

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED

by the

97th General Assembly

First Regular Session



2013

Prepared by the

Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems

and Administration

of the

MISSOURI SENATE

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Richardson

CCS/HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 1 - This act modifies the law relating to the Second Injury Fund and occupational disease within the workers' compensation system.

The act stipulates that "employee" shall not include any person performing services for board, lodging, aid, or sustenance received from any religious, charitable or relief organization.

The act affirmatively states that occupational diseases are exclusively covered under workers' compensation laws.

The act establishes psychological stress of paid peace officers of a police department as an occupational disease for the purposes of workers' compensation.

The act defines "occupational diseases due to toxic exposure" and creates an expanded benefit for occupational diseases due to toxic exposure other than Mesothelioma equal to 200% of the State's average weekly wage for 100 weeks to be paid by the employer. For mesothelioma cases, an additional amount of 300% of the state's average weekly wage for 212 weeks shall be paid by employers and employer pools who insure Mesothelioma liability. Employers who do not insure Mesothelioma liability shall not fall under the exclusive remedy provisions and a claim may be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction. These provisions expire on December 31, 2038.

Permanent total disability shall be awarded when the aforementioned toxic exposure awards are exhausted. Upon death, such payments shall be provided to the employee's spouse or children or to the employee's estate if no spouse or children exist.

The act requires medical providers to apply for reimbursement within 2 years from the date the first notice of dispute of the medical charge was received by a health care provider if services are rendered before July 1, 2013, and within one year if they are rendered after that date.

Employers shall not have subrogation rights in toxic exposure cases when a third person is liable to the employee.

Currently, in workers' compensation cases an employee shall submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, the employer's insurer, the commission, the division, or an administrative law judge. This act requires the same treatment in claims against the Second Injury Fund at the request of the Attorney General, on behalf of the fund if the employer has not obtained a medical examination report.

Claims filed after the effective date of the act against the fund involving subsequent compensable injuries that are occupational diseases are to be compensated as other second injury fund claims are compensated.

Claims for permanent partial disability shall not be allowed against the Second Injury Fund after the effective date of the act. Claims for permanent total disability shall only be allowed going forward for instances when there exists a medically documented preexisting permanent disability caused by military duty or a preexisting permanent partial disability equaling a minimum of 50 weeks of compensation according to the medical standards that are used in determining compensation which is:

1. A direct result of active military duty;
2. A direct result of a compensable injury;

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3. Not compensable but aggravates the subsequent injury; or
4. A preexisting permanent partial disability of an extremity, loss of eyesight in one eye, or loss of hearing in one ear and there is subsequent work-related injury to the opposite extremity, loss of eyesight or hearing in the other eye or ear.

There must then be a subsequent work-related compensable injury that, in combination, creates a permanent total disability.

Employees of sheltered workshops who sustain a work-related injury that, when combined with a preexisting disability, results in permanent total disability also have access to the Second Injury Fund.

Employers at the time of the last injury are only liable for the disability resulting from the subsequent injury.

Currently, the Second Injury Fund covers the fair, reasonable, and necessary expenses relating to the death and injury of employees of uninsured employers. The fund will no longer cover those costs going forward.

Currently, an actuarial study of the fund is conducted every 3 years. This act requires a yearly study beginning in 2014.

Compensation shall not be payable from the Second Injury Fund when employees elect to pursue workers' compensation outside of the state.

Life payments paid out of the Second Injury Fund shall be suspended for all injured employees when the employee is able to obtain suitable gainful employment or be self-employed in view of the nature and severity of the injury.

The act establishes a priority for paying fund liabilities as follows:

- Expenses relating to legal defense of the fund.
- Permanent total disability awards in the order in which they are settled or finally adjudicated.
- Permanent partial disability awards in the order in which they are settled or finally adjudicated.
- Medical expenses incurred prior to July 1, 2012.
- Interest on unpaid awards.

The act creates the Missouri Mesothelioma Risk Management Fund to pay Mesothelioma claims brought against contributing members. Annual contributions shall be required by the board of its members.

This act allows the Director of Revenue to set the post award interest, with respect to the Second Injury Fund, to equal the adjusted prime rate charged by banks in certain instances or 5%, whichever is greater.

Workers' compensation insurers are allowed to insure their entire liability, including their employer liability under a policy of insurance or a self insurance plan.

The Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation is removed from the Administrative Law Judge Review Committee, which reduces the membership from 5 to 4 voting members. The Committee

SPONSOR: Rupp

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shall annually elect a chairperson, a position currently held by the Directory, for a term of one year. The act requires 3 or more no confidence votes under 2 successive performance audits for removal of an ALJ instead of 2 or more such votes under any audit.

The act institutes a funding mechanism to bolster the Second Injury Fund. The Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation shall impose a supplemental surcharge not to exceed 3% of net premiums from 2014 to 2021. The provision containing the authorization of additional surcharge expires on December 31, 2021.

Currently, tax overpayments are credited against the tax for the following year. Under the act, the taxpayer may elect to receive a refund in lieu of a credit.

The act also modifies provisions relating to workers' compensation insurers.

Workers' compensation insurers may develop an individual risk premium modification rating plan which prospectively modifies premiums based upon individual risk characteristics which are predictive of future loss. The plan shall be filed 30 days prior to use and may be subject to disapproval by the director. The rating plan shall establish objective standards for measuring variations in individual risks for hazards or expense and be actuarially justified. They shall not result in premiums which are excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

The act shall become effective January 1, 2014.

This act is similar to SB 430 (2011), SB 8 (2011), SB 807 (2012), SB 878 (2012), HCS/HB 1403 (2012), HB 1881 (2012), SCS/SB 572 (2012), SB 278 (2013), and SS#2/SCS/SB 1 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Guernsey

CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 9 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL: This act shall be known and may be cited as the Career and Technical Education Student Protection Act. This act establishes the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council. It repeals the State Advisory Committee for Vocational Education.

The advisory council will consist of eleven members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members will serve a term of five years, except for the initial appointees. Members will consist of the following individuals: a director or administrator of a career and technical education center; an individual from the business community with a background in commerce; three current or retired career and technical education teachers who serve or have served as an advisor to a career and technical education student organization; a representative from Linn State Technical College; a school administrator; a representative from a business organization; a representative from a community college; a representative from SEMO or UCM; and an individual participating in an apprenticeship recognized by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations or approved by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship.

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Guernsey

A director of career and guidance counseling at the Department of Elementary and Secondary education, the director of the Division of Workforce Development and one member of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education will serve as ex-officio members.

The Assistant Commissioner for the Office of College and Career Readiness of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will provide staff support to the advisory council. The advisory council must meet at least four times annually. Business coming before the advisory council, including all decisions, votes, exhibits, outcomes, and materials must be made available by free electronic record, as described in the act.

The advisory council must make an annual written report to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education regarding the state budget for career and technical education. The advisory council must annually submit written recommendations to the State Board of Education and Commissioner of Education regarding the oversight and procedures for the handling of students career and technical education organization funds.

The advisory council must: develop a statewide short-range and long-range plan for career and technical education; identify legislative recommendations to improve career and technical education; promote coordination of existing career and technical education programs, as described in the act.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must provide documentation and information to allow the advisory council to be effective.

This section is identical to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 17 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), HCS#2/HB 927 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013), and is similar to HB 56 (2013). (Section 178.550)

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI EXTENSION DISTRICTS: This act allows University of Missouri extension councils, except for any council located in St. Louis County, to form extension districts made up of cooperating counties for the purpose of funding extension programming. An extension district can be a single-council district or a consolidated district, which would consist of two or more extension councils. A majority vote of each participating council is required to form an extension district.

In a single-council district, the existing University of Missouri extension council will serve as the extension district's governing body. In a consolidated district, the district's governing body will consist of three to five representatives appointed by each participating council. The powers and authorities granted to a district's governing body are described in the act.

The governing body of a district may submit a question to the voters of the district to institute a property tax levy in the district's counties. A property tax levy cannot exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. In a single-county district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters vote in favor of it. In a consolidated district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters in each county in the district approves it. If one county does not approve it, the council in that county may withdraw from the district by a majority vote; upon such withdrawal, the district would be made up of the remaining counties and the tax would be imposed on them. However, if the county that did not approve the tax does not withdraw from the district, then the tax will not be imposed.

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Guernsey

A single-council district for which a tax has not been levied may be dissolved in the same manner in which it was formed. A county may withdraw from a consolidated district at any time by filing a petition, as described in the act, with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the council. The court must hear evidence on the petition, and if it determines it is in the best interest of the county inhabitants, it must submit the question to the voters at the next general municipal election. If two-thirds of the voters vote in favor of withdrawing from the district, the court must issue an order withdrawing the county from the district. However, the withdrawal will not become effective until the following January 1 and the district will remain intact for the purposes of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and to dispose of the district's property.

The governing body of any district may seek voter approval to increase its current tax rate, provided the tax will not exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The governing body must submit such a question to the voters at the next general municipal election. In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, the tax will be imposed. In a consolidated district, a majority of voters in the district is required.

Election costs are to be paid by the extension district, as provided in the act.

This section is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 202 (2013) and is also contained in SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), CCS/HCS/SB 342 (2013), HCS#2/HB 927 (2013), and is substantially similar to SCS/SB 865 (2012) and is similar to HB 1895 (2012) and HCS/HB 1254 (2012). (Section 262.598)

VIOLATIONS OF THE MISSOURI LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION LAW: This act allows additional civil penalties to be imposed for violations of the Missouri Livestock Disease Control and Eradication Law. If the director of the Department of Agriculture determines that an individual has violated the law, the director will have authority to assess a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars per incident. If a person fails to pay a penalty or restitution, the director may apply to the Circuit Court of Cole County for an order to enforce the penalty or restitution.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013) and HCS/HB 927 (2013) and is substantially similar to a provision contained in SCS/SB 371 (2013). (Section 267.655)

FOREIGN BUSINESS OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND: Generally, foreign businesses are prohibited from owning or having an interest in agricultural land, except as provided in sections 442.586 and 442.591. This act prohibits foreign businesses from owning agricultural land if the total aggregate foreign ownership of agricultural acreage in Missouri exceeds one percent of the total aggregate agricultural acreage. Such sale, transfer, or acquisition of any agricultural land must be approved by the director of the Department of Agriculture.

These provisions are also contained in CCS/HCS/SB 342 (2013). (Sections 442.571 & 442.576)

STEALING OF LIVESTOCK: Stealing of livestock, as defined in section 144.010, will be a class B felony if the value of the livestock exceeds ten thousand dollars. (Section 570.030)

CRIME OF ANIMAL NEGLECT: Currently, a person is guilty of animal neglect when he or she has custody, ownership, or both of an animal and fails to provide adequate care or adequate control that results in substantial harm to the animal. This act specifies that a person will be guilty of animal neglect if he or she has custody, ownership, or both and fails to provide adequate care.

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Guernsey

This section is similar to a provision in HCS/HB 927 (2013) and is similar to a provision contained in HB 564 (2013). (Section 578.009)

CRIME OF ANIMAL TRESPASS: This act creates the crime of animal trespass if a person having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate control for a period equal to or exceeding twelve hours. The first conviction for animal trespass is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars. The second and subsequent convictions are a Class C misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment or a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

This section is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 927 (2013) and is similar to HB 564 (2013). (Section 578.011)

CRIME OF ANIMAL ABUSE: Currently, a person is guilty of animal abuse when the person having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate care or adequate control. This act specifies that a person is guilty of animal abuse if a person having ownership or custody of an animal knowingly fails to provide adequate control that results in substantial harm to the animal.

This section is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 927 (2013) and similar to HB 564 (2013). (Section 578.012)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Burlison

SCS/SBs 10 & 25 - The act creates a refundable income and financial institutions tax credit which may be available for sports commissions, certain nonprofit organizations, counties, and municipalities to offset expenses incurred in attracting amateur sporting events to the state. Applicants for the tax credit must submit game support contracts to the Department of Economic Development for approval. No support contract can be approved unless the site selection organization was choosing between sites both in and outside the state. The tax credit will be equal to the lesser of five dollars for each admission ticket sold for the event or one hundred percent of eligible expenses incurred. No more than three million dollars in tax credits may be issued per fiscal year. The tax credits are fully transferrable, provided a notarized endorsement is filed with the Department of Economic Development. The Department of Economic Development is prohibited from certifying game support contracts after August 28, 2019, but may certify game support contracts prior to that date for games to be held after August 28, 2019.

The act also creates an income, financial institutions, and corporate franchise tax credit equal to fifty percent of the amount of an eligible donation made, on or after January 1, 2013, to a certified sponsor or local organizing committee for the purposes of attracting sporting events to the state. The tax credit is non-refundable, but may be carried forward two years. The tax credit is transferable. Certified sponsors and local organizing committees may apply to the Department of Economic Development for the tax credits. Applications for tax credits must be accompanied by payment in an amount equal to the tax credits requested. The Department of Economic Development is prohibited from issuing more than ten million dollars in tax credits each fiscal year.

The provisions of this act shall automatically sunset six years after August 28, 2013, unless reauthorized.

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Burlison

This act is similar to HB 223 (2013), HB 369 (2013), HB 385 (2013), SCS/SBs 588 & 585 (2012), a provision of SB 8 (1st Ex. Session 2011), SS/SB 203 (2011), SB 840 (2010), and HB 1786 (2010).

MIKE HAMMANN

***** SB 16 *****

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Dugger

SB 16 - This act exempts farm work performed by children under the age of 16 from certain child labor requirements including: the obtaining of a work certificate; hours/days of performance; and certain prohibited hazardous jobs such as operating and maintaining power-driven machinery, climbing ladders, operating vehicles, and working with certain chemicals. This exemption only applies to children working on their own family farms and, when with the knowledge and consent of their parents, the family farms of others.

This act is identical to provisions contained in CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1073 (2012) and HCS/HB 1254 (2012), and is substantially similar to HB 334 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

***** SB 17 *****

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Thomson

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 17 - This act modifies provisions relating to education.

BRYCE'S LAW: This act creates "Bryce's Law." The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must develop a master list of resources available to the parents of children with an autism spectrum disorder. The Department must also actively seek financial resources in the form of grants and donations that may be devoted to scholarship funds or clinical trials for behavioral interventions that may be undertaken. This act allows organizations to be classified as scholarship granting organizations, as described in the act, that may distribute scholarships to eligible children or students to attend a qualified school. Eligible children include children ages zero to five with an individualized family services program under First Steps. Eligible students include elementary or secondary students who have attended public school, as described in the act, who have an individualized education program based on a special needs condition or a medical diagnosis of a special needs condition.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must establish procedures to identify and classify scholarship granting organizations and must also make an annual determination of the number of Missouri students with an individualized education program, including students with certain conditions, as described in the act. The Department must use a formula to determine the number of scholarships that may be distributed. The Department must actively seek financial resources in the form of grants and donations that may be donated to scholarship funds. Scholarship granting organizations may seek donations to distribute as scholarships. Scholarships will be distributed in the form of checks to the student's or child's parent.

The Department must conduct a study of the program with funds other than state funds. The department must provide the general assembly with a copy of the study's final report by December 31, 2016. The program will sunset in six years. (Section 135.1220)

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Thomson

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN: This act creates the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children. The Council will have seven members appointed by the Commissioner of Education. Members will serve for a term of four years, with the initial appointments of shorter lengths to stagger the council's membership. The Commissioner of Education must consider recommendations for membership from organizations of educators and parents of gifted and talented children. Members must be Missouri residents and selected based on their knowledge and experience with the education of gifted and talented children.

The Commissioner must seek the advice of the council regarding all rules and policies to be adopted by the State Board of Education relating to the education of gifted and talented children. The State Board must appoint a staff member to be a liaison to the council and must also provide necessary clerical support and assistance to the council.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013), SB 193 (2013), HB 528 (2013) and is similar to HB 1595 (2012). (Section 161.249)

TEACHER CERTIFICATION THROUGH ABCTE: This act removes the August 28, 2014, expiration date for individuals to obtain teacher certification based on certification by the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence. (Section 168.021)

This section is identical to SCS/SB 455 (2013) and a provision contained in the perfected version of HB 808 (2013).

TEACHER AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT (PSRS & PEERS): Currently, certain provisions of the Public School Retirement System of Missouri and the Public Education Employee Retirement System of Missouri that allow teachers and school employees to retire with less than thirty years of service will expire on July 1, 2013. This act makes these alternative retirement provisions permanent. Also, a provision that allows teachers with thirty-one or more years of service to receive a higher multiplier to be used in the calculation of his or her retirement benefits will expire on July 1, 2013. This act extends this provision until July 1, 2014. (Sections 169.070 & 169.670)

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL RETIREMENT SYSTEM: This act makes changes to the Public School Retirement System of Kansas City.

MEMBERSHIP: This act modifies the qualifications for system membership. A person will cease to be a member of the retirement system if he or she has a break in service before he or she has earned vested retirement benefits or if the person withdraws his or her accumulated contributions from the system. (Section 169.270)

MINIMUM NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE: Currently, the minimum normal retirement age is the age of sixty or the date when a member has at least seventy-five credits. This act limits this minimum normal retirement age to members who retire before January 1, 2014, or individuals who were members of the system on December 31, 2013, and remain members continuously to retirement. For any person who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2014, minimum normal retirement age will be age sixty-two or the date when the member has at least eighty credits, whichever is earlier. (Section 169.270)

CONTRIBUTION RATES: Currently, statute sets the employer contribution rate at 7.5% and the member contribution rate at 7.5%. Beginning in calendar year 2014 and for each subsequent year, the employer

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Thomson

contribution rate will be determined by the system's actuary and certified by the board of trustees at least six months prior to the contribution rate's effective date. In addition, the member contribution rate will be determined by the system's actuary.

