.

Those that are exempt must post specific signage as outlined in the bill. Enforcement and penalty provisions are included.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1903](#) [Plank](#)

Modifies provisions relating to smoking regulations

Only the part of the bill related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This bill adds marijuana and marijuana products to the smoking prohibitions in a public area of an elementary or secondary school.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2193](#) [Butz](#)

Creates extreme risk orders of protection

This bill creates extreme risk orders of protection. It allows courts to order an individual to surrender all firearms when there is an immediate and present danger of personal injury to the individual or others. It also allows law enforcement serving the order to remove firearms. It details various processes regarding hearings and returning of firearms.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2240](#)    [Plank](#)

Establishes certain requirements relating to the operation of autonomous vehicles

This bill allows autonomous vehicles as defined to operate if a licensed driver who can actively control the vehicle always is present in the vehicle.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2634](#)    [Murray](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the elder abuse and neglect hotline

This bill requires the elder abuse and neglect hotline operated by the Department of Health and Senior Services to be operated continuously 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2804](#)    [Young](#)

Requires law enforcement officers to complete annual autism sensitivity training

This bill requires all law enforcement officers to complete one hour of virtual or in-person autism sensitivity training annually. The training will include signs of autism spectrum disorder and effective interactions. The hour will count toward the annual certification hours.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[SB 965](#)    [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 to trigger an alert under this act shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety Committee (S)

**Committee:** Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety

[SB 990](#)    [McCreery](#)

Requires motorcycle operators and passengers to wear protective headgear

Current law allows any qualified motorcycle operator who is aged 26 or older to operate a motorcycle or motortricycle without wearing protective headgear. This act repeals such provision and requires every person operating or riding as a passenger on a motorcycle or motortricycle to wear protective headgear.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety Committee (S)

**Committee:** Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety

[SB 1158](#)    [Lewis](#)

Creates provisions relating to an extreme risk order of protection

This act creates the "Firearm Violence Prevention Act", which establishes an extreme risk protection order 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, 2026, 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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1298**      **Lewis**

Modifies provisions relating to the human immunodeficiency virus

This act repeals provisions of law relating to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), including, but not limited to, provisions relating to:

- Payment by the Department of Health and Senior Services for the costs of HIV testing for certain victims of crime (changed under this act to testing for sexually transmitted infections or diseases and limited to two rounds of testing);
- Those authorized to conduct HIV testing and disclosure of information relating to HIV testing and individual test results;
- HIV testing of prisoners by the Department of Corrections, HIV testing of persons participating in certain drug treatment programs by the Department of Mental Health or individuals in the Department's custody, and conducting HIV testing without the individual's right to refuse testing;
- Insurance coverage of persons who test positive for HIV or HIV-related conditions;
- Nuisance laws relating to persons who build, maintain, use, own, or lease any building or other place used for lewdness, assignation, or illegal purpose involving sexual or other contact through which HIV transmission can occur;
- Notice given by the Department of Health and Senior Services to schools on the identity of any child reported to have HIV or parents or guardians confirmed to have HIV;
- Rule promulgation authority for mandatory premarital HIV testing;
- Definitions of psychologically impacted real property; and
- Enhanced penalties for the offense of prostitution for persons knowing in advance that they were infected with HIV.

Additionally, this act modifies a provision of law that requires certain persons to undergo HIV testing prior to incarceration without the right to refuse. Under this act, such persons shall instead be screened for sexually transmitted diseases prior to incarceration, with the costs for juveniles tested to be paid for by the county in which the offense occurred. This act modifies several provisions of law relating to infection control procedures by replacing HIV or HBV (hepatitis B virus) with "serious infectious or communicable diseases". Finally, this act modifies the practice of pharmacy to include the dispensing of HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1409**      **Burger**

Creates the "Purple Alert System" within the Department of Public Safety

This act establishes the "Purple Alert System" within the Department of Public Safety to aid in the identification and location of missing persons with developmental disabilities whose disappearance poses a credible threat of immediate danger or serious bodily harm to themselves. Before July 1, 2027, the Department shall, in cooperation with other state agencies and local law enforcement agencies, develop a training program and alert system that is compatible with existing alert systems in the state, including training for law enforcement officers to understand developmental disabilities and to respond effectively to a reported missing person emergency when the person has a developmental disability.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1497](#)    [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 of the respondent causing personal injury to himself 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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

## **SERVICES**

[HB 1616](#)    [Allen](#)

Establishes the "Independent Office of Corrections and Transparency" and provisions relating to department of corrections oversight

This bill establishes the "Independent Office of Corrections and Transparency." 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 Transparency Committee". The membership and duties of the Committee are specified. The Committee will be established before January 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Referred Corrections and Public Institutions Committee (S)

**Committee:** Corrections and Public Institutions

[HB 1638](#)    [Overcast](#)

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

This bill adds provisions regarding membership terms and requires the task force to submit a report to the governor and general assembly every five years beginning before January 1, 2029.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1708](#)    [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 placards 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1821](#)    [Price](#)

Creates provisions relating to automatic enrollment in the supplemental nutrition assistance program for certain MO HealthNet participants

This bill requires the Department of Social Services, once waiver or amendment approvals have been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, to automatically enroll those who pay a MO HealthNet spenddown in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1822](#)    [Price](#)

Specifies that children diagnosed with certain conditions shall be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits

This bill states, after receiving waiver or amendment approvals from the federal government, individuals under age nineteen who have been diagnosed with phenylketonuria or any other metabolic or genetic disease for which testing is prescribed by the Department of Health and Senior Services shall be eligible for MO HealthNet coverage and remain eligible until age nineteen without regard for income or asset changes. Eligibility reviews or recertifications will not occur except under specific circumstances specified in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1889](#)    [Hausman](#)

Instructs the department of social services to apply for a waiver to the USDA to allow SNAP to prioritize the purchase of healthy food and discourage the purchase of highly processed foods

This bill requires the Department of Social Services to apply for a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture to prioritize healthy foods and nutritional value and discourage foods high in sugar or ultra processed in the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1974](#)    [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. The Department of Social Services will also request a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture to exclude soft drinks as defined in the bill from the list of eligible food in SNAP. The waiver must be requested annually until it is granted.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2149](#)    [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 coordinate various aspects of dementia services mentioned in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2180](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Referred Local Government Committee (H)

**Committee:** Local Government

[HB 2468](#)    [Phelps](#)

Modifies provisions for eligibility for public assistance benefits

Only the parts related to people with disabilities are summarized.

This bill requires the Department of Social Services to consider the entire income and financial resources of any individual deemed ineligible due to other aspects of the bill when determining eligibility and benefit allotment of any household that individual is a member of. This applies to the supplemental nutrition assistance program.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2481](#)    [Gragg](#)

Prohibits the use of SNAP benefits to purchase certain foods

This bill instructs the Department of Social Services to apply for a waiver from the United States Department of Agriculture to prohibit the purchase of candy and soft drinks, as defined with supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits. The waiver must be applied for until granted.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2673](#)    [Johnson](#)

Creates provisions relating to wellness checks for at-risk veterans

This bill requires the Department of Mental Health to develop and implement an initiative to encourage local veterans' organizations to establish programs to provide wellness checks to veterans at risk of experiencing isolation, homelessness, or mental health issues. The wellness checks would be conducted twice per month by a veteran or someone trained in the medical, mental health, housing, and vocational needs of veterans.

Participation by any veteran is voluntary but the organizations are required to identify and invite veterans to participate in the program.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2582](#)    [Titus](#)

Creates provisions relating to MO HealthNet eligibility requirements

This bill requires MO HealthNet applications from individuals who are not enrolled in another Medicaid program or an Affordable Care Act plan receive expedited verification. MO HealthNet applicants may terminate from another program or plan to enroll in MO HealthNet. MO HealthNet applications will not be approved until other enrollment is terminated.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2801](#)    [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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2832](#)    [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, 2027.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2835](#)    [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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HJR 154** **Chappell**

Proposes a constitutional amendment relating to MO HealthNet work requirements

This joint resolution proposes amending the Missouri Constitution to ensure individuals enrolled in MO HealthNet have complied with work requirements and applicants have complied for three consecutive months prior to the enrollment month. Exemptions are outlined. Any individual who does not meet the work requirements will be disenrolled. Plan amendments must be submitted no later than March 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Legislative Review Committee (S)