Beginning in 2013, and annually thereafter, the system's actuary must calculate the contribution rates for 2014 and each subsequent calendar year based on an actuarial valuation of the retirement system as of the first day of the prior calendar year. The actuary must use the actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions adopted by the board of trustees, as described in the act. The target employer and member contribution rates will be the amount actuarially required to cover the normal cost and amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The target combined contribution rate will be allocated equally between the employer and member contribution rate except that the contribution rate must not be less than 7.5% and not exceed 9%. The contribution rate cannot increase more than one-half percent from one year to the next. (Sections 169.291 & 169.350)

BENEFIT FORMULA: This act modifies the benefit formula used to calculate the annual service retirement allowance.

The current benefit formula uses a multiplier of two when calculating the annual service retirement allowance. This act limits the use of this multiplier of two to individuals who retire before January 1, 2014, or who were members of the system on December 31, 2013. For individuals who become members on or after January 1, 2014, the annual service retirement allowance will be calculated using a multiplier of one and three-fourths.

COLA: The board of trustees may only award a cost-of-living-adjustment if it does not require an adjustment of the then applicable employer and member contribution rates. (Section 169.324)

These provisions are identical to SB 223 (2013), HB 861 (2013) and are also contained in CCS/HCS/SB 23 (2013).

BOOKS OF A RELIGIOUS NATURE: This act provides that books of a religious nature may be used as part of instruction in elective courses in literature and history, so long as the books are not used in a manner that violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

This section is identical to HB 282 (2013). (Section 170.340)

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION: This act shall be known and may be cited as the Career and Technical Education Student Protection Act. This act establishes the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council. It repeals the State Advisory Committee for Vocational Education.

The advisory council will consist of eleven members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members will serve a term of five years, except for the initial appointees. Members will consist of the following individuals: a director or administrator of a career and technical education center; an individual from the business community with a background in commerce; three current or retired career and technical education teachers who serve or have served as an advisor to a career and technical education student organization; a representative from Linn State Technical College; a school administrator; a representative from a business organization; a representative from a community

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Thomson

college; a representative from SEMO or UCM; and an individual participating in an apprenticeship recognized by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations or approved by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship.

A director of career and guidance counseling at the Department of Elementary and Secondary education, the director of the Division of Workforce Development and one member of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education will serve as ex-officio members.

The Assistant Commissioner for the Office of College and Career Readiness of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will provide staff support to the advisory council. The advisory council must meet at least four times annually. Business coming before the advisory council, including all decisions, votes, exhibits, outcomes, and materials must be made available by free electronic record, as described in the act.

The advisory council must make an annual written report to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education regarding the state budget for career and technical education. The advisory council must annually submit written recommendations to the State Board of Education and Commissioner of Education regarding the oversight and procedures for the handling of students career and technical education organization funds.

The advisory council must: develop a statewide short-range and long-range plan for career and technical education; identify legislative recommendations to improve career and technical education; promote coordination of existing career and technical education programs, as described in the act.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must provide documentation and information to allow the advisory council to be effective.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), HCS#2/HB 927 (2013), CCS#2/HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013), and is similar to HB 56 (2013). (Section 178.550)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Burlison

HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 20, 15 & 19 - This act modifies provisions of law regarding certain benevolent tax credits.

The Public Safety Officer Surviving Spouse Tax Credit program currently sunsets on August 28, 2013. This act extends the sunset to December 31, 2019. (Section 135.090)

The provisions authorizing unused funds from the Special Needs Adoption Tax Credit be used for the Children in Crisis Tax Credit are eliminated. A \$2 million cap is established for in-state adoptions. The act prohibits use of the tax credit for out-of-state adoptions. (Section 135.327)

The Children in Crisis Tax Credit program provided an income tax credit for contributions to child advocacy centers, crisis care centers, and entities that receive funding from the Court-Appointed Special Advocate Fund. This tax credit program sunset on August 28, 2012. This act reauthorizes this tax credit

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Burlison

as of the effective date of the act and sets a sunset of December 31, 2019. This act changes the name of the tax credit to the Champion for Children tax credit. A two million dollar per tax year cap is set for the tax credit. Contributions made on or after January 1, 2013 will be eligible for the tax credit. (Section 135.341)

This act extends the sunset from December 2013 to December 2019 on the section of law that creates the tax credit for certain taxpayers who modify their homes to make them accessible for a disabled resident.

Currently, the Rebuilding Communities tax credit program has a ten million dollar annual cap. If there are tax credits remaining under the cap, up to 100,000 dollars of this tax credit cap shall first be used for the residential dwelling accessibility tax credit. This act removes such a requirement that tax credits under the Rebuilding Communities tax credit cap be provided to the residential dwelling accessibility tax credit. (Sections 135.535 and 135.562)

The provisions of law authorizing a tax credit for contributions to pregnancy resource centers sunset on August 28, 2012. This act reauthorizes this tax credit program as of the effective date of the act and sets a sunset of December 31, 2019. Contributions made on or after January 1, 2013 will be eligible for the tax credit. The act prohibits the assignment or transfer of the pregnancy resource center tax credit. (Section 135.630)

The tax credit for donations to food pantries expired August 28, 2011. This act reauthorizes this tax credit program as of the effective date of the act and sets a sunset of December 31, 2019. Contributions made on or after January 1, 2013 will be eligible for the tax credit. The previous cap of \$2 million per fiscal year is reduced to \$1.25 million. (Section 135.647)

The act places the recently created developmental disability care provider tax credit program under the requirements of the Tax Credit Accountability Act of 2004. (Section 135.800)

This act has an emergency clause.

This act is similar to HB 87 (2013) and HB 368 (2013) and to provisions contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1865 (2012), SCS/HCS/HBs 1278 & 1152 (2012), SCS/SB 548 (2012), SB 471 (2012), SB 532 (2012), SB 582 (2012), and SB 708 (2012).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

CCS/HCS/SB 23 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

SALES TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Sections 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, and 144.615

This act eliminates both state and local use taxes on the storage, use or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors. This act specifies that a sales tax is to be collected for the titling of such property. The rate of tax associated with titling will be the sum of state sales tax and the local sales tax rate in effect at the address of the owner of the property.

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

All local taxing jurisdictions that have not previously approved a local use tax must put to a vote of the people whether to discontinue collecting sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. If a taxing jurisdiction does not hold such a vote before November 2016, the taxing jurisdiction must cease collecting the sales tax. Taxing jurisdictions may at any time hold a vote to repeal the tax. Language repealing the tax must also be put to a vote of the people any time 15% of the registered voters in a taxing jurisdiction sign a petition requesting such.

The act contains a nonseverability clause for these provisions.

This act has an emergency clause for these provisions.

These provisions are similar to HCS/SCS/SB 182 (2013), SS/HCS/HB 1329 (2012), HCS/HB 2100 (2012), and HCS/SCS/SB 591 (2012).

REBUILD DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

Sections 33.080, 33.295, 360.045, and 374.150

This act creates the "Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Program" to provide funding for the reconstruction, replacement, or renovation of, or repair to, any infrastructure damaged by a presidentially declared natural disaster. Moneys from the program cannot be expended on projects eligible to receive funds from the US Housing and Urban Development.

This act also provides that on July 1, 2013, certain funds from the Insurance Dedicated Fund and the Missouri Health and Educational Facilities Authority Act shall be transferred to the Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Fund created under this act. Moneys from the Insurance Dedicated Fund shall also be transferred to the state General Revenue Fund. The program and fund shall expire on June 30, 2014. These provisions have an emergency clause.

TRANSIENT GUEST TAXES

Currently, Pettis County is prohibited from spending revenue from the county transient guest tax on salaries. This act removes this prohibition from the law. (Section 67.1010)

This act exempts nongovernmental agencies congressionally mandated to provide disaster relief services from transient guest taxes. These provisions are similar SB 441 (2013) and to provisions in SS/SB 366 (2013). (Section 67.1020)

This act authorized Montgomery County, Douglas County, the City of Jonesburg, and the City of New Florence to impose a transient guest tax. The tax must be submitted to a public vote and cannot exceed more than 5% per room per night. (Sections 67.1368 and 94.1060)

FARMINGTON AND PERRYVILLE WEED AND TRASH REMOVAL

Sections 71.285

This act allows the cities of Farmington and Perryville to remove weeds or trash without a hearing or notice from a property that has more than one ordinance violation within a growing season for overgrown weeds or within a calendar year for trash.

Such cities may recoup the costs of the removal from the property owner by issuing a special tax bill to be collected with other taxes assessed against the property. If the bill is not paid when due, the cities

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

may charge eight percent interest on the amount owed.

The provisions of this act do not apply to lands owned by a public utility or any rights-of-way, easements or lands controlled by a railroad.

FARMINGTON ORDINANCES

This act provides an alternate method of adopting or repealing ordinances for the City of Farmington that allows such ordinances to be put to a vote of the people prior to being finally passed. In order to bring the ordinance to a vote, a majority of the city council must pass a bill that sets forth the ordinance and includes a provision requiring that the ordinance be passed by the voters. Upon the mayor's signature and approval, the question of whether to adopt or repeal the ordinance is placed on the ballot at the next municipal election. If a majority of the registered voters of the city approve the ordinance, then it becomes law. This provision is identical to SB 58 (2013). (Section 77.675)

SALE OF LAND BY CERTAIN CITIES

This act requires any lands sold by certain cities to be subject to valid covenants and easements. This provision is identical to HB 892 (2013). (Section 92.387)

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generated by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement. This amendment adds taxes imposed to pay for emergency communications systems in St. Louis County to the list of exemptions, but only for projects adopted after August 28, 2013. (Section 99.845)

PROPERTY TAXES ON TRACTORS AND TRAILERS

This act specifies that tractors or trailers used in interstate commerce will have their Missouri assessed value based on the ratio of the number of miles traveled in Missouri and the number of total miles traveled. (Sections 137.090 and 137.095)

ASSESSOR'S TECHNOLOGY FUND

This act removes the sunset provision for deposits into the assessment fund. (Section 137.720)

FREIGHT LINE COMPANIES TAX CREDIT

Currently, freight line companies may qualify for a credit against property taxes for certain expenses. This act extends the sunset from August 28, 2014 to August 28, 2020. This provision is identical to HB 201 (2013). (Section 137.1018)

USE TAX NEXUS

Sections 144.010, 144.030, and 144.605

This act modifies provisions relating to the Sales Tax Law and the Compensating Use Tax Law. The term "engaging in business" in the Sales Tax Law is expanded to include the meanings given to "engages in business in this state" and "maintains a business in this state" as they are defined in the Compensating Use Tax Law.

This act makes agreements between the executive branch and any person that exempts them from collection of sales and use tax void unless approved by both chambers of the General Assembly.

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

The definition of "engages in business activities within this state" in the Compensating Use Tax Law is modified. The use of media to exploit Missouri's market will no longer make a vendor meet the definition. Being controlled by the same interests which control a seller engaged in a similar line of business in this state will also no longer meet the definition.

Under the Compensating Use Tax Law, a presumption is created that a vendor engages in business activities within this state if any person with a substantial nexus to Missouri performs certain activities in relation to the vendor within this state. The presumption may be rebutted by showing that the person's activities are not significantly associated with the vendor's ability to maintain a market in Missouri.

A second presumption is created that a vendor engages in business activities within this state if the vendor enters into an agreement with a resident of Missouri to refer customers to the vendor and the sales generated by the agreement exceeds \$10,000 in the preceding twelve months. This presumption may be rebutted by showing that the Missouri resident did not engage in activity within Missouri that was significantly associated with the vendor's market in Missouri in the preceding twelve months.

The definition of "maintains a place of business in this state" in the Compensating Use Tax Law is modified to remove common carriers from its provisions.

Currently, there is an exemption from the definition of vendor under the Compensating Use Tax Law for vendors whose gross receipts are less than certain amounts, do not maintain a place of business in Missouri, and have no selling agents in Missouri. This act removes the exception.

These provisions are similar to SB 174 (2013), SS#2/SCS/SB 26 (2013), HB 1042 (2013), and a provision in HB 521 (2013).

SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS AND REVENUE SHARING AGREEMENTS

Currently, amounts paid for admission and fees paid to places of amusement, entertainment, recreation, games, or athletic events that are owned or operated by a political subdivision are exempt from sales tax. This act specifies that a political subdivision may enter into a revenue-sharing agreement with private entities providing goods or services for such places. Revenues retained by such private entities will not be exempt from taxes. (Section 144.030)

PUBLIC SCHOOL RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF KANSAS CITY

This act modifies the qualifications for system membership. A person will cease to be a member of the retirement system if he or she has a break in service before he or she has earned vested retirement benefits or if the person withdraws his or her accumulated contributions from the system. (Section 169.270)

Currently, the minimum normal retirement age is the age of sixty or the date when a member has at least seventy-five credits. This act limits this minimum normal retirement age to members who retire before January 1, 2014, or individuals who were members of the system on December 31, 2013, and remain members continuously to retirement. For any person who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2014, minimum normal retirement age will be age sixty-two or the date when the member has at least eighty credits, whichever is earlier. (Section 169.270)

Currently, statute sets the employer contribution rate at 7.5% and the member contribution rate at 7.5%. Beginning in calendar year 2014 and for each subsequent year, the employer contribution rate will

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

be determined by the system's actuary and certified by the board of trustees at least six months prior to the contribution rate's effective date. In addition, the member contribution rate will be determined by the system's actuary.

Beginning in 2013, and annually thereafter, the system's actuary must calculate the contribution rates for 2014 and each subsequent calendar year based on an actuarial valuation of the retirement system as of the first day of the prior calendar year. The actuary must use the actuarial cost method and actuarial assumptions adopted by the board of trustees, as described in the act. The target employer and member contribution rates will be the amount actuarially required to cover the normal cost and amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The target combined contribution rate will be allocated equally between the employer and member contribution rate except that the contribution rate must not be less than 7.5% and not exceed 9%. The contribution rate cannot increase more than one-half percent from one year to the next. (Sections 169.291 & 169.350)

The current benefit formula uses a multiplier of two when calculating the annual service retirement allowance. This act limits the use of this multiplier of two to individuals who retire before January 1, 2014, or who were members of the system on December 31, 2013. For individuals who become members on or after January 1, 2014, the annual service retirement allowance will be calculated using a multiplier of one and three-fourths.

The board of trustees may only award a cost-of-living-adjustment if it does not require an adjustment of the then applicable employer and member contribution rates. (Section 169.324)

These provisions are identical to SB 223 (2013) and similar to HB 861 (2013).

MISSOURI MUSEUM AND CULTURAL DISTRICT ACT

Sections 184.800 - 184.865

This act modifies the Missouri Museum District Act. The act expands the scope of museum districts to include buildings or areas used for promoting culture and the arts, including theater, music, entertainment, public places, libraries, and other public assets. The act restricts the creation of museum and cultural districts under these provisions to situations where the majority of the property is located within a disaster area. The act requires that petitions to create museum and cultural districts be filed within five years of the Presidential declaration establishing the disaster area. The museum and cultural district can include property parcels that are not connected to each other. Legal voters who live in the proposed district will not be required to be listed on the petition to create the district, will not be required to be served a copy of the petition creating the district, and will not have statutory authority to sue to support or oppose the creation of the district. The board of directors of the district will be made of five members who are all elected at a public meeting. The General Assembly is authorized to make appropriations from general revenue to a district created under this act for a period of twenty years after January 1, 2013. In addition to a sales tax, the board is authorized to impose, with the approval of qualified voters, a fee of up to one dollar on any person or entity that offers or manages an event in the district and charges admission for the event. The district will not be required to contract only with a not-for-profit or governmental entity to operate and manage any museum or cultural asset in the district.

These provisions are similar to SB 74 (2013) and HB 158 (2013).