**Committee:** Legislative Review

**SB 875** **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:** 1/8/26 Referred Seniors, Families and Health Committee (S)

**Committee:** Seniors, Families and Health

**SB 1062** **Carter**

Establishes the "Hope Missouri" Act

This act creates the "Hope Missouri" Act. The act establishes the Hope Missouri Office within the Office of Administration, with the Commissioner of Administration acting as the director of the office. The Office is charged with the following responsibilities:

- Establish goals and strategies to accomplish the mission of Hope Missouri;
- Facilitate coordination and collaboration among participating state agencies to achieve these goals;
- Expand the Hope Missouri partner network to meet the needs of participants;
- Empower and assist participants in need to help identify and achieve immediate, intermediate, and long-term goals and remove barriers to personal goal achievement through the development and implementation of care plans in partnership with hope navigators;
- Use hope navigators to assist participants in identifying personal goals, developing individualized plans for achieving immediate, intermediate, and long-term goals, identifying and addressing barriers, and actively connecting participants to community resources and opportunities to achieve their goals;
- Use participating state agencies to serve families holistically in achieving self-sufficiency, maximizing community integration, and building a prosperous future.

- Refer participants requiring assistance with employment or vocational training to appropriate entities to prepare, train, and place the participants in meaningful employment.

Participation in Hope Missouri is limited to legal residents who are 18 years of age or older, except as otherwise provided in the act. State departments and agencies are required to participate in Hope Missouri at the direction of the Commissioner of Administration. In order to use government resources more effectively and efficiently, participating state departments and agencies shall use existing resources and personnel, to the extent possible, to operate Hope Missouri.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1075**    **Hudson**

Creates the "Food is Medicine Act"

This act creates the "Food is Medicine Act". Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall submit a waiver to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for a "Food is Medicine" program. The program shall be designed to improve health outcomes for MO HealthNet participants with nutrition-related chronic diseases through nutrition services and to reduce the need for medical care for those participants. Covered nutrition services may include case management, nutrition counseling, meals or pantry stocking, nutrition prescriptions, and grocery provisions. When feasible, the MO HealthNet Division shall prioritize the inclusion of community-based organizations and local growers to support the purchase of locally grown food in nutrition prescriptions.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1230**    **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:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1347**    **Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Under this act, the Director of the Department of Social Services shall request a waiver from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to exclude candy, prepared desserts, and certain beverages from the definition of eligible Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) foods. If the waiver is granted, then the Director shall prohibit the purchase of such foods with SNAP benefits. If the waiver is not granted, then the Director shall annually apply for the waiver until it is granted.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**SB 1401**    **Coleman**

Modifies provisions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

This act repeals provisions of law allowing for individuals convicted of certain drug offenses to participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) only if certain conditions are met. Under this act, individuals convicted of a state or federal felony drug offense shall not be excluded from SNAP for such conviction.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1420      Bernskoetter**

Modifies provisions relating to mail sent by state entities

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

Pursuant to current law, any notice served on an applicant or recipient of a blind pension shall be sent by certified mail. This act repeals the requirement that the mail be sent certified, except in the case of notices of adverse actions being taken against the applicant or recipient.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1499      Mosley**

Creates the "Food is Medicine Act"

This act creates the "Food is Medicine Act". Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall submit a waiver to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for a "Food is Medicine" program. The program shall be designed to improve health outcomes for MO HealthNet participants with nutrition-related chronic diseases through nutrition services and to reduce the need for medical care for those participants. Covered nutrition services may include case management, nutrition counseling, meals or pantry stocking, nutrition prescriptions, and grocery provisions. When feasible, the MO HealthNet Division shall prioritize the inclusion of community-based organizations and local growers to support the purchase of locally grown food in nutrition prescription.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1509      Mosley**

Establishes the "Office of State Ombudsman for Inmates in the Custody of the Department of Corrections" for the purpose of providing oversight of the care of inmates in facilities of the Department of Corrections

This bill establishes the "Office of the State Ombudsman for Inmates in the Custody of the Department of Corrections" The bill specifies the type of issues the office will handle, the responsibilities, and the setup of the office.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SJR 103      Carter**

Modifies provisions relating to MO HealthNet

If approved by the voters, this constitutional amendment permits the General Assembly to authorize the implementation of work and community engagement requirements.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SJR 108**    **Hudson**

Modifies provisions relating to work requirements for MO HealthNet

If approved by the voters, this constitutional amendment requires the Department of Social Services and the MO HealthNet Division to implement work requirements for certain individuals as a condition of participation in the MO HealthNet program. These individuals shall demonstrate compliance with work requirements for 3 consecutive months immediately preceding the month during which they apply and the Department and Division shall disenroll any individual who fails to comply with work requirements. The Department shall submit any necessary state plan amendments to implement this amendment to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services no later than March 1, 2027.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

**OTHER****HB 1637**    **Overcast**

Repeals provisions relating to certificates of need

This bill repeals statutes relating to certificates of need

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1756**    **Steinmeyer**

Designates the first week of June each year as "June's Week" in honor of rare pediatric diseases

This bill designates the first week in June as June's week in honor of rare pediatric diseases. It encourages citizens to engage in awareness activities for rare pediatric diseases.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1827**    **Violet**

Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards

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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 1891**    **Hausman**

Adds licensed occupational therapists to the definition of "other authorized health care practitioner" for purposes of physician's statements required for disabled license plates and placards

This bill adds licensed 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 1964](#)    [Peters](#)

Modifies provisions relating to the practice of applied behavior analysis

This bill adds another credentialing board to the statute pertaining to the practice of applied behavior analysis. It also updates the bill to include the specific titles used by that board.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 1998](#)    [Meirath](#)

Prohibits educational institutions from using state funding for diversity, equity, and inclusion purposes

This bill prohibits public schools and higher education institutions from using state funding for diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives. Any funding used for these purposes must be returned. All state funding will be lost during any fiscal year in which violations occur until violations are rectified.

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2069](#)    [Phelps](#)

Establishes provisions relating to autonomous vehicles

This bill allows for fully autonomous vehicles to be operated on MO public roads without a driver if the autonomous driving system is engaged and the vehicle meets other specified criteria. Specific information is required to be submitted to the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Revenue prior to vehicle operation.

**Status:** [1/12/26 Hearing Scheduled \(H\)](#)

**Committee:** Emerging Issues

[HB 2132](#)    [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:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2159](#)    [Hurlbert](#)

Creates provisions relating to licensure of naturopathic doctors

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

**Status:** [1/8/26 Second Read \(H\)](#)

[HB 2192](#)    [Smith](#)

Promotes DEI initiatives in public institutions

This bill allows public institutions to establish and fund diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives subject to appropriation. They are not to be restricted, defunded, or prohibited. Public institutions cannot be penalized for establishing and maintaining programs. The Missouri Commission on Human Rights will investigate violation complaints.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2208](#)    [Mayhew](#)

Establishes provisions relating to autonomous vehicles

This bill allows for fully autonomous vehicles to be operated on MO public roads without a driver if the autonomous driving system is engaged and the vehicle meets other specified criteria. Specific information is required to be submitted to the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Revenue prior to vehicle operation.

**Status:** 1/12/26 Hearing Scheduled (H)

**Committee:** Emerging Issues

[HB 2318](#)    [Mansur](#)

Creates provisions relating to artificial intelligence in mental health

This bill prohibits artificial intelligence being advertised as being a mental health professional, as able to act as a mental health professional, or as being able to provide therapy services.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2368](#)    [Peters](#)

Creates provisions relating to artificial intelligence in mental health

This bill prohibits artificial intelligence being advertised as being a mental health professional, as able to act as a mental health professional, or as being able to provide therapy services.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2538](#)    [Peters](#)

Modifies provisions relating to administrative remedies in MO HealthNet cases

This bill adds the MO Medicaid audit and compliance unit to the existing administrative remedies statute. A section related to granting of stay orders by the administrative hearing commission is removed.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

[HB 2715](#)    [Diehl](#)