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

COUNTY BUILDING ORDINANCES AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

This act prohibits counties from adopting a building code ordinance that conflicts rules promulgated by the Missouri Propane Gas Commission. This provision is similar to HB 795 (2013), SCS/HB 542 (2013), HCS#2/HB 927 (2013), HCS/SB 24 (2013), and HB 891 (2013). (Section 64.196)

NURSING HOME DISTRICTS

Currently, Marion County and Ralls County may maintain senior apartments. This act expands that authority to all third and fourth class counties. The act also removes the requirement that the apartments have emergency call buttons. (Section 198.345)

ALCOHOL RELATED TRAFFIC OFFENSES

This act requires the court to order the Department of Revenue to issue a license to persons convicted of certain intoxication-related traffic offenses if the person (1) petitions the court, (2) has no pending charges or convictions relating to alcohol or drugs over a certain period, and (3) the court finds that the person does not pose a threat to the public. (Section 302.060)

For persons seeking a stay of assessment of points, the act gives them the option of completing the driver-improvement program through an online course. (Section 302.302 and 476.385)

A person whose license is to be suspended for a first offense of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content may complete a 90-day period of restricted driving privilege in lieu of the suspension if he or she provides proof to the department that all vehicles operated by the person have a functioning, certified ignition interlock device. If the person fails to maintain proof of the device, the restricted driving privilege will be terminated. Upon completion of the 90-day period of restricted driving privilege, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing proof of financial responsibility with the department, the license must be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during the 90-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed BAC level above the alcohol setpoint or the reports indicate the device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license will not be reinstated until the person completes an additional 30-day period of restricted driving privilege. (Section 302.304)

The act specifies that any person who has had a license to operate a motor vehicle suspended or revoked as a result of an assessment of points for a conviction for an intoxication-related traffic offense and has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact will be required to file proof with the department that any motor vehicle operated by the person is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement of the license. (Section 302.304)

Persons may receive a limited driving privilege if his or her license at the time of application has been suspended or revoked due to a failure to submit to a chemical test and the person has completed the first 90 days of revocation and files proof of installation with the department that any vehicle operated by him or her is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device, provided he or she is not otherwise ineligible for a limited driving privilege. (Section 302.309)

The act specifies that a circuit court or the department may allow a person who has been convicted more than twice for driving while intoxicated and has had his or her license revoked for a period of 10 years without the ability to obtain a new license or for a person who has been convicted twice for driving while intoxicated and has had his or her license revoked for a period of five years to apply for a limited

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Jones

driving privilege and repeals the requirement that he or she must serve at least 45 days of the disqualification or revocation. A circuit court must grant a limited driving privilege to any person who otherwise is eligible, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the contact that resulted in his or her license denial. (Section 302.309)

A person whose driving record shows no prior alcohol related enforcement contacts in the immediately preceding five years may complete a 90-day period of restricted driving privilege in lieu of the suspension if he or she provides proof to the department that all vehicles operated by the person have a functioning, certified ignition interlock device. Upon completion of the restricted driving period, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing proof of financial responsibility with the department, the license must be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such 90-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed BAC level above the alcohol setpoint or has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license cannot be reinstated until he or she completes an additional 30-day period of restricted driving privilege. (Section 302.525)

The act specifies that any person who has a license to operate a motor vehicle revoked under these provisions and has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact will be required to file proof with the department that any motor vehicle operated by him or her is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement. The ignition interlock device must be required on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of at least six months immediately following reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration reading above the alcohol setpoint or has been tampered with or circumvented, then the period will be extended for an additional six months. (Section 577.041)

Provisions relating to alcohol related traffic offenses, except section 302.309, have an effective date of March 3, 2014. Section 302.309 has an emergency clause. These provision are similar to HB 931 (2013).

MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Currently, if a Missouri resident fails to dispose of a moving traffic violation charge, the court must order the Director of the Department of Revenue to suspend his or her driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within 30 days. Upon proof of disposition of charges and payment of fine, court costs, and reinstatement fee, the director must return the license and remove the suspension from the driving record if he or she was not operating a commercial motor vehicle or a commercial driver's license holder at the time of the offense. The act removes the requirement that the director return the license upon proof of the disposition of charges. (Section 302.341)

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cierpiot

SS/SB 28 - This act redefines "misconduct" for which an employee may be disqualified from unemployment benefits. Currently, misconduct includes a wanton or willful disregard of the employer's interest and a disregard of standards of behavior the employer has the right to respect. The act changes that standard to a knowing disregard of that interest and a knowing violation of the standards the employer expects. Currently, an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employer's duties and obligations to the employer also qualifies as misconduct. The act changes that

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cierpiot

standard to a knowing disregard of such interests, duties and obligations. Currently, a deliberate violation of the employer's rules constitutes misconduct. Under the act, a violation of an employer's rule is misconduct unless the employee demonstrates that he or she did not know and could not reasonably know the requirement or the rule is unlawful.

Misconduct also includes a violation of a no-call, no-show policy, chronic absenteeism, tardiness, unapproved absences following a written warning, and a knowing violation of a state standard or regulation of an employee of a licensed employer which would cause the employer to be sanctioned.

The misconduct standard shall apply when the conduct is reasonably related to the job environment and the job performance and irrespective of whether it occurs at the workplace or during work hours.

Currently, employees are disqualified from benefits if they voluntarily leave work without good cause. The act defines "good cause" as that which would compel a reasonable employee to cease working or which would require separation from work due to illness or disability.

This act is identical to SCS/SB 816 (2012).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

SS/SCS/SB 29 - This act allows public employee labor unions to withhold fees from public employee paychecks only upon the annual written consent of the employee. The act also requires the public employee's annual consent for public employee labor unions to use fees and dues for political purposes.

The employee must authorize the amount to be used for political contributions to be transferred to the labor union's continuing committee. Authorizing or refraining from authorizing any amount shall in no way affect employment.

The labor union must keep records of all authorizations for political contributions and submit them to the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission.

The act exempts first responders from the new provisions.

This act is similar to SB 814 (1998), SB 610 (2006), HB 492 (2011), SB 202 (2011), SB 435 (2012), and SS/SCS/SB 553 & 435 (2012).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: Grisamore

CCS/SCS/SB 33 - This act modifies provisions relating to individuals with mental disabilities.

PALLISTER-KILLIAN SYNDROME AWARENESS DAY

This act designates December 4 as "PKS Day" in Missouri to encourage awareness of Pallister-Killian Syndrome (Section 9.149)

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: Grisamore

This provision is identical to HB 344 (2013).

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES

Under this act an individual with mental disabilities is added to the list of people who must be afforded the same rights as those without disabilities to use streets, highways, sidewalks, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places. An individual with mental disabilities is also entitled to equal accommodation from common carriers, airlines, motor vehicles, trains, buses, taxis, and any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, as well as hotels, places of public accommodation, amusement or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 727 (2013).

SERVICE DOGS

This act also provides that persons with mental disabilities shall have the right to be accompanied by a guide, hearing, or service dog in any of these places without being required to pay an extra charge, provided that such person shall be liable for any damages done to the premises or facilities by such dog. (Section 209.150)

This act modifies the definition of "service dog" by adding the term "search and rescue dog" and "professional therapy dog". A "search and rescue dog" is one that is trained to assist a person with a physical or mental disability by performing necessary tasks or doing work which the person cannot perform. Such tasks include, but are not limited to, helping the person from becoming lost, retrieving items or carrying supplies.

A "professional therapy dog" is defined as a dog that is selected, trained, and tested to provide specific physical therapeutic functions under the direction and control of a qualified handler who works with the dog as a team as a part of the handler's occupation or profession but does not include dogs used by volunteers in visitation therapy. (Section 209.200)

This professional therapy dog provision is identical to HB 442 (2013) and substantially similar to HB 834 (2013).

A member of a service dog team has the right to be accompanied by the dog while the dog is in training and shall be liable for any damages to a facility caused by the dog training. A service dog team consists of a trained service dog, a person with a disability or child, and an adult person who has been trained to handle the dog. (Sections 209.152 and 209.200(3))

The provisions of this act shall not exceed the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The service dog provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 727 (2013) and similar to HB 834 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 34 - This act requires the Division of Workers' Compensation to develop and maintain a workers' compensation claims database that is accessible to potential employers during a

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Fraker

pre-hire period and searchable by an employee's name and social security number.

The Division shall maintain a record of claims records reviewed. Those who fraudulently access the database shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Under current law, the experience rating plan used by workers' compensation insurers prohibits an adjustment to the experience modification of an employer if the total medical cost does not exceed \$1,000. Under the act the plan shall prohibit adjustments if the cost does not exceed 20% of the current split point of primary and excess losses under the uniform experience rating plan.

Beginning January 14, 2014, the formula to equalize premium rates for employers within the construction group of code classifications shall be the formula in effect on January 1, 1999.

Employers within the construction group of code classifications may submit payroll records, to the advisory organization which makes a uniform classification system, for the purposes of calculating the premium credit under the Missouri contracting classification premium adjustment program.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Engler

SB 35 - For all tax years beginning January 1, 2013, this act authorizes a check-off box on the Missouri individual and corporate income tax forms for contributions to the newly created Pediatric Cancer Research Trust Fund. A taxpayer may donate to the fund by designating a portion of their income tax refund to go to the fund. The amount of the donation must be at least one dollar on an individual return, or at least two dollars on a combined return. The state treasurer is required to distribute all money in this fund to the organization CureSearch for Children's Cancer.

The provisions of this new program expire December 31, 2019.

This section of law is known as Sahara's Law.

This provision is similar to HB 1944 (2012) and a provision of the perfected version of HCS/HB 1637 (2012).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Hicks

CCS/SCS/SB 36 - Under current law, when a juvenile is prosecuted as an adult, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over future violations of the law is forever terminated for the child unless he or she is found not guilty of the offense. This act specifies that the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is only terminated if the child is convicted of the crime.

In addition, current law allows a court of general jurisdiction to impose a juvenile sentence and, at the same time, impose, but suspend the execution of, an adult criminal sentence when an offender under the age of 17 is certified as an adult. If a juvenile is sentenced this way, the court may order the offender into the custody of the Division of Youth Services if a facility, which was designed and built by the division

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Hicks

specifically for offenders sentenced under dual jurisdiction, has space available.

Under this act, the court must consider imposing a juvenile sentence and suspending the execution of the adult criminal sentence if the juvenile is under the age of 17 and a half. In addition, the facility only needs to be designed to serve offenders sentenced in this manner and have space available.

Also, this act requires the court to make a finding on the record as to why the division was not appropriate for the offender if the court chooses not to impose a juvenile sentence prior to imposing an adult criminal sentence.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Riddle

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 42 - This act modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, allows setoff of income tax refunds and lottery payouts for unpaid debts to county jails, and bars such debtors from holding licenses to hunt or fish.

ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE OF SHERIFF - 57.010

This act requires any person filing for the office of sheriff to have a valid peace officer license at the time of filing. The provisions regarding the sheriff needing to be a licensed peace officer do not apply to the City of St. Louis under this act.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

SHERIFFS EMPLOYING ATTORNEYS - 57.104

Under current law, sheriffs in first class counties may employ an attorney. This act provides that sheriffs in any county, except charter counties, may employ an attorney.

This provision is similar to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

REPAYMENT OF COUNTY JAIL DEBT - 221.070, 313.321, 488.5028, & 488.5029

Under current law, prisoners in a county jail must pay the costs of their board. This act requires the circuit clerk in each county to report to the Office of State Courts Administrator the names of people certified by the sheriff as being delinquent in the payment of money owed for a period of imprisonment in a county jail. Whenever a person has satisfied his or her debt or begun making regular payments to the sheriff, the sheriff must notify the clerk that the person is no longer considered delinquent.

When the Office of State Courts Administrator receives the name of a debtor, it is required to seek a setoff of state tax refunds and state lottery winnings until the full debt has been paid.

The Department of Conservation must suspend and refuse to issue a hunting or fishing license for anyone reported delinquent to the department by the Office of State Courts Administrator.

In addition, this act requires the Office of State Courts Administrator to notify debtors that the person

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Riddle

will be ineligible for a hunting or fishing license prior to forwarding a person's name to the Department of Conservation. The notice must contain information regarding the right of review of the debt in the court in which the debt arose.

Eligibility for a new or renewed license to hunt or fish is reestablished when the county sheriff notifies the circuit clerk who notifies State Courts Administrator who notifies the Department of Conservation that the person has repaid the debt or honored a repayment plan with the sheriff.

These provisions are similar to SB 900 (2012).

COUNTY JAIL CANTEEN - 221.102

This act allows a county sheriff to establish a canteen or commissary in the county jail.

Funds from sales at the canteen or commissary are to be deposited in the "Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund".

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 464 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 75 (2013).

MODEX FUND - 488.5320

Currently, sheriffs, county marshals and other officers are not allowed to charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau. This act allows these officials to charge six dollars for their services, even when a case is disposed of by a violations bureau. One-half of the amount collected will be deposited in the MODEX fund. The other half will be deposited in the inmate security fund of the county or municipality where the citation originated. If the county or municipality does not have an inmate security fund, all of the amount collected shall be deposited in the MODEX fund.

This act also creates the MODEX fund. The fund will be used for the support and expansion of the Missouri Data Exchange (MODEX) system. The Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission will administer the fund.

The act specifies that sheriffs, county marshals or other officers located in St. Louis County or St. Louis City cannot charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013) and is similar to SB 52 (2013).

SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICER TRAINING - 590.205

This act corrects a mistake in a provision of law dealing with training for school protection officers that was truly agreed to and finally passed in SCS/HCS/SB 436 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

CCS/HCS/SB 43 - This act modifies various provisions relating to transportation.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES - This act modifies Missouri's commercial motor vehicle law to

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

conform with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regulations. Several of these provisions may also be found in SB 411 (2013).

The act modifies several definitions contained in the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act" (Sections 302.700 to 302.780). Most notably, the act provides definitions for the terms "electronic device", "mobile telephone", and "texting". In addition, the act modifies the definition of the term "serious traffic violation" to include violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control prohibiting texting while driving a commercial motor vehicle and violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control restricting or prohibiting the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle. The act also modifies the term "disqualification" so that commercial driver's instruction permit holders are held to the same standards and disqualification penalties as commercial driver's license holders (Section 302.700).

Under the terms of this act, all applicants for a commercial driver's license shall have maintained the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or any other state for a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of completing skills testing (Section 302.720).

Under current law, the commercial motor vehicle driving skills test may be waived under certain circumstances for members of the military. Currently, one of the conditions for obtaining a waiver is that the applicant must be regularly employed in a job requiring operation of a commercial motor vehicle and has operated the vehicle for at least 60 days during the two years immediately preceding application for a commercial driver's license. This act qualifies this condition by providing that the applicant must be regularly employed "within the last 90 days in a military position" in order to obtain the skills test waiver (Section 302.720).

Federal regulations have amended the commercial driver's license (CDL) program with respect to Commercial Learner's Permits (CLP), specifically requiring "a CLP holder meet virtually the same requirements as those for a CDL holder..." Missouri's current law does not hold a CLP holder to the same standards and disqualification penalties as a CDL holder. This act aligns the standards. This act, in compliance with federal amended regulations, specifically requires all CDL applicants to maintain the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or another state for a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of taking a skills test. In other words federal guidance requires that a state prohibit issuing a CDL unless the applicant has first obtained a learner's permit and held it for a minimum of 14 days (Section 302.720).

This act modifies the provisions pertaining to nonresident commercial drivers licenses. Under the act, the term "nonresident" is changed to "nondomiciled" and the provisions for obtaining a nondomiciled commercial driver's license are changed to reflect that such applicants can obtain commercial driver's instruction permits as well (Section 302.735).

The act provides that commercial driver's instruction permits must include the same data elements as commercial driver's licenses and must also contain the words "CDL PERMIT" or "COMMERCIAL LEARNER PERMIT" (Section 302.740).

This act provides that disqualification periods must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification in a manner consistent with federal law, except when the major or serious violations are a result of the same incident (Section 302.755).

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

Under the act, the Department of Revenue shall have until July 8, 2015, to comply with the federal regulations pertaining to commercial driver's license testing and commercial learner's permit standards (Section 302.767)(HA 2).

Under current law, texting while driving is limited to persons under the age of 21 and excludes the majority of commercial driver's license holders. Under this act, a person convicted of texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle or convicted of using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle, may have his or her commercial driver's license disqualified. Under the act, texting while driving and using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle has been defined as a serious traffic violation under Section 302.700. The disqualification provisions for such violations may be found under Section 302.755.5. In addition, this act makes it an infraction for a person to use a hand-held mobile telephone or engage in texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle (Section 304.820). This provisions can be found in the truly agreed to version of SB 51(2013). A similar, but not identical provision can be found in the truly agreed to version of HB 103 (2013).

IDLE REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY - Under current law, Missouri allows vehicles equipped with idle reduction technology to exceed the maximum gross vehicle weight limit and the axle weight limit by up to 400 pounds to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction technology. Under federal law, the total allowable weight exemption for idle reduction technology was recently increased to 550 pounds. This act increases the weight limit for idle reduction technology to 550 pounds to reflect the new maximum federal limit.

ASSAULT OF MASS TRANSIT WORKERS - This act creates the crimes of assault of an employee of a mass transit system while in the scope of his or her duties in the first, second, and third degree. Mass transit employees include those working for public bus and light rail companies. The penalties for such crimes are a Class B felony, C felony, or Class B misdemeanor, respectively. This portion of the act is similar to SB 263 (2013), SB 343 (2011), SB 814 (2010) and HB 487 (2009)(Sections 565.087, 565.088, and 565.089)(HA 1).

GRAHAM'S PICNIC ROCK HIGHWAY - This act designates a portion of Interstate 70 within Montgomery County as the "Graham's Picnic Rock Highway" (section 1)(HA 5).

ISSUANCE OF DRIVER'S LICENSES TO CERTAIN DWI OFFENDERS- This act requires a court to order the Director of the Department of Revenue to issue licenses to certain multiple DWI offenders (persons who have been convicted more than twice of driving while intoxicated and have received 10 year license denials and persons who have been convicted twice within a five-year period of driving while intoxicated or other intoxication-related traffic offenses and have received 5 year license denials). The license must be issued to the offender if the court finds that the offender does not have any alcohol-related convictions within the preceding ten or five year period, and the offender's habits and conduct show that the offender does not pose a threat to public safety. Under the current law, the court has discretion whether to order the director to issue a license or not to these types of offenders (Section 302.060). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3).

ONLINE DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM - This act specifies that an operator must be given the option to complete a driver-improvement program through an online or in-person course to stay the assessment of points against a license (Sections 302.302 and 476.385). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3).

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

RESTRICTED DRIVING PRIVILEGES AND IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICES - Under current law, a first time DWI or BAC offender receives a 30 day license suspension ("hard walk") followed by a 60-day period of restricted driving privilege. This act allows the first time DWI or BAC offender to complete a 90-day period of restricted driving privilege in lieu of the 30 day suspension if he or she provides proof to the department that all vehicles operated by the person have a functioning, certified ignition interlock device. If the person fails to maintain proof of the device, the restricted driving privilege will be terminated. Upon completion of the 90-day period of restricted driving privilege, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing proof of financial responsibility with the department, the license will be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during the 90-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed BAC level above the alcohol setpoint or the reports indicate the device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license will not be reinstated until the person completes an additional 30-day period of restricted driving privilege without any violations (Section 302.304).

Under current law, a person who has had his or her license suspended or revoked due to points received for the second or subsequent conviction of a DWI offense or BAC offense must, as a condition of license reinstatement, file proof with the director that all vehicles operated by the offender are equipped with function ignition interlock devices. This act revises this provision so that any person who has had his or her license suspended or revoked as a result of points assessment for intoxication-related traffic offense convictions, and who has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact must file proof of ignition interlock installation as a condition of license reinstatement (section 302.204.17).

This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3).

LIMITED DRIVING PRIVILEGE ("HARDSHIP LICENSES") - This act repeals the provision of law that makes a person ineligible to receive a limited driving privilege if the person has previously been granted a limited driving privilege within the immediately preceding 5 years. Under current law, a person who has had his or her licenses suspended for multiple violations of state implied consent laws (failure to submit) is ineligible to receive a limited driving privilege. This act repeals this ineligibility provision and revises the conditions for receiving a limited driving privilege for anyone whose license has been suspended for failing to submit to a chemical test. The act specifies that a person who has failed to submit to a chemical test is ineligible to receive a limited driving privilege unless the person files proof of installation with the department that any vehicle operated by him or her is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device (Section 302.309).

Under current law, certain offenders (a person who has been convicted more than twice for DWI and has received a 10 years license denial or a person who has been convicted twice for driving while intoxicated and has received a 5 year license denial) may apply for a limited driving privilege if the person serves at least 45 days of the disqualification or revocation. This act repeals the 45 day mandatory disqualification or revocation period. In addition, the act requires a circuit court to grant a limited driving privilege to a person who otherwise is eligible, has filed proof of installation of a certified ignition interlock device, and has no alcohol-related enforcement contacts since the contact that resulted in his or her license suspension or revocation (Section 302.309). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3). This portion of the act is subject to an emergency clause.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUSPENSIONS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED ENFORCEMENT CONTACTS - This act allows a person whose driving record shows no prior alcohol related enforcement contacts in the

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Kolkmeier

immediately preceding 5 years to complete a 90-day period of restricted driving privilege in lieu of the suspension if he or she provides proof to the department that all vehicles operated by the person have a functioning, certified ignition interlock device. Upon completion of the restricted driving period, compliance with other requirements of law, and filing proof of financial responsibility with the department, the license must be reinstated. However, if the monthly monitoring reports during such 90-day period indicate that the ignition interlock device has registered a confirmed BAC level above the alcohol setpoint or that the device has been tampered with or circumvented, then the license cannot be reinstated until he or she completes an additional 30-day period of restricted driving privilege without any violations (Section 302.525.2(1)). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3).

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TESTS - Under current law, any person who has had a driver's license revoked more than once for a violation of refusing to submit to a chemical test shall be required to file proof with the director that all motor vehicles operated by the person are equipped with ignition interlock devices and will be maintained on all vehicles for a period of 6 months following the date of reinstatement. The act modifies that provision so that any person who has a license revoked under the refusal to submit law (§577.041) and has a prior alcohol-related enforcement contact will be required to file proof with the department that any motor vehicle operated by him or her is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device as a required condition of reinstatement. The ignition interlock device must be required on all motor vehicles operated by the person for a period of at least 6 months immediately following reinstatement. If the monthly monitoring reports show that the device has registered a confirmed blood alcohol concentration reading above the alcohol setpoint or has been tampered with or circumvented, then the period will be extended for an additional six months. (Section 577.041). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 931 (2013) and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013)(HA 3).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: Grisamore

SCS/SB 47 - This act adds to the list of qualified legal guardians of a child who shall receive subsidies in the same manner as such subsidies are available for adoptive parents. This act provides for subsidies for "qualified relatives", which includes any person related to the child by blood or affinity as well as for any "qualified close nonrelated person" which includes any nonrelated person whose life is so intermingled with the child such that the relationship is similar to a family relationship.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Guernsey

CCS/HCS/SB 51 - This act modifies several provisions of law relating to the regulation of motor vehicles.

LICENSE PLATE TABS - This act modifies the process for obtaining free license plate tabs. Under current law, any person replacing a stolen license plate tab may receive at no cost up to two sets of two license plate tabs per year when the application for the replacement tab is accompanied with a police report. This act replaces the police report with a notarized affidavit so that a person may receive up to two sets of license plate tabs per year when the application for the replacement tab is accompanied by a

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HANDLER: Guernsey

notarized affidavit verifying that the tab or tabs were stolen (Section 301.301). This provision is also contained in SB 217 and the truly agreed to version of HB 103 (2013).

FEE OFFICE FEE INCREASES - This act increases the fees that fee offices may charge for issuing driver's licenses, registering motor vehicles, and other motor vehicle related services. The fee for annually registering motor vehicles is increased from \$3.50 to \$5.00. The fee for biennially registering a motor vehicles is increased from \$7.00 to \$10. The fee for a notice of lien is increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The title application fee is increased from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The fees for issuing driver's licenses are increased from \$2.50 (less than 3 years) and \$5.00 (over 3 years) to \$5.00 and \$10.00 respectively (Section 136.055) (HA 2).

REIMBURSEMENT OF FEE OFFICE FEES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE- The act requires the Department of Revenue to reimburse reasonable costs incurred associated with the transactions required in contract license offices (Section 136.055) (HA 1 to HA 2).

LICENSE OFFICE BIDDING PROCEDURE - The act requires the Department of Revenue to comply with state purchasing requirements for bidding when awarding license office contracts. No points are to be awarded on a request for proposal that has a return-to-the-state provision offer (Section 34.040)(HA 1 to HA 2).

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS - This act modifies several commercial motor vehicle provisions in an effort to comply with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. These provisions may also be found in SB 411, and the truly agreed to versions of SB 43 and HB 103 (2013).

The act modifies several definitions contained in the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act" (Sections 302.700 to 302.780). Most notably, the act provides definitions for the terms "electronic device", "mobile telephone", and "texting". In addition, the act modifies the definition of the term "serious traffic violation" to include violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control prohibiting texting while driving a commercial motor vehicle and violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control restricting or prohibiting the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle. The act also modifies the term "disqualification" so that commercial driver's instruction permit holders are held to the same standards and disqualification penalties as commercial driver's license holders (Section 302.700).

Under the terms of this act, all applicants for a commercial driver's license shall have maintained the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or any other state for a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of completing skills testing (Section 302.720).

Under current law, the commercial motor vehicle driving skills test may be waived under certain circumstances for members of the military. Currently, one of the conditions for obtaining a waiver is that the applicant must be regularly employed in a job requiring operation of a commercial motor vehicle and has operated the vehicle for at least 60 days during the two years immediately preceding application for a commercial driver's license. This act qualifies this condition by providing that the applicant must be regularly employed "within the last 90 days in a military position" in order to obtain the skills test waiver (Section 302.720).

This act modifies the provisions pertaining to nonresident commercial drivers licenses. Under the act,

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the term "nonresident" is changed to "nondomiciled" and the provisions for obtaining a nondomiciled commercial driver's license are changed to reflect that such applicants can obtain commercial driver's instruction permits as well (Section 302.735).

The act provides that commercial driver's instruction permits must include the same data elements as commercial driver's licenses and must also contain the words "CDL PERMIT" or "COMMERCIAL LEARNER PERMIT" (Section 302.740).

This act provides that disqualification periods must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification in a manner consistent with federal law, except when the major or serious violations are a result of the same incident (Section 302.755).

Under this act, the Department of Revenue shall have until July 8, 2015, to comply with certain federal regulations pertaining to commercial driver's license testing and commercial learner's permit standards (Section 302.767)(HA 12).

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TOWING COMPANIES - This act requires certain towing companies to comply with additional regulations. Such towing companies shall have a storage lot or an enclosed building for the storage of vehicles with a total storage area of at least 2,000 square feet and fencing a minimum of 7 feet high. In addition, the towing company must be open for a minimum of 8 hours per day between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, for customers or their authorized agents to view and retrieve vehicles, with no additional fees charged to view or retrieve a vehicle during these regular business hours. The regulated towing companies must also have and maintain an operational telephone with the telephone number published or available through directory assistance. The towing companies must maintain insurance policies in the amount prescribed by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Under the terms of the act, towing companies located in Franklin County and Washington County are exempt from the towing standards set forth in the section (Section 304.154). This provision is similar to one contained in HCS/SB 51 (2013) and SB 404 (2013) (Section 304.154). This provision is similar to one contained in SB 404 (2013).

TEXTING AND COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES - Under current law, texting while driving is limited to persons under the age of 21 and excludes the majority of commercial driver's license holders. Under this act, a person convicted of texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle or convicted of using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle, may have his or her commercial driver's license disqualified. Under the act, texting while driving and using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle has been defined as a serious traffic violation under Section 302.700. The disqualification provisions for such violations may be found under Section 302.755.5. In addition, this act makes it an infraction for a person to use a hand-held mobile telephone or engage in texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle (Section 304.820). A similar provision may be found in SB 411 and the truly agreed to version of HB 103 (2013). An identical provision may be found in the truly agreed to version of SB 43 (2013).

COVERED FARM VEHICLES - On July 6, 2012, Moving Ahead For Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) was enacted into law. MAP-21 includes provisions that exempt commercial motor vehicles operating as "covered farm vehicles" from certain Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). The covered farm vehicle and the person operating the CFV are exempt by MAP-21 from several federal motor carrier safety laws and regulations applicable to for-hire motor carriers, including, but not limited to, possession of a valid commercial drivers' license, submitting to drug tests, possession of valid medical

SPONSOR: Munzlinger
certification and others.

HANDLER: Guernsey

Under MAP-21, hours of service regulations (49 CFR § 395) do not apply when operating a commercial motor vehicle within the scope of the covered farm vehicle exemptions. Under current Missouri state law, the federal regulations relating to hours of service do not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies if certain conditions are met. Since Missouri's exemption regarding hours of service is inconsistent with the federal law, this act repeals the provision to be consistent with MAP-21.

Under current Missouri law, certain federal regulations regarding the equipment and operation of motor vehicles do not apply to commercial motor vehicles that transport property in intrastate commerce if such vehicles have a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of 26,000 pounds or less. Under this act, this exception shall not apply to covered farm vehicles required to be placarded for hazardous materials under federal law (Section 307.400). This provision may also be found in SCS/HB 103 (2013).

TEMPORARY PERMIT FOR SALVAGE VEHICLES - This act allows the Director of the Department of Revenue to issue temporary permits to individuals who possess motor vehicles that require law enforcement examinations. A person issued a temporary permit under the act may operate the salvage motor vehicle from his or her residence or storage facility to the nearest authorized examination facility and return (Section 301.140)(HA 6). This provision may also be found in HCS/SB 148 (2013).

REGULATION OF ALTERNATIVE FUELS - This act modifies several provisions relating to the regulation of alternative fuels. This act prohibits a county building ordinance adopted by a first or second classification county building commission from conflicting with the liquefied petroleum gas installation regulations established under Section 323.020 (Section 64.196). This act reauthorizes, beginning January 1, 2014, but ending before January 1, 2017, the tax credit for alternative fuel stations and specifies that alternative fuels must have at least 70% by volume of one or more of ethanol, biodiesel, liquefied petroleum, autogas, hydrogen, or natural gas based fuels. The credit may be carried forward for up to two years or it may be transferred, assigned or sold. The alternative fuel station tax credit is capped at \$1 million annually (section 135.710). This act adds stationary property used for generation, transportation, or storage of liquid and gaseous products including petroleum products, natural gas, propane, LP gas, solar and wind power equipment, water, and sewage to the definition of "real property" for property taxation purposes (Section 137.010). These provisions may also be found in HB 795 (2013)(HA 7).

COLLEGE LICENSE PLATE FIX - Under current law, only a Missouri college may authorize the use of its school's official emblem to be affixed to special license plates. The effect of this law is to ban the issuance of out-of-state college specialty license plates. This act allows any out-of-state college which has authorized the use of its official emblem to be affixed to license plates and has had its application for a specialty license plate approved by the Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight prior to August 28, 2012, to continue authorizing the use of its official emblem on the plates (Section 301.449). This portion of the act is similar to a provision contained in HB 483 (2013). This portion of the act is subject to an emergency clause. This portion of the act is also contained in the truly agreed to version of HB 103 (2013)(HA 9).

MOTORCYCLE PERMIT RENEWAL - This act allows a person who has been issued a temporary motorcycle instruction permit to renew the permit two additional times for a total maximum period of 18 months (Section 302.132). Under current law, a person can renew the permit an unlimited number of

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HANDLER: Guernsey

times. This portion of the act is similar to a provision contained in HB 555 (2013) and SB 673 (2012) (HA 13).

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS - Under this act, any quasi-government entity created to provide information management products and services to criminal justice, municipal and county courts and other government agencies whose originating agency identifier was terminated by the FBI shall provide integration access to the contracted data for the political subdivision or its agency in a web service or file transfer protocol format on line in a timely manner upon written request at no additional charge as is required by the political subdivision or its agency (Section 1)(HA 8).

EMERGENCY UTILITY PERMITS - This act requires the Department of Transportation to issue emergency utility response permits for the transporting of equipment and materials needed following a disaster where utility service has been disrupted (Section 304.180)(HA 15). This portion of the act is contained in HB 85 (2013).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

SB 58 - This act modifies annexation procedures, allows the cities of Farmington and Perryville to enact certain nuisance abatement ordinances, and creates an alternative method of adopting ordinances for the City of Farmington.

ANNEXATION PROCEDURES - Sections 71.012, 71.014, & 71.015

Under current law, owners of recorded fee interests in property in an area may file a verified petition requesting annexation. This act provides that such owners may request annexation by filing a notarized, rather than a verified, petition.

This act also provides that a petition not being verified or notarized shall not affect the validity of an annexation.

In addition, this act requires any action seeking to deannex or challenge an annexation or to oust a municipality from an annexed area must be brought within five years of the adoption of the annexation ordinance.

Under current law, a municipality's failure to provide services to an annexed area within three years of the effective date of the annexation, when such annexation occurred in St. Charles or Jefferson County, gives rise to a cause of action to be filed in the circuit court. This act provides that the cause of action must be filed within four years of the annexation.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT ORDINANCES - Section 71.285

This act allows the cities of Farmington and Perryville to remove weeds or trash without a hearing or notice from a property that has more than one ordinance violation within a growing season for overgrown weeds or within a calendar year for trash.

Such cities may recoup the costs of the removal from the property owner by issuing a special tax bill to be collected with other taxes assessed against the property. If the bill is not paid when due, the cities may charge eight percent interest on the amount owed.

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

The provisions of this act do not apply to lands owned by a public utility or any rights-of-way, easements or lands controlled by a railroad.

This provision is identical to SB 57 (2013) and HB 60 (2013).

PASSAGE OF ORDINANCES IN THE CITY OF FARMINGTON - Section 77.675

This act provides an alternate method of adopting or repealing ordinances for the City of Farmington that allows such ordinances to be put to a vote of the people prior to being finally passed.

In order to bring the ordinance to a vote, a majority of the city council must pass a bill that sets forth the ordinance and includes a provision requiring that the ordinance be passed by the voters. Upon the mayor's signature and approval, the question of whether to adopt or repeal the ordinance is placed on the ballot at the next municipal election.

If a majority of the registered voters of the city approve the ordinance, then it becomes law.

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

SB 59 - The Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association Act provides protection for "Covered Claims" as defined in Section 375.772. There are limits and restrictions as to what constitutes a "Covered Claim". Under current law, any amount that constitutes a claim under a policy issued by an insolvent insurer with a deductible or self-insured retention of \$300,000 or more is not a covered claim. This act provides that this exception does not apply in the case of a claim for benefits under workers' compensation coverage (Section 375.772).

Under current law, no member insurer of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association may be assessed in any year on any account an amount greater than 1 percent of that member insurer's net direct written premiums for the preceding calendar year on the kinds of insurance in the account. This act increases the assessment from 1 percent to 2 percent (Section 375.775).

This act modifies the membership of the board of directors of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Association. Under current law, the board of directors is comprised of 7 members. The act provides that the board must consist of not less than 7 members nor more than 9 members. Under current law, vacancies on the board are filled by director appointment. This act provides that vacancies shall be filled for the remaining period of the term by a majority vote of the remaining board members subject to the approval of the director (Section 375.776).

This act modifies the law regarding insurance coverage under the Missouri Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Act. The benefits for which the association can be liable with regard to a member insurer that was first placed under an order of rehabilitation or under an order of liquidation if no order of rehabilitation was entered prior to August 28, 2013, cannot exceed the lesser of the value of the contractual obligation or with respect to any one life, regardless of the number of policies or contracts:

(a) \$300,000 in life insurance death benefits, but not more than \$100,000 in net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values;

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

(b) \$100,000 in health insurance benefits including any net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values; or

(c) \$100,000 in the present value of annuity benefits including net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values.