Modifies provisions relating to unlawful discriminatory employment practices, limiting certain civil remedies

This bill allows court costs and reasonable attorney fees only to be awarded by courts only in cases not involving a public employer, as that term is defined in the bill.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2740 Steinmeyer**

Establishes a University of Missouri governance board for reporting on research related to rare pediatric disease research

This bill establishes a University of Missouri governance board to create an annual report related to research in radiotheranostics use in rare pediatric disease treatment, outcomes, funding, and legislative recommendations. The membership of the board is specified.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2783 Anderson**

Modifies provisions for providing copies of medical records

This bill requires that health care providers and health care facilities not charge a fee for any medical or mental health records requested by a patient, former patient, attorney, or other authorized representative if the records will be used to apply for benefits. The provider or health care facility may provide the records in the most cost-effective form. If the format is electronic, the format must be universally accessible.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2833 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:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**HB 2856 Smith**

Sets a cap on rental application fees charged by a landlord from a prospective tenant

This bill states a landlord can charge a prospective tenant no more than \$15 for a rental application. A fee cannot be charged unless the fee is used to cover the costs for application processing. Any amount not used to process the application must be returned to the applicant. A receipt must be provided.

**Status:** 1/8/26 Second Read (H)

**SB 1031 Moon**

Prohibits expenditures by state departments for certain diversity initiatives

This act prohibits any state department to expend funds for intradepartmental programs, staffing, or other initiatives associated with "diversity, equity, and inclusion" or "diversity, inclusion, and belonging" or any other similar initiative, as described in the act. This act does not prohibit state departments from following anti-discrimination laws or complying with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Status:** 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)

[SB 1050](#)   [Fitzwater](#)

Creates new provisions governing autonomous vehicles

Any person may operate a fully autonomous vehicle on the public roads of this state without a human driver provided that the automated driving system is engaged and the vehicle meets the specified conditions.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1053](#)   [Trent](#)

Removes availability of attorney fees under the Missouri Human Rights Act when a public employer is involved

This act only permits court costs and reasonable attorney fees in cases not involving a public employer, as that term is defined in the act.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1143](#)   [Schnelting](#)

Modifies provisions relating to certificates of need for long-term care facilities

This act requires a certificate of need for any such transfer of an assisted living, intermediate care, residential, or skilled nursing facility.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1193](#)   [Ben Brown](#)

Prohibits expenditures by state departments for certain diversity initiatives

This act prohibits any state department from expending funds, allocating funds, or making any other gift or expense for intradepartmental programs, staffing, or other initiatives associated with "diversity, equity, and inclusion" or "diversity, inclusion, and belonging" or any other similar initiative, as described in the act. This act does not prohibit state departments from following anti-discrimination laws or complying with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

[SB 1199](#)   [David Gregory](#)

Prohibits certain diversity initiatives in public bodies

Only the part related to people with disabilities is summarized.

This act prohibits any department, division, or other entity of the state, or any political subdivision from expending funds for intradepartmental programs, staffing, or other initiatives associated with "diversity, equity, and inclusion" or "diversity, inclusion, and belonging" or any other similar initiative, as described in the act. This act does not prohibit state departments from following anti-discrimination laws or complying with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Status:** [1/7/26 Introduced and First Read \(S\)](#)

**SB 1268 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. This act also makes technical changes to the certificate of need statutes.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1328 Lewis**

Establishes every January as "Blood Donor Awareness Month" in Missouri

This act designates every month of January as "Blood Donor Awareness Month" in Missouri.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**SB 1444 Lewis**

Creates provisions relating to artificial intelligence in mental health

The act provides that no person or entity that develops or deploys artificial intelligence (AI) shall advertise or represent to the public that the AI is or is able to act as a mental health professional or is capable of providing therapy services. A violation under the act shall be considered an unlawful practice under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. The Attorney General shall enforce the provisions of the act. Any individual may report violations of the act to the Attorney General. If the Attorney General finds that a violation occurred, the Attorney General shall commence a civil action. If the court finds that a violation occurred, the court may grant relief as described in the act.

**Status: 1/7/26 Introduced and First Read (S)**

**APPROPRIATIONS**

No pending bills