The benefits for which the association can be liable with regard to a member insurer that was first placed under an order of rehabilitation or an order of liquidation if no order of rehabilitation was entered on or after August 28, 2013, cannot exceed the lesser of the value of the contractual obligation or with respect to any one life, regardless of the number of policies or contracts:

(a) \$300,000 in life insurance death benefits, but not more than \$100,000 in net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values;

(b) \$100,000 in health insurance benefits, excluding disability, hospital, medical, surgical or major-medical, or long-term care insurance and any net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values;

(c) \$300,000 in disability benefits and \$300,000 in long-term care benefits;

(d) \$500,000 in hospital, medical, and surgical or major-medical benefits;

(e) \$250,000 in the present value of annuity benefits, including net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values; or

(f) \$250,000 to each payee of a structured settlement annuity or, if deceased, the beneficiary of the payee including net cash surrender and cash withdrawal values.

The association cannot be obligated to cover more than:

(1) \$300,000 in benefits with respect to any one life covered by a policy aggregate liability, except for hospital, medical, and surgical or major-medical benefits where the total cannot exceed \$500,000 to any one individual; or

(2) \$5 million in benefits for a policy owner of multiple non-group life insurance policies regardless of the number of policies and contracts held by the owner (section 376.717).

This provision is similar to the one contained in HB 1144 (2012).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

SB 60 - The act changes the laws regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies in order to comply with the federal Nonadmitted and Reinsurance Reform Act of 2010. The act changes the requirements for a reinsurance company to do business in Missouri and specifies when an insurance company can take credit or reduce liability on its financial statement due to reinsurance. The act is based upon the NAIC Credit for Reinsurance Model Law.

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

Under current law, credit for reinsurance is allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that is accredited. This act modifies the accreditation criteria. In order to be eligible for accreditation, a reinsurer must demonstrate to the director that it has adequate financial capacity to meet its reinsurance obligations and is otherwise qualified to assume reinsurance from domestic insurers. An assuming insurer shall be deemed to meet such requirement as of the time of its application if it maintains a surplus regarding policyholders in an amount not less than \$20,000,000 and its accreditation has not been denied by the director within 90 days after submission of its application.

The act authorizes the director to authorize a reduction in the required statutory trustee surplus after an assuming insurer has permanently discontinued underwriting new business secured by the trust for at least 3 full years. The reduction in the trustee surplus may only occur after the director makes a finding that the new surplus level is adequate for the protection of U.S. ceding insurers, policyholders, and claimants in light of reasonably foreseeable adverse loss development. A risk assessment may include an actuarial review. The minimum required trustee surplus may not be reduced to an amount less than 30 percent of the assuming insurer's liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers covered by the trust.

The act provides that credit shall be allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that has been certified by the director as a reinsurer in this state and secures its obligations in accordance with the requirements of the act. To be eligible for certification, an assuming insurer must meet the following criteria:

- (1) Be domiciled and license to transact insurance or reinsurance in a qualified jurisdiction;
- (2) Maintain minimum capital and surplus levels as determined by the director;
- (3) Maintain financial strength ratings from 2 or more acceptable rating agencies;
- (4) Submit to the jurisdiction of Missouri and agree to provide security for 100% of its liabilities attributable to cessions by U.S. ceding insurers if it resists enforcement of a final U.S. judgment;
- (5) Agree to certain informational filing requirements; and
- (6) Meet any other requirements established by the director.

The act provides that associations may be certified reinsurers provided that such associations meet certain requirements. The association shall satisfy its minimum capital and surplus requirements through the capital and surplus equivalents of the association and its members, which shall include a joint central fund that may be applied to any unsatisfied obligation of the association or any of its members, in an amount determined by the director to provide adequate protection. In addition, the incorporated members of the association shall not be engaged in any business other than underwriting as a member of the association and shall be subject to the same level of regulation and solvency control by the association's domiciliary regulator as are the unincorporated members. Within 90 days after its financial statements are due to be filed with the association's domiciliary regulator, the association shall provide to the commissioner an annual certification by the association's domiciliary regulator of the solvency of each underwriter member; or if a certification is unavailable, financial statements, prepared by independent public accountants, of each underwriter member of the association.

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

The act requires the director to create and publish a list of qualified jurisdictions under which an assuming insurer licensed and domiciled in such jurisdiction is eligible to be considered for certification by the director as a certified reinsurer. Non-U.S. jurisdictions shall be evaluated for qualified status by the director based on a number of factors, including the effectiveness of reinsurance supervision; whether the jurisdiction accords reciprocal rights to U.S. reinsurers; any documented evidence of problems with the enforcement of U.S. judgments in the jurisdiction; and the jurisdiction's agreement to share information and cooperate with the director with respect to certified reinsurers.

The act allows the director to consider a list of qualified jurisdictions published by the NAIC in determining qualified jurisdictions. If a certified reinsurer's domiciliary jurisdiction ceases to be a qualified jurisdiction, the director may suspend the reinsurer's certification.

The act requires the director to assign a rating to each certified reinsurer consistent with the reinsurer's financial strength rating. The director must publish a list of all certified reinsurers and their ratings.

The act provides that certified reinsurers maintaining multibeneficiary trusts must maintain separate trust accounts for their obligations incurred under the reinsurance agreements. It shall be a condition to the grant of certification that the certified reinsurer shall have bound itself, by the language of the trust and agreement with the director, to fund, upon termination of any such trust account, out of the remaining surplus of such trust any deficiency of any other such trust account.

With respect to obligations incurred by a certified reinsurer, if the security is insufficient, the director shall order the certified reinsurer to provide sufficient security for its obligations within 30 days. If the reinsurer fails to do so, the director may allow credit in the amount of the required security for one year. Following the one year period, the director shall impose reductions in the allowable credit upon a finding that there is a material risk that the certified reinsurer's obligations will not be paid in full when due.

If an applicant for certification has been certified as a reinsurer in an NAIC accredited jurisdiction, the director may defer to that jurisdiction's certification and may defer to the rating assigned by that jurisdiction, and such assuming insurer shall be considered to be a certified reinsurer in this state.

The act allows a certified reinsurer that ceases to assume new business to request to maintain its certification in inactive status in order to qualify for a reduction in security for its in-force business.

The act specifically allows the director to suspend or revoke a reinsurer's accreditation or certification if such reinsurer ceases to meet the requirements for accreditation or certification. The director must give the reinsurer notice and opportunity for a hearing. The suspension or revocation shall not be effective until after the hearing unless other conditions apply (waiver, emergency, etc.). The act sets forth the effect of a suspension or revocation upon the eligibility for credit for reinsurance.

This act also requires a ceding insurer to take steps to manage its reinsurance recoverables proportionate to its own book of business and to diversify its reinsurance program. The act requires a domestic ceding insurer to notify the director within 30 days after reinsurance recoverables from any single assuming insurer, or group of affiliated assuming insurers, exceed 50% of the domestic ceding insurer's last reported surplus to policyholders, or after it is determined that the reinsurance recoverables are likely to exceed that limit. The act also requires a domestic ceding insurer to notify the director within 30 days after ceding to any single assuming insurer, or group of affiliated assuming insurers, more than

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

20% of the ceding insurer's gross written premium in the prior calendar year, or after it has determined that the reinsurance ceded is likely to exceed this limit.

The provisions of this act become effective on January 1, 2014.

This act is substantially similar to HB 1936 (2012).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Cox

SCS/SB 69 - This act grants the authority to administrative hearing officers from the Department of Social Services to set aside or correct administrative child support decisions or orders and proposed administrative modifications of a judicial order. Such authority to set aside or correct decisions, orders or modifications must be done after written notice and an opportunity to respond to all parties and any objection or response to such motion shall be made in writing within 15 days from the filing of the motion to correct or set aside. The act specifies the conditions and time frame under which the corrections can be made.

Specifically, no order, decision or modification based on errors arising from mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, excusable neglect or inadvertence may be corrected prior to being filed with the court provided the written motion to correct is mailed to all parties and filed within 60 days of the administrative decision, order or proposed decision and order. Any objection or response to the motion shall be filed within 15 days from the mailing of the motion. No decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order may be vacated after 90 days from the mailing of the administrative decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order.

In cases of lack of jurisdiction, the hearing officer may, after notice to the parties, on his or her own initiative or upon the motion of any party or the Family Support Division, vacate the administrative order or proposed administrative modification of a judicial order if it is found the order, decision or modification was without subject matter or personal jurisdiction or due process and the order, decision or modification had not been filed with the court.

This act also specifies however, that no corrections shall be made during the court's review of the applicable administrative decision, order or proposed order as authorized under the judicial review procedures for such administrative decisions under Chapter 536, RSMo, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court.

This act is identical to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SB 100 (2013); CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013) and substantially similar to SB 739 (2012).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Jones

SB 72 - This act designates the month of May as "Motorcycle Awareness Month". The act also designated December 4th as "PKS Day". This act is similar to SB 824 (2012).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Cornejo

HCS/SB 73 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the judicial process.

DWI COURT IN JACKSON COUNTY - Under this act, if the department of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the department's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. In no case shall any person be rejected from participating in DWI court for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located (Section 478.007).

MOTORCYCLE CHECKPOINTS - This act prohibits law enforcement agencies from establishing roadside checkpoint or road block patterns based upon a particular vehicle type, including the establishment of motorcycle-only checkpoints. Law enforcement agencies may establish roadside checkpoint patterns that only stop and check commercial motor vehicles. The provisions of the act shall not be construed to restrict any other type of checkpoint or road block which is lawful and is established and operated in accordance with the provisions of the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Missouri. This portion of the act is identical to SB 897 (2012).

TRANSCRIPT FEES - Under current law, the court reporter for all transcripts of testimony given or proceedings in any circuit court must receive \$2 per 25-line page for the original of the transcript and 35 cents per 25-line page for each regular size page. A judge may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter's fee to be paid by the state. The court must order the court reporter to furnish three copies of the transcripts of the notes of the evidence for which the court reporter must receive \$2 per legal page and 20 cents per page for the copies.

This act repeals these provisions and specifies that in cases where an appeal is taken, the court reporter must receive the sum of \$3.50 per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript. In criminal appellate cases where the court determines the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript, the court reporter must receive a fee of \$2.60 per legal page and an electronic version of the transcript. Under the terms of the act, any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter must receive \$2.60 per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript. For purposes of this portion of the act, a legal page, other than the first page and the final page of the transcript, shall be 25 lines, approximately 8.5" by 11" in size, with the left-hand margin of approximately 1.5", and with the right-hand margin of approximately .5" (Section 488.2250)(HA 2).

MOTORCYCLE BRAKE LIGHTS - This act allows a motorcycle to be equipped with a means of varying the brightness of its brake light for a duration of not more than 5 seconds upon application of the vehicle's brakes. This provision is also contained in HB 715 (2013)(HA 4).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

HCS/SB 75 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

SHERIFFS: This act provides that no person will be eligible for the office of sheriff unless he or she holds a valid peace officer license under Chapter 590. Any person filing for the office must have the

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

license at the time of filing. These provisions do not apply to St. Louis County or St. Louis City. (Section 57.010)

Every sheriff must maintain, house, and issue concealed carry permits beginning January 1, 2014. (Section 57.100)

The sheriff of any first class county not having a charter form of government, second class county, third class county, or fourth class county may employ an attorney to aid and advise the sheriff in the discharge of his or her duties and represent him or her in court. (Section 57.104)

Under current law, prisoners in a county jail must pay the costs of their board. This act requires the circuit clerk in each county to report to the Office of State Courts Administrator the names of people certified by the sheriff as being delinquent in the payment of money owed for a period of imprisonment in a county jail. Whenever a person has satisfied his or her debt or begun making regular payments to the sheriff, the sheriff must notify the clerk that the person is no longer considered delinquent. (Section 221.070)

The sheriff of any county may establish and operate a canteen or commissary in the county jail for the use and benefit of the prisoners. The revenues received from the canteen or commissary must be kept in a separate account and must be used to acquire the goods sold and other minimum expenses of operation. Any excess moneys must be deposited in the Inmate Prisoner Detainee Security Fund. (Section 221.102)

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HB 464 (2013) and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 42 (2013).

ASIRT: This act establishes the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program (ASIRT). By July 1, 2014, each school district and charter school may train teachers and school employees on how to respond to students with information about a threatening situation and how to address a potentially dangerous or armed intruder or active shooter in the school or on school property. Training may be conducted on an annual basis. Initial training may be eight hours in length and continuing training may be four hours in length. All school personnel must annually participate in a simulated active shooter and intruder response drill conducted by law enforcement professionals, as described in the act. Program instructors must be certified by the Department of Public Safety's Peace Officers Standards Training Commission. (Section 170.315)

EDDIE EAGLE GUNSAFE PROGRAM: Each school district and charter school may annually teach the Eddie Eagle Gunsafe Program to first grade students, or use a substantially similar or successor program of the same qualifications. The purpose of the program will be to promote safety and protection of children and emphasize how students should respond if they encounter a firearm. School personnel and program instructors must not make value judgments about firearms. Firearms are prohibited from the teaching of the program. Students with disabilities will participate to the extent appropriate. (Section 171.410)

FIREARMS OWNERSHIP RECORDS: Any records of ownership of a firearm or applications for ownership or an endorsement that allows a person to own, acquire, possess, or carry a firearm are not open records and will not be open for inspection except by order of the court to persons having a legitimate interest. Any person who violates this provision is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

This section is also contained in HCS/HB 350 (2013). (Section 571.011)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

CONCEALED CARRY PERMITS: Under current law, a person seeking to carry concealed firearms must apply to the sheriff for a certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement. Upon the issuance of the certificate, the person must then present the certificate to the Department of Revenue, which issues a driver's license or nondriver's license with a concealed carry endorsement. This act repeals the provisions requiring the person to present the certificate to the Department of Revenue for a driver's license or nondriver's license with a concealed carry endorsement. Instead, the permit issued by the sheriff authorizes the person to carry concealed firearms. (Section 571.101)

Concealed carry permits will be valid for five years from the date of issuance or renewal. A concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013 must continue for a period of three years from the date of issuance or renewal, as described in the act. (Section 571.101)

This act changes the eligibility requirements for a concealed carry permit. Non-citizens who are United States permanent residents are eligible. Currently, an applicant must not have pled guilty or pled no contest to certain crimes punishable by a prison term of one year or less. This act increases the prison term to two years. This act adds closed records to the documents in which a person cannot have engaged in a pattern of behavior considered dangerous to obtain a concealed carry permit. Applicants must also not otherwise be prohibited from possessing a firearm under section 571.070 or 18 U.S.C. 922(g). If an applicant is not a U.S. citizen, the application must include his or her country of citizenship and any alien or admission number issued by the federal Bureau of Customs and Immigration Enforcement. An applicant must show a government-issued photo identification only for the purpose of verifying the person's identify for permit renewal. (Section 571.101)

Biometric data is prohibited from being collected from the applicant other than fingerprints. The sheriff must perform an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. If no disqualifying information is identified, the sheriff must issue the permit. However, if the required background checks are not completed within forty-five calendar days and no disqualifying information has come to the sheriff's attention, the sheriff must issue a provisional permit. The permit will be valid until the sheriff issues or denies the certificate of qualification. The sheriff must revoke a provisional permit within twenty-four hours of receipt of any background check that identifies a disqualifying record and must notify MULES. (Section 571.101)

The concealed carry permit must specify only the following information: the permit holder's name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature; the signature of the issuing sheriff; the date of issuance; and the expiration date. (Section 571.101)

The permit must be no larger than two inches wide by three and one-fourth inches and must be of a uniform style. The permit must be assigned a Missouri uniform law enforcement system county code and must be stored in sequential numbered order. (Section 571.101)

Sheriffs must keep a record of all applications for concealed carry permits or provisional permits. Any record of an application that is incomplete or denied must be kept for a period not to exceed one year. Records of approved applications must be kept for one year after the expiration and non-renewal of the permit. Beginning August 28, 2013, the Department of Revenue must not keep any records of applications for concealed carry permits. Any information collected by the Department of Revenue related to an application for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013 must be given to MoSmart and the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. (Section 571.101)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

An applicant's status as a holder of a concealed carry permit, provisional permit, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013 is not public information, is considered personal protected information, and is required to not be batch processed for query and is only available for a single entry query if an individual is a subject of interest in an active criminal investigation or is arrested for a crime. In addition, the distribution of bulk downloads or batch data to federal, state, or private entities is prohibited, except to MoSmart as provided in the act. Any state agency that has retained any documents or records, including fingerprint records provided for a concealed carry endorsement prior to August 28, 2013 must destroy them upon successful issuance of a permit. (Section 571.101)

For purposes of chapter 571, the term "concealed carry permit" will include any concealed carry endorsement issued by the Department of Revenue before January 1, 2014 and any concealed carry document issued by any sheriff or under the authority of any sheriff after December 31, 2013. (Section 571.101)

A concealed carry permit, or endorsement, must be suspended or revoked if the holder becomes ineligible, as described in the act. In addition, when a valid full order of protection, arrest warrant, or commitment occurs, or a court order in a criminal proceeding is issued, the concealed carry permit or endorsement must be surrendered, as described in the act. (Section 571.104)

To renew a concealed carry permit, a renewal application must be completed. In lieu of the fingerprint requirements and firearms safety training, the applicant need only display his or her current concealed carry permit. A name-based background check, including an inquiry of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, must be done for each renewal. The process for renewing a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013 will be the same as for renewing a concealed carry permit except that the applicant need only display his or her current driver's license or nondriver's license containing an endorsement in lieu of the fingerprint and firearms safety training requirement. (Section 571.104)

Late fees assessed for a renewal and notice of expired certificates to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system and the individual are extended to concealed carry permits. Also, when a concealed carry permit or endorsement holder's permanent address changes and he or she reports the address change to the sheriffs, the sheriff of the new jurisdiction may charge a fee for processing not to exceed ten dollars. If the person has a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, he or she must also furnish proof to the Department of Revenue. The sheriff must report the residence change to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. A ten dollar fee may be charged for the replacement of a lost or destroyed permit or a driver's license or nondriver's license containing a concealed carry endorsement. A sheriff may charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars for name changes. The sheriff must report the name change to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system. (Section 571.104)

This act repeals the requirement that a concealed carry endorsement suspension be reinstated at the time of the individual's driver's license. (Section 571.107)

FIREARMS SAFETY INSTRUCTION: This act reduces, from fifty to twenty, the number of minimum rounds of live firing an applicant must do to receive a certificate of firearms safety training course completion by a qualified firearms safety instructor.

Certificates from a firearms safety instructor course approved by the Department of Public Safety

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

must be notarized.

This act allows a qualified firearms safety instructor to submit a copy of a training instructor certificate, course outline bearing a notarized signature of the instructor, and recent photograph to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides. The sheriff must collect an annual ten dollar fee from an instructor who chooses to submit the information and must retain a database of qualified instructors. This information will be a closed record except for access by any sheriff.

Any firearms safety instructor who violates any provision of section 571.111 will be prohibited from instructing concealed carry permit classes and issuing certificates. (Section 571.111)

OTHER CONCEALED CARRY CHANGES: The forms used to petition a court to revoke an individual's concealed carry permit or endorsement are updated to incorporate changes in the law, including: the previously mentioned allowable increase in prison term from one year to two years' imprisonment; the effect of the issuance of a provisional permit; and disqualification based on 18 U.S.C. 922(g). (Section 571.114)

The term "concealed carry endorsement" is replaced, or supplemented with, the phrase "concealed carry permit" throughout to reflect the change from the issuance of a concealed carry endorsement to a concealed carry permit. The terms "provisional certificate of qualification" and "certificate of qualification" are changed, as appropriate, to "provisional permit." In addition, "permanent resident" is added in conjunction with "United States citizen" or "U.S. citizen." (Sections 50.535, 302.181, 571.030, 571.037, 571.107, 571.114, 571.121)

PROHIBITION ON SHARING RECORDS OR DEVELOPING DATABASES WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: This prohibits state agencies, departments, contractors and agents working for the state from constructing, enabling, maintaining, participating in, developing or cooperating with the state or federal government in developing a database or record of the number or type of firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories that an individual possesses.

This provision is also contained in HCS/HB 787 (2013). (Section 571.500)

MOSMART: Any information collected by the Department of Revenue related to a concealed carry endorsement must be given to the members of MoSmart. In addition, on August 28, 2013, the Department of Revenue must begin transferring any records related to the issuance of a concealed carry permit to MoSmart for dissemination to sheriffs. (Sections 571.101 & 650.350)

This act creates the "Concealed Carry Permit Fund" within the state treasury. The director of the Department of Public Safety must distribute all funds annually in the form of grants approved by MoSMART. The Department must administer all MoSMART grant deposits. Grant funds must be spent first to ensure county law enforcement agencies' ability to comply with the issuance of concealed carry permits, including but not limited to, equipment, records management hardware and software, personnel, supplies, and other services. (Section 650.350)

REPEALED SECTION: This act repeals section 571.102, which governed the effective date of the law based on the date when the Department of Revenue begins issuing nondriver licenses with conceal carry endorsements. (Section 571.102)

***** SB 75 *****

(Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Burlison

This act contains an emergency clause on Section 650.350. (MoSmart)

Provisions in this act are similar to HCS/SS/SB 252 (2013) and HCS/HB 787 (2013).

MICHAEL RUFF

***** SB 77 *****

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: Allen

SB 77 - Under current law, certain neighborhood youth development programs are exempt from state child care licensing requirements so long as the program meets specified standards and guidelines. This act adds neighborhood youth development programs which meet a nationally federated organization's standards and which provide research-based curricula, delivered by trained professionals in a positive all-female environment to the exemption.

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 80 *****

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

SB 80 - Currently, the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators must mail an application for license renewal to nursing home administrators, who require license renewal, that year. This act requires the Board to notify, rather than mail, every person seeking license renewal.

JESSICA BAKER

***** SB 89 *****

SPONSOR: Munzlinger

HANDLER: Jones

HCS/SCS/SB 89 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care services.

HEALTH INFORMATION ORGANIZATIONS (Section 191.237)

A health information organization shall not restrict the exchange of state agency data or standards-based clinical summaries for patients for HIPAA allowable uses. Charges for such service shall not exceed the cost of actual technology connection or recurring maintenance.

NURSING HOME DISTRICTS (Sections 198.310 and 198.345)

This act allows nursing home districts to establish and maintain senior housing in any third or fourth classification county, rather than only in Ralls or Marion county. This act also provides for "the constitutionally required percentage" of the votes cast for a nursing home district local bond issue to pass rather than needing "two-thirds" of the votes cast.

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 99 *****

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Dugger

HCS/SB 99 - This act modifies various provisions relating elections, the official state manual, and sale tax ballot issues.

OFFICIAL STATE MANUAL:

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Dugger

The act allows the Secretary of State to enter into an agreement with a nonprofit organization to print copies of the Official State Manual. The Secretary of State must provide to the organization the electronic version of the official manual to be published. The nonprofit organization must charge a fee for a copy of the manual to cover the cost of production and distribution (Sections 11.010, 11.025).

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 814 (2013).

SALES TAX ON THE TITLING OF MOTOR VEHICLES:

The act eliminates both state and local use taxes on the storage, use or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors. The act specifies that a sales tax is to be collected for the titling of such property. The rate of tax associated with titling will be the sum of state sales tax and the local sales tax rate in effect at the address of the owner of the property.

All local taxing jurisdictions that have not previously approved a local use tax must put to a vote of the people whether to discontinue collecting sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles purchased from vendors not located in Missouri. If a taxing jurisdiction does not hold such a vote before November 2016, the taxing jurisdiction must cease collecting the sales tax. Taxing jurisdictions may at any time hold a vote to repeal the tax. Language repealing the tax must also be put to a vote of the people any time 15% of the registered voters in a taxing jurisdiction sign a petition requesting such (Sections 32.087, 144.020, 144.021, 144.069, 144.071, 144.440, 144.450, 144.455, 144.525, 144.610, 144.613, 144.615).

These sections contain a nonseverability clause, and an emergency clause.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SB 182 (2013).

TRANSIENT GUEST TAX:

The act authorizes the cities of Edmundson and Woodson Terrace to impose a transient guest tax. Such a tax cannot exceed 0.6% of the sales price per room per night. The tax does not take effect until voted on by the residents of the city (Section 67.1009).

Currently, Edmundson and Woodson Terrace are prohibited from raising their hotel and motel license tax more than 5% per year or over a certain total cap. This act removes the references to Edmundson and Woodson Terrace (Section 94.270).

CITY COUNCIL TERMS IN THIRD CLASS CITIES:

The act allows council members in third class cities to serve four-year terms by vote of the people. If four-year terms are approved, the extended terms begin with any council member elected to office after the approval of the ballot question (Section 77.030).

The act also repeals section 77.030 which was truly agreed to and finally passed in HB 163 (2013).

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 821 (2012), SB 90 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 161 (2013), and similar to provisions in HB 163 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 199 (2013).

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN OFFICES:

The act allows certain third class cities to eliminate, by ordinance or order, primary elections for mayor and councilmen offices. Any person wishing to become a candidate for these offices must file a statement of candidacy with the city clerk in order to be placed on the ballot (Section 78.090).

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Dugger

REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVING AS AN ALDERMAN:

The act also lowers the minimum age required for a person to serve as an alderman in a fourth class city from twenty-one to eighteen years of age (Section 79.070).

VOTING MACHINES:

The act repeals the requirement that the voting machines used in presidential elections must permit the voter to vote by use of a single lever for the candidates of one party or group of petitioners for president, vice president and their presidential electors. The act also repeals the provision which requires voting machines to be provided with a mechanical model, which illustrates the manner of voting on the machine (Section 115.249). The requirement that voting machines shall be placed so that ballot labels can be plainly seen by the election judges when not in use is repealed (Section 115.259).

ABSENTEE VOTING:

The act repeals the requirement that absentee ballots shall have the words "Official Absentee Ballot" appear on the ballot (Section 115.281).

Currently, the election authority appoints a sufficient number of teams consisting of four election judges on each team, two judges from each party, to count absentee votes. This act repeals the requirement of four judges per team and provides that each team shall be comprised of an equal number of judges from each political party. The act also repeals the provision prohibiting absentee ballots from being counted by the same person who removed the ballots from their envelopes (Sections 115.299 & 115.300).

ELECTION AUTHORITY AND VOTING PROCEDURES:

The act repeals the provision which mandates that the election authority shall have pasters prepared to add or delete names on printed ballots, and removes ballot labels from the list of items that the election authority must deliver to each polling place before the polls open (Sections 115.383 & 115.419).

The act changes the time when election judges must open the ballot box and show to all present that it is empty from "after the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls but before the voting begins" to "not more than one hour before the voting begins" (Section 115.423).

Ballot cards are removed from the type of paper ballots that election judges must initial after the voter's identification certificate has been initialed. The act also removes language requiring the election judges to seal the ballot envelope before placing it in the ballot box (Section 115.433 & 115.436).

The act provides that when paper ballots are used then the voter shall place a distinguishing mark immediately beside the name of the candidate for which the voter intends to vote. The provision which allows a voter to cross out a name on the ballot and write in a name of a person not on the ballot when a write-in line is not provided is also removed.

The act removes provisions specifying that when voting machines are used the voter shall go alone to a voting machine and register votes as directed. The act also repeals the provisions allowing the use of a sticker or other item containing a write-in candidate's name in lieu of a handwritten name (Section 115.439).

The act removes the requirement that after the proper votes on a ballot have been counted then the

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Dugger

ballot shall be strung on a wire, and upon recording of the count the wire shall be knotted and sealed. The act also repeals provisions which address the election authority's responsibilities when counting ballots cast by punch card voting systems (Sections 115.449 & 115.456).

The time period that the election authority shall keep election ballots, records, and materials is extended from twelve months to twenty-two months (Section 115.493).

Currently when a candidate has originally filed for a recount of the votes or the ballot question with the secretary of state then the candidate who was defeated by less than one percent of the votes is allowed a recount by filing with the secretary of state. This act changes the standard to require that the candidate must be defeated by less than one-half of one percent for the candidate to receive a recount by the Secretary of State (Section 115.601).

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS:

Current statute provides that all public administrators are to be elected in the county or city they serve. This act will make the St. Louis City public administrator an appointed position. The public administrator will be appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges of the 22nd judicial circuit. The qualifications and requirements for this appointed position will be the same as those for elected public administrators (Sections 473.730, 473.733 & 473.737).

Provisions in this act are similar to HB 163 (2013); HB 65 (2013); HB 199 (2013); HB 54 (2013); and HB 865 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Cox

CCS/HCS/SB 100 - This act modifies various provisions relating to various court proceedings, court costs, and surcharges and judicial personnel.

RELEASING INFORMATION:

First, the act repeals the requirement that a member of the judiciary must notify the Department of Revenue when the member's status changes and the member no longer qualifies for the exemption which prohibits the Department from releasing certain information (Section 32.056)

CRIMINAL RECORDS AND JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Within the Department of Public Safety there is a Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee, which is composed of various members. This act replaces the chairman of the circuit court budget committee as a member of the advisory committee with the chairman of the court automation committee (Section 43.518).

CREDIT AGREEMENTS:

A credit agreement must be executed by both the debtor and the lender for a debtor to maintain an action upon or defense related to the credit agreement (Section 432.047).

MORTGAGE LOAN ORIGINATORS:

The act requires licensed mortgage loan originators to complete one hour of continuing education in Missouri law and regulations, as part of the eight hours of education necessary to maintain licensure

SPONSOR: Keaveny
(Section 443.723).

HANDLER: Cox

CHILD CUSTODY:

Currently, when custody or visitation is interfered with by a parent without good cause the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court stating the facts which constitute a violation of the judgment of dissolution or legal separation. This act states that the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court also for a violation of a judgment of paternity (Section 452.400).

ADOPTION PROCEEDINGS:

When the person sought to be adopted is under eighteen then written consent of certain persons is required. The act specifies that the signatures of the mother of the child, the man who has established paternity of the child or the current adoptive parents of the child must execute in front of a judge or before a notary. If the signatures are executed in front of a judge then the judge must advise the birth parent of the consequences of consent (Section 453.030).

A parent may waive the necessity of consent to future adoption of the child, and the waiver must be acknowledged before a notary or executed in front of a judge. When the waiver is executed in front of a judge then the judge must advise the parent of the consequences of the waiver (Section 453.050).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS:

The act grants the authority to administrative hearing officers from the Department of Social Services to set aside or correct administrative child support decisions or orders and proposed administrative modifications of a judicial order. Such authority to set aside or correct decisions, orders or modifications must be done after written notice and an opportunity to respond to all parties and any objection or response to such motion shall be made in writing within 15 days from the filing of the motion to correct or set aside. The act specifies the conditions and time frame under which the corrections can be made.

Specifically, an order, decision or modification based on errors arising from mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, excusable neglect or inadvertence may be corrected prior to being filed with the court provided the written motion is mailed to all parties and filed within 60 days of the administrative decision, order or proposed decision and order. Any objection or response to the motion shall be filed within 15 days from the mailing of the motion. No decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order may be vacated after 90 days from the mailing of the administrative decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order.

In cases of lack of jurisdiction, the hearing officer may, after notice to the parties, on his or her own initiative or upon the motion of any party or the Family Support Division, vacate the administrative order or proposed administrative modification of a judicial order if it is found the order, decision or modification was without subject matter or personal jurisdiction or due process and the order, decision or modification had not been filed with the court.

This act also specifies however, that no corrections shall be made during the court's review of the applicable administrative decision, order or proposed order as authorized under the judicial review procedures for such administrative decisions under Chapter 536, RSMo, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court (Section 454.475).

SEGREGATION OF FEES COLLECTED BY THE OFFICE OF STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR:
The act specifies that moneys collected for providing training to judicial personnel by the Office of State

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Cox

Courts Administrator shall be deposited in a special fund, but moneys in the fund in connection with a particular purpose shall be segregated and not disbursed for any other purpose (Section 476.057).

SUBMISSION OF JUDICIAL WEIGHTED WORKLOAD MODELS:

The act states that the Supreme Court shall submit a judicial weighted workload model and a clerical weighted workload model to the chairs of both the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees, to be distributed to the members of the General Assembly (Section 477.405).

DWI COURT:

The act allows the DWI court to use a private probation service when the Division of Probation and Parole is unavailable to assist in the supervision of a person who wishes to enter a DWI court. A person cannot be rejected from participating in the DWI court for not residing in the city or county where the DWI court is located (Section 478.007).

JUDICIAL POSITIONS:

When a judicial weighted workload indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit with a population of one-hundred thousand or more is in need of four or more full-time judicial positions, then there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit. In circuits composed of multiple counties, the additional associate circuit judge position shall be apportioned among the counties based on population (Section 478.320).

SURCHARGES IN CIVIL CASES:

The act modifies provisions which allow Jackson County to charge up to a twenty dollar surcharge when a party files a civil court case. Currently, only Jackson County can charge twenty dollars, and all other circuits may charge up to fifteen dollars. This act authorizes any circuit court that reimburses the state for the salaries of family court commissioners to charge up to a twenty dollar surcharge for such cases (Section 488.426).

KANSAS CITY MUNICIPAL VIOLATIONS SURCHARGE:

The act allows Kansas City to provide for an additional surcharge of up to seven dollars in municipal ordinance violation cases. No additional cost shall be collected in a proceeding involving an indigent defendant. The surcharge shall be used to fund special mental health, drug, and veterans courts. (Section 488.2230).

COURT TRANSCRIPTS COSTS:

The act specifies that the court reporter shall receive three dollars and fifty cents per page for appeal transcripts. When the defendant is indigent or when a judge orders a transcript, the court reporter shall receive two dollars and sixty cents per page (Section 488.2250).

MODEX FUND:

Currently, sheriffs, county marshals and other officers are not allowed to charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau. This act allows these officials to charge six dollars for their services, even when a case is disposed of by a violations bureau. One-half of the amount collected will be deposited in the MODEX fund. The other half will be deposited in the inmate security fund of the county or municipality where the citation originated. If the county or municipality does not have an inmate security fund, all of the amount collected shall be deposited in the MODEX fund.

This act also creates the MODEX fund. The fund will be used for the support and expansion of the

SPONSOR: Keaveny

HANDLER: Cox

Missouri Data Exchange (MODEX) system. The Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission will administer the fund.

The act specifies that sheriffs, county marshals or other officers located in St. Louis County or St. Louis County cannot charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau (Section 488.5320).

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS EXEMPTIONS:

Under current law a person, either as a participant or a beneficiary, can exempt from attachment in bankruptcy proceedings the right to receive money from a retirement or profit-sharing plan. This act includes a person's interest in health savings plans and inherited accounts to this list of exemptions (Section 513.430).

WAIVER OF COURT COSTS:

Currently when a legal aid society, legal services, or a nonprofit organization represents an indigent party in a civil case, the court costs and expenses are waived without motion and court approval, provided that the organization has already determined the party is unable to pay the expenses and filed the determination with the court. This act adds law school clinics to the list of organizations who may waive court expenses without filing a motion with the court (Section 514.040).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

CCS/SCS/SB 106 - This act modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including academic credit, professional licences and child custody rights of military members.

HONOR AND REMEMBER FLAG:

The act allows for the display of the honor and remember flag at all state buildings and state parks as an official recognition and in honor of fallen members of the armed forces of the united states.

This provision is identical to SB 218 (2013) and HB 704 (2013).

MILITARY TRAINING AND ACADEMIC CREDIT:

This act requires public postsecondary institutions to accept credits for courses that the military awarded to personnel as part of their military training if the courses meet certain standards for academic credit.

MILITARY MEMBERS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

Members of the armed forces with health-related professional licenses or certificates that are in good standing when entering active duty will remain in good standing while on active duty. Renewal of these licenses or certificates while the member is on active duty shall occur without the payment of dues. Continuing education will also not be required if certain requirements are met.

Service, education, or training as a member of the armed forces, if satisfactory to the licensing board, may be applied towards qualifications to receive a license or certificate from a professional licensing board.

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

CHILD CUSTODY RIGHTS OF DEPLOYED MILITARY MEMBERS:

This act establishes the child custody and visitation rights of a deploying military parent. A deploying parent is a military parent who has received written orders to deploy with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, or any other reserve component.

The act provides that if a deploying parent is required to be separated from a child, a court shall not enter a final order modifying the terms of custody or visitation contained in an existing order until 90 days after the deployment ends unless there is a written agreement by both parties. Deployment or the potential for future deployment shall not be the sole factor supporting a change in circumstances or grounds sufficient to support a permanent modification of the custody or visitation terms established in an existing order.

The act provides that a custody or visitation order may be temporarily modified to make reasonable accommodation for the parties due to the deployment. Such temporary order shall also specify the terms of custody or visitation during the deployment and for when there is leave time for the deploying parent. Procedures are delineated for the deploying parent to obtain an expedited hearing in any custody or visitation matters.

The nondeploying parent is required to provide written notice to the court and to the deploying parent of any change of address and contact information within seven days of the change, except in instances where there is a valid order of protection in effect requiring the confidentiality of the nondeploying parent's contact information. In such instances the information shall only be given to the court. Nothing in the act shall be construed to eliminate current law requirements regarding relocation procedures.

A temporary modification shall automatically end no later than 30 days after the return of the deploying parent and the original terms of the custody or visitation order in place at the time of deployment are automatically reinstated.

The court may also conduct an expedited or emergency hearing within 10 days of the filing of a motion regarding custody or visitation upon return of the deploying parent in cases alleging an immediate danger or irreparable harm to the child. The nondeploying parent shall bear the burden of showing that reentry of the custody or visitation order in effect before the deployment is no longer in the child's best interests.

The court shall set any nonemergency motion by the nondeploying parent for hearing within 30 days of the filing of the motion.

Upon motion of the deploying parent or upon motion of a family member of the deploying parent with his or her consent, the court may delegate his or her visitation rights, or a portion of such rights, to a family member with a close and substantial relationship to the minor child or children for the duration of the deployment if it is in the best interest of the child. Such rights shall terminate by operation of law upon the end of the deployment, as set forth under the act. There is a rebuttable presumption that delegation of rights shall not be permitted in instances of domestic violence on the part of the family member seeking the delegated visitation rights.

This act specifies certain obligations the nondeploying and deploying parent have toward each other under any order entered. A deploying parent is required to provide a copy of his or her orders to the nondeploying parent promptly and without delay prior to the deployment.

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

The act prohibits a court from counting any time periods during which the deploying parent did not exercise visitation due to military duties when determining whether a parent failed to exercise such rights. This act also specifies that any absence of a child from the state during a deployment after an order for custody has been entered must be denominated as a temporary absence for the purposes of the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act.

The act specifies how the court may award attorney's fees and court costs.

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 148 (2013) and HCS/SB 110 (2013) and similar to SB 672 (2012).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

HCS/SB 110 - This act establishes the child custody and visitation rights of a deploying military parent. A deploying parent is a military parent who has received written orders to deploy with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, or any other reserve component.

This act provides that if a deploying parent is required to be separated from a child, a court shall not enter a final order modifying the terms of custody or visitation contained in an existing order until 90 days after the deployment ends unless there is a written agreement by both parties. Deployment or the potential for future deployment shall not be the sole factor supporting a change in circumstances or grounds sufficient to support a permanent modification of the custody or visitation terms established in an existing order.

EXISTING COURT ORDERS

This act provides that a custody or visitation order may be temporarily modified to make reasonable accommodation for the parties due to the deployment. Such temporary order shall also specify the terms of custody or visitation during the deployment and for when there is leave time for the deploying parent. Procedures are delineated for the deploying parent to obtain an expedited hearing in any custody or visitation matters.

This act requires the nondeploying parent to provide written notice to the court and to the deploying parent of any change of address and contact information within seven days of the change, except in instances where there is a valid order of protection in effect requiring the confidentiality of the nondeploying parent's contact information. In such instances the information shall only be given to the court. Nothing in the act shall be construed to eliminate current law requirements regarding relocation procedures.

AFTER DEPLOYMENT

A temporary modification shall automatically end no later than 30 days after the return of the deploying parent and the original terms of the custody or visitation order in place at the time of deployment are automatically reinstated.

The court may also conduct an expedited or emergency hearing within 10 days of the filing of a

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

motion regarding custody or visitation upon return of the deploying parent in cases alleging an immediate danger or irreparable harm to the child. The nondeploying parent shall bear the burden of showing that reentry of the custody or visitation order in effect before the deployment is no longer in the child's best interests.

The court shall set any nonemergency motion by the nondeploying parent for hearing within 30 days of the filing of the motion.

DELEGATION OF VISITATION RIGHTS

Upon motion of the deploying parent or upon motion of a family member of the deploying parent with his or her consent, the court may delegate his or her visitation rights, or a portion of such rights, to a family member with a close and substantial relationship to the minor child or children for the duration of the deployment if it is in the best interest of the child. Such rights shall terminate by operation of law upon the end of the deployment, as set forth under the act. There is a rebuttable presumption that delegation of rights shall not be permitted in instances of domestic violence on the part of the family member seeking the delegated visitation rights.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

This act specifies certain obligations the nondeploying and deploying parent have toward each other under any order entered. A deploying parent is required to provide a copy of his or her orders to the nondeploying parent promptly and without delay prior to the deployment.

This act prohibits a court from counting any time periods during which the deploying parent did not exercise visitation due to military duties when determining whether a parent failed to exercise such rights. This act also specifies that any absence of a child from the state during a deployment after an order for custody has been entered must be denominated as a temporary absence for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

This act specifies how the court may award attorney's fees and court costs.

This act is identical to SCS/HB 148 (2013); to provisions contained in CCS/SCS/SB 106 (2013) and in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 117 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Davis

HCS/SS/SCS/SB 116 - Currently, the Secretary of State is charged with establishing procedures for absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters to request, receive, and send voter registration applications and request and receive absentee ballots by mail or electronically. This act repeals provisions related to absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters and institutes the Uniformed Military and Overseas Voters Act to apply to all federal elections, statewide and state legislative elections or local elections where absentee ballots are authorized.

The Secretary of State is required to establish an electronic transmission system through which a covered voter may apply and receive voter registration materials and military-overseas ballots.

The act allows uniformed services and overseas voters to use a federal postcard application or the

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Davis

declaration accompanying a federal write-in absentee ballot to apply to register to vote. Such voters who are registered to vote in Missouri may apply for a military-overseas ballot and those who are not registered may use a federal postcard application to simultaneously register and apply for a military-overseas ballot.

Covered voters may use a federal write-in absentee ballot to vote for all offices and ballot measures.

A "covered voter" is defined as a uniformed-services voter who is registered to vote in this state, has a voting residence in this state, and who otherwise satisfies this state's voter eligibility requirements and includes overseas voters who are otherwise eligible to vote in Missouri.

Valid military-overseas ballots shall be counted if received before noon on the Friday after the election day.

No election authority or verification board shall certify election results before noon on the Friday after the election day and a valid military-overseas ballots shall be counted if received before that time.

The act shall take effect on July 1, 2014.

This act is similar to SB 892 (2012).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Davis

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 117 - This act modifies provisions relating to military affairs.

DISPLAY OF THE HONOR AND REMEMBER FLAG: This act requires the display of the Honor and Remember flag at all state buildings and state parks as an official recognition and in honor of fallen members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

These provisions are identical to SB 218 (2013) and HB 704 (2013) and are contained in CCS/SCS/SB 106 (2013). (Section 8.012 & Section 253.048)

RESIDENCY FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: This act allows any individual who is separating from the military forces of the United States with an honorable discharge or a general discharge to be considered a resident student for admission and in-state tuition purposes at an approved public four-year institution of higher education or in-state and in-district for admission and tuition at any approved public two-year institution of higher education. The separating military member must demonstrate presence and declare residency within Missouri and, if attending a community college, presence within the taxing district of the community college. The Coordinating Board for Higher Education must promulgate rules to implement this act.

This section is substantially similar to HCS/HB 168 (2013). (Section 173.1150)

CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION RIGHTS OF DEPLOYING MILITARY PARENTS: This act establishes the child custody and visitation rights of a deploying military parent. A deploying parent is a military parent who has received written orders to deploy with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force,

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Davis

Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, or any other reserve component.

This act provides that if a deploying parent is required to be separated from a child, a court shall not enter a final order modifying the terms of custody or visitation contained in an existing order until 90 days after the deployment ends unless there is a written agreement by both parties. Deployment or the potential for future deployment shall not be the sole factor supporting a change in circumstances or grounds sufficient to support a permanent modification of the custody or visitation terms established in an existing order.

EXISTING COURT ORDERS: This act provides that a custody or visitation order may be temporarily modified to make reasonable accommodation for the parties due to the deployment. Such temporary order shall also specify the terms of custody or visitation during the deployment and for when there is leave time for the deploying parent. Procedures are delineated for the deploying parent to obtain an expedited hearing in any custody or visitation matters.

This act requires the nondeploying parent to provide written notice to the court and to the deploying parent of any change of address and contact information within seven days of the change, except in instances where there is a valid order of protection in effect requiring the confidentiality of the nondeploying parent's contact information. In such instances the information shall only be given to the court. Nothing in the act shall be construed to eliminate current law requirements regarding relocation procedures.

AFTER DEPLOYMENT: A temporary modification shall automatically end no later than 30 days after the return of the deploying parent and the original terms of the custody or visitation order in place at the time of deployment are automatically reinstated.

The court may also conduct an expedited or emergency hearing within 10 days of the filing of a motion regarding custody or visitation upon return of the deploying parent in cases alleging an immediate danger or irreparable harm to the child. The nondeploying parent shall bear the burden of showing that reentry of the custody or visitation order in effect before the deployment is no longer in the child's best interests.

The court shall set any nonemergency motion by the nondeploying parent for hearing within 30 days of the filing of the motion.

DELEGATION OF VISITATION RIGHTS: Upon motion of the deploying parent or upon motion of a family member of the deploying parent with his or her consent, the court may delegate his or her visitation rights, or a portion of such rights, to a family member with a close and substantial relationship to the minor child or children for the duration of the deployment if it is in the best interest of the child. Such rights shall terminate by operation of law upon the end of the deployment, as set forth under the act. There is a rebuttable presumption that delegation of rights shall not be permitted in instances of domestic violence on the part of the family member seeking the delegated visitation rights.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS: This act specifies certain obligations the nondeploying and deploying parent have toward each other under any order entered. A deploying parent is required to provide a copy of his or her orders to the nondeploying parent promptly and without delay prior to the deployment.

This act prohibits a court from counting any time periods during which the deploying parent did not

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Davis

exercise visitation due to military duties when determining whether a parent failed to exercise such rights. This act also specifies that any absence of a child from the state during a deployment after an order for custody has been entered must be denominated as a temporary absence for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

This act specifies how the court may award attorney's fees and court costs. This section is identical to SCS/HB 148 (2013) and HCS/SB 110 (2013) and is also contained in CCS/SCS/SB 106 (2013). (Section 452.413)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cox

HCS/SCS/SB 118 - This act authorizes circuit courts or a combination of circuits to create veterans treatment courts. These courts will handle cases involving substance abuse or mental illness of current or former military personnel. Circuit courts must enter into a memorandum of understanding with participating prosecuting attorneys, and other interested parties.

Veterans treatment courts may accept participants from other jurisdictions when there is not a veterans treatment court in the jurisdiction where the participant is charged and as long as other criteria are met.

The veteran treatment courts shall refer participants to substance abuse and mental health treatments. Any statements made by a participant during treatment or reports prepared by staff of the treatment program shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in judicial proceedings. Veterans treatment court staff shall be informed of matters relevant to a participant's treatment, but records and reports are to be treated as confidential and not available to the public.

This act is similar to HB 88 (2013), HB 73 (2013), HB 1110(2012), and SB 768 (2012).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Jones

SS/SCS/SB 121 - This act provides that distillers, wholesalers, winemakers, retailers, and brewers may make financial contributions for festivals where alcohol is sold to a not-for-profit organization that is registered with the Secretary of State. No part of the contributions may benefit a private shareholder or liquor licensee member of the organization. The contributions must be used to pay for event expenses that are unrelated to retail alcohol sales.

This act provides that beer brewed for personal or family use may be removed from the premises where brewed for use at organized affairs, exhibitions, or competitions, such as home brewer contests, tastings, or judging. The use may occur off licensed retail premises, on any premises under a temporary retail license, or on any tax-exempt organization's licensed premises. In addition, this act provides that intoxicating liquor manufactured for personal or family use may not be offered for sale. This act contains an emergency clause for the provision relating to beer brewed for personal or family use.

Under this act, a wholesaler may give, and a retailer may accept, a sample of malt liquor that is no more than 72 ounces if the retailer has not previously purchased the brand of malt liquor from that

SPONSOR: Schaefer

HANDLER: Jones

wholesaler, the wholesaler keeps a record of the transaction, and no samples are consumed or opened on the premises of the retailer except as provided by the retail license. If a particular product is not available in a size of 72 ounces or less, a wholesaler may give the next larger size to the retailer.

Under current law, liquor may not be sold in a train while it is stopped. This act repeals that prohibition.

Current law also requires most businesses licensed to sell alcohol to be closed from 1:30 a.m. to 6 a.m. This act adds bowling alleys to the list of businesses that are not required to be closed during those hours, but which may not sell liquor during those hours. Any rooms in which alcohol is dispensed in a bowling alley would have to be locked from 1:30 a.m. to 6 a.m. If business is conducted in one room, the bowling alley may keep the refrigerators, cabinets, cases, boxes, and taps from which intoxicating liquor is dispensed closed rather than the entire room in which intoxicating liquor is dispensed.

Under current law, restaurants whose business is conducted in one room only may keep the refrigerators, cabinets, cases, boxes, and taps from which intoxicating liquor is dispensed closed instead of the room if substantial quantities of food and merchandise other than liquor are dispensed at the restaurant. This act removes the requirement that substantial quantities of food and merchandise be dispensed at the restaurant.

Under current law, the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control may issue a license to serve liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on a boat that can carry 100 or more passengers. This act allows a person to get a license to serve liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on a boat that can carry 45 to 99 passengers and is on Table Rock Lake.

This act creates a temporary liquor permit for festivals. Any persons holding a license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail may apply for the permit. An application for a festival permit must be made at least five business days prior to the festival. The temporary permit shall be effective for no more than 168 consecutive hours. The permit costs \$10 for each day it covers.

Wholesalers may, but are not be required to, give a retailer credit for liquor that is delivered but not used if the wholesaler removes the product within 72 hours of the expiration of the permit. This act provides that no law or regulation shall be interpreted as preventing a wholesaler, retailer, or distributor from providing storage, cooling, or dispensing equipment for use at festivals.

Under current law, a festival is defined as a musical activity which will continue uninterrupted for a period of twelve hours or more. This act removes the term "uninterrupted".

Provisions of this act are identical to CCS/SS/SCS/SB 114 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Barnes

SS/SCS/SB 125 - This act modifies duties of boards of education.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION RULEMAKING: This act requires the State Board of Education to promulgate rules under which the board classifies the public schools of the state.

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Barnes

The appropriate scoring guides, instruments, and procedures used in determining the accreditation status of a district are subject to a public meeting upon notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each of the three most populous cities in Missouri and a newspaper that is a certified minority business enterprise or woman-owned business enterprise in each of the two most populous cities in Missouri, and notice to various state government officials, as described in the act, at least fourteen days in advance of the meeting. The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must conduct the public meeting no less than ninety days prior to the application in accreditation, with all comments received to be reported to the State Board of Education.

This provision is also contained in SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013). (Section 161.092)

UNACCREDITED SCHOOL DISTRICTS: This act removes the two-year waiting period that exists between the classification of a school district as unaccredited and the lapse of the district's corporate organization. Instead, when the State Board of Education initially classifies, or reclassifies, a district as unaccredited, it must review the governance of the district to establish the conditions under which the existing school board will continue to govern or determine the date on which the district will lapse and determine an alternative governing structure for the district.

This act changes the timing and purpose of the hearing that the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must conduct. The Department must conduct at least two public hearings, which must be regarding the accreditation status of the district. Also, the hearings must provide an opportunity to convene community resources that may be useful or necessary to support the district as it attempts to return to accredited status. The hearings must be conducted at least twice annually for every year in which the district remains unaccredited or provisionally accredited.

When it classifies a district as unaccredited, the State Board of Education may allow continued governance by the existing local board of education under specific terms and conditions. If the State Board appoints a special administrative board to oversee the district, the board must consist of at least five members, the majority of whom must be district residents. In addition, the board members must reflect the population characteristics of the district and collectively possess strong experience in school governance, management and finance, and leadership. Within fourteen days after appointment by the State Board, the special administrative board must organize by the election of a president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer, as provided in current law for the organization of school boards. The special administrative board must appoint a superintendent of schools to serve as the chief executive officer of the district and to have all powers and duties of any other general district superintendent. A special administrative board will be responsible for the operation of the district until it is classified as provisionally accredited for at least two successive school years, at which time the State Board of Education may provide for a transition back to local governance, as described in the act.

If the State Board determines an alternative governing structure, it must provide a rationale for its decision and recertify the alternative form of governance every three years. In addition, the State Board must create a public comment method, establish expectations for academic progress by creating a time line for full accreditation, and provide annual reports to the General Assembly and Governor on the district's progress, as described in the act.

If the State Board chooses to allow a district to remain governed by the local school board under specific terms and conditions, the State Board of Education must lapse the district and intervene if a

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Barnes

district has been unaccredited for three consecutive school years and failed to regain accredited status. The State Board must also lapse the district and intervene if, after two consecutive school years of unaccredited status, the State Board of Education determines that the district's academic progress is insufficient to attain accredited status after the third school year.

A special administrative board appointed under this act will retain the authority granted to a school board under the laws of the state in effect at the time of the district's lapse. A special administrative board may enter into contracts with accredited districts or other education service providers to deliver high quality educational programs. In addition, if a student graduates from a school operated under a contract with an accredited district, the student will receive his or her diploma from the accredited district.

Neither the special administrative board nor its members will be deemed to be the state or a state agency for any purpose. Furthermore, the state, its agencies and employees, will have absolute immunity from liability, as provided in the act.

This act repeals the requirement that provisionally accredited and unaccredited districts develop a plan to divide up the district if the district cannot regain accreditation within three years of the loss of accreditation. (Section 162.081)

This act repeals the authorization for the serving members of a special administrative board to appoint a school superintendent if the state board of education appoints a successor member to replace the chair of the special administrative board. (Section 162.083)

When a school district receives students from another district as a result of a boundary line change, consolidation, annexation, dissolution, or action of the state board of education, as described in the act, the statewide assessment scores and all other performance data of the students received by the district will not be used for three years when calculating the receiving district's performance for purposes of the Missouri school improvement program. (Section 162.1300)

These sections are substantially similar to perfected SCS/SB 7 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 76 (2013), SS/SCS/SB 210 (2013), and HB 50 (2013). This act contains a provision identical to SB 168 (2013).

SCHOOL PERSONNEL IN THE ST. LOUIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT: This act allows tenured teachers in the St. Louis City School District to be removed based on incompetency.

This act repeals the requirement that a notification of written charges seeking dismissal received during a vacation period be considered as received on the first day of the following school term.

Currently, to be dismissed for inefficiency in the line of duty, a teacher must be notified in writing at least one semester prior to the presentment of charges. This waiting period is shortened to thirty days and will also apply to incompetency.

This act modifies the prohibition on new teachers being hired while available teachers have been placed on leave of absence due to a reduction in force because of insufficient funds or a decrease in student enrollment. Instead, new teachers cannot be appointed while there are properly qualified teachers on unrequested leave of absence. A leave of absence because of a reduction in force will not impair the tenure of a teacher and will continue for up to three years, unless extended by the school board.

SPONSOR: Nasheed

HANDLER: Barnes

The St. Louis City School District may use the "St. Louis Plan" for professional development, if agreed to by teachers, if the state mandates that local school districts provide professional development to teachers and funds are utilized for professional development. (Section 168.221)

This act repeals a provision governing how a reduction in force based on insufficient funds or a decrease in student enrollment would be conducted for non-certified employees in the St. Louis City School District. (Section 168.291)

These sections are substantially similar to SB 601 (2012), HB 1893 (2012) and provisions contained in HCS/HB 1526 (2012).

MICHAEL RUFF

*** SB 126 ***

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Morris

SCS/SB 126 - This act states that Missouri licensed pharmacies cannot be required to carry or maintain an inventory of any specific drug or device.

This act is identical to HB 378 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

*** SB 127 ***

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

CCS/HCS/SB 127 - This act modifies provisions relating to public assistance benefits.

TICKET-TO-WORK PROGRAM

This act reauthorizes the Ticket-to-Work program until 2019. Currently the program is set to expire on August 28, 2013. (Section 208.146)

This provision is contained in SCS/HCS/HB 986 (2013).

ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSES

This act adds advanced practice registered nurses to the list of those who can prescribe drugs covered by MO HealthNet payments. Services of an advanced practice registered nurse are also added to the list of services qualified for MO HealthNet payments. (Section 208.152)

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 167 (2013) and HB 314 (2013).

MO HEALTHNET DENTAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

This act authorizes the MO HealthNet Division within the Department of Social Services, or a contractor of the division, to implement a statewide dental delivery system to ensure recipient participation and access to providers of dental services under MO HealthNet. (Section 208.240)

This provision is identical to HB 1078 (2012).

REFERRALS FOR HOME-AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

Under current law, upon the receipt of a referral for MO HealthNet-funded home-and community-based care containing a nurse assessment or a physician's order, the Department of Health and Senior Services is allowed to reimburse in-home providers for nurse assessments of participants in the in-home and home and community based programs and to contract for home-and community -based assessments through an independent third-party assessor.

Under this act, upon receipt of a properly completed referral for services or a physician's order, the department is required to process, review, and approve or deny the referral within 15 business days. For approved referrals, the department shall arrange for the provision of services by a home- and community-based provider and notify the referring entity or individual within 5 business days of receiving the referral if a different physical address is required to schedule the assessment. If a different physical address is needed, the 15 day limit included in the act is suspended until the information is received by the department.

The department shall also inform the applicant of:

- The full range of available MO HealthNet home- and community-based services;
- The choice of home- and community-based service providers in the applicant's area; and
- The option to choose more than one home- and community-based service provider to deliver or facilitate the services the applicant is qualified to receive.

This act also requires the department to:

- Prioritize the referrals received, giving the highest priority to referrals for high-risk individuals; and
- Notify the referring entity and the applicant within 10 business days of receiving the referral if it has not scheduled the assessment.

This act repeals the provision requiring the reassessments and care plan changes to be reviewed and approved by the independent third-party assessor.

If the department has not complied with the 15 day requirement for referral, a provider has the option of completing an assessment and care plan recommendation. At such time that the department approves or modifies the assessment and care plan, the care plan shall become effective; such approval or modification shall occur within 5 business days after receipt of the assessment and care plan from the provider. If such approval, modification, or denial by the department does not occur within 5 business days, the provider's care plan shall be approved and payment shall begin to the provider based on the assessment and care plan recommendation submitted by the provider.

At such time that the department approves or modifies the assessment and care plan, the latest approved care plan shall become effective. If the department assessment determines the client does not meet the level of care, the state shall not be responsible for the cost of services claimed prior to the department's written notification to the provider of such denial.

The department shall implement the provisions of this act unless the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services disapproves any necessary state plan amendments or waivers to implement such provisions. The act also prescribes the requirements for the department's auditing of the home-and community-based providers client plan of care and provider assessments.

The department shall also:

- (1) Develop an automated electronic assessment care plan tool to be used by providers; and

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

(2) Make recommendations to the general assembly by January 1, 2014, for the implementation of the automated electronic assessment care plan tool.

No later than December 31, 2014, the department shall submit a report to the general assembly that reviews the implementation of the assessments and referrals under this act. (Section 208.895). This act removes the August 28, 2013 expiration date.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 262 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 727 (2013).

NEW FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CURRENT MO HEALTHNET PARTICIPANTS

This act extends coverage for former foster youth up to age 26. (Section 208.151)

This act adds definitions for modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) methodologies and adds new federal requirements for all MO HealthNet applicants and participants to qualify for benefits regarding residency, citizenship or qualified alien status, and a Social Security number. (Section 208.990.1 and 5; 208.995.1)

Effective January 1, 2014, the Department of Social Services shall conduct an annual redetermination of all MO HealthNet participants' eligibility as provided under federal rule. (Section 208.990.2)

All applications for MO HealthNet shall be submitted in accordance with federal rule and applicants shall provide the required information and documentation necessary to make an eligibility determination necessary or for any purpose directly connected to the administration of the MO HealthNet program. (Section 208.990.4)

This act also outlines all of the current MO HealthNet participants whose eligibility shall be determined based on MAGI methodologies effective January 1, 2014, and how such participants shall receive all applicable benefits as under current law in Section 208.152. (Section 208.995.2 (1),(2) and (3))

MODIFIES THE EMPLOYMENT DISQUALIFICATION LIST FOR HOME CARE EMPLOYEES

This act provides that any employer or vendor of hospice, home health, long-term care, consumer-directed or in-home care services required to deny employment to an applicant or discharge an employee as a result of information obtained through a portion of the background screening and employment eligibility determination process required under the Family Care Safety Registry provisions shall not be liable in any action brought by the applicant or employee relating to discharge where the employer is required by law to terminate the employee, provisional or otherwise.

Such employer or vendor shall also not be charged for unemployment insurance benefits based on wages paid to the employee or based on an employer making payments in lieu of contributions for work prior to the date of discharge, if the employer terminated the employee because the employee:

- (1) Has pled guilty to or nolo contendere or been found guilty in this state or any other state of a crime, which if committed in Missouri would be a class A or B felony violation of certain specified crimes such as offenses against the persons, sexual offenses and robbery or burglary offenses;
- (2) Was placed on the employee disqualification list maintained by the Department of Health and Senior Services, after the date of hire;
- (3) Was placed on the employee disqualification list maintained by the Department of Mental Health,

***** SB 127 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Lichtenegger

after the date of hire;

- (4) Is listed on any of the background check lists in the Family Care Safety Registry; or
- (5) Has a disqualifying finding or was denied a good cause waiver under the employee disqualification list maintained by the Department of Health and Senior Services. (Section 660.315)

This provision is substantially similar to provisions contained in HCS/HB 781 (2013), HCS/HB 1900 (2012) and HCS/SCS/SB 854 (2012).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 129 *****

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Burlison

SS/SCS/SB 129 - This act establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act which allows a licensed health care provider to provide volunteer professional health care services for a sponsoring organization. Any person with a suspended or revoked license or who provides services outside the scope of his or her license is not eligible to provide services under the act.

Before a health care professional can provide volunteer services, the sponsoring organization shall register with the Department of Health and Senior Services and pay a \$50 fee. Such registration form and fee shall be submitted annually to the department for the administration of the provisions of this act. A sponsoring organization shall file a quarterly voluntary services report with the department, keep its records of health care provider volunteers up to date, and maintain the records for five years following the service rendered by the health care provider volunteer.

Any health care provider volunteering his or her services shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from his or her service unless there was gross deviation from the ordinary standard of care or willful misconduct. "Gross deviation" is defined as the conscious disregard for the safety of others.

A volunteer cannot receive any form of direct or indirect compensation, benefits, or consideration for his or her health care services. The volunteer shall perform acts within the scope of his or her professional license, in his or her professional practice area and in compliance with all applicable health care regulations.

Any volunteer crisis response team member who participates in a crisis intervention shall not be liable in tort for any personal injuries or emotional distress of any participant to the intervention that is caused by the act or omission of the team member during an intervention with certain specified exceptions.

Nothing in the Volunteer Health Services Act shall require a health care provider or organization providing health care services without charge to register with the department and receive the liability protections under the act.

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 148 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Schatz

HCS/SB 148 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of salvage motor vehicles.

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Schatz

This act allows the Director of the Department of Revenue to issue temporary permits to individuals who possess motor vehicles that require law enforcement examinations. A person issued a temporary permit under the act may operate the salvage motor vehicle from his or her residence or storage facility to the nearest authorized examination facility and return (Section 301.140). This provision is also contained in the truly agreed to version of SB 51 (2013).

Under the current law, any insurer which purchases a vehicle that is currently titled in Missouri through the claims adjustment process for which the insurer is unable to obtain a negotiable title, may make application to the Department of Revenue for a salvage certificate of title or junking certificate. This act adds additional consumer protection language to the current law by providing that if the Director of Revenue identifies any additional owner or lienholder who has not been notified by the insurer, the director must inform the insurer of such additional owner or lienholder and the insurer shall notify the additional owner or lienholder of the insured's intent to obtain title as prescribed by law (Section 301.193).

Under the terms of this act, an insurer that purchases a motor vehicle through the claims adjustment process which is subject to a lien may apply for a salvage title or junking certificate without obtaining a lien release. The insurer may request a letter of guarantee indicating the amount of the lien from each lien holder and pay the amount indicated within 10 days of receipt of the letter. Prior to applying for a salvage title or junking certificate, the insurer must provide to each lien holder a copy of the letter of guarantee and proof of payment from the claim file as proof of satisfaction for the lien or encumbrance. The insurer may then submit copies of all letters of guarantee, proof of payment and title for the vehicle or trailer to the Department of Revenue in lieu of a lien release for processing of the application (Section 301.642). This provision is also contained in HB 428 (2013).

The act also provides that the assessed valuation of any tractor or trailer owned by an individual, partner, or member and used in interstate commerce must be apportioned to Missouri based on the ratio of miles traveled in this state to miles traveled in the United States in interstate commerce during the preceding tax year or on the basis of the most recent annual mileage figures available (Sections 137.090 and 137.095).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Phillips

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 157 & SB 102 - This act modifies provisions relating to the disposition of personal property.

SALE OF PRECIOUS METALS (Section 407.292) - This act requires that a record be kept for all transactions involving gold, silver, and platinum. Records of buyer transactions may be made available to law enforcement officials or other entities. When a purchase is made from a minor, the written authority of a parent or guardian authorizing the sale shall be attached and maintained with the record. This act also requires that when a weighing device is used to purchase gold, silver, or platinum, that a sign be posted listing prices for the gold, silver, or platinum as set forth in this act. The weighing device shall be positioned so that it may be read by both the buyer and seller. The person operating the device shall make a verbal statement of the result of the weighing. If a gold, silver, or platinum purchase is not in accordance with this section, it shall be considered a violation and the buyer may be subject to a fine not

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Phillips

to exceed \$1,000.

SCRAP METAL (Sections 407.300-407.303) - This act modifies the documentation requirement for transactions where junk or scrap metal is sold or traded. A record must be kept for each transaction involving a catalytic converter. In addition, the record must contain the gender, birth date and a photograph of the seller, a full description of the metal, the purchase price, and the license plate number of the vehicle used to haul the scrap metal.

Currently, scrap yards are prohibited from purchasing metal identified as belonging to a public or private cemetery, political subdivision, electrical cooperative, municipal utility, or other utility. This act expands this prohibition to apply to metal identified as belonging to a telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, and water utilities.

Any scrap metal dealer paying out an amount \$500 or more shall make the payment by a prenumbered check drawn on a regular bank account in the name of the scrap metal dealer or by using a system for automated cash or electronic payment distribution. Further, any scrap metal dealer that purchases scrap metal from a seller and pays in the form of cash is required to obtain a copy of the seller's driver's or non-driver's license if the metal is copper or a catalytic converter.

This act extends penalty provisions resulting in the revocation of business licenses from dealers, consequential damages related to obtaining stolen scrap metal, and provisions for multiple violations of this act.

These sections are similar to provisions contained in CCS/SCS/HB 103 (2013), and HB 729 (2013).

DONATED GOODS RECEPTACLES (Section 407.485) - This act requires that for-profit entities specify on the deposited goods receptacle the following: "Deposited items are not for charitable organizations and will be resold for profit. Deposited items are not tax deductible." A violation of this provision shall constitute an unfair business practice.

This act also requires not-for-profit entities to specify on the donation receptacle the following: "This receptacle is owned and operated by (not-for-profit entity) and (% of proceeds donated to the not-for-profit entity) a percent of the proceeds from the sale of any donations shall be used for the charitable mission of (cause)." A violation of this provision shall constitute an unfair business practice.

In addition, all receptacles shall display the name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator of the receptacle. The owner and operator of the receptacle shall maintain permission to place the receptacle on the property where the receptacle is located. Failure to obtain permission shall constitute an unfair business practice. Unless specified in writing, the property owner may remove the receptacle and bill the charges to the receptacle owner. If the receptacle owner does not pay the charges within 30, they relinquish any right to the receptacle. If the receptacle does not display the name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator, it shall be considered abandoned.

Any owner and operator of a receptacle that does not display the address of the owner and operator, but does display the website of the owner and operator, shall make the address easily accessible on such website. This subsection shall expire on September 1, 2014.

This section is similar to HB 774 (2013), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 83 (2013), and SB 466 (2013).

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Phillips

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Schmitt

HANDLER: Scharnhorst

SS/SCS/SB 159 - This act prohibits health carriers from imposing greater copayments or coinsurance percentages to insureds for prescribed covered services provided by a licensed physical therapist than those charged for the same covered services provided by licensed primary care physicians. Under the act, health carriers must clearly state the availability of physical therapy coverage under its plan and all related limitations, conditions, and exclusions.

This act requires the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research to perform an actuarial analysis of the cost impact of the new mandate. By December 31, 2013, the director of the oversight division shall submit a report of the actuarial findings prescribed by the act to the Speaker, the President Pro Tem, and the chairpersons of both the House and Senate standing committees having jurisdiction over health insurance matters. If the fiscal note cost estimation is less than the cost of an actuarial analysis, the actuarial analysis requirement shall be waived.

This act is similar to HB 30 (2013), SB 687 (2012), and HB 1134 (2012).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Stream

CCS/HCS/SB 161 - Under this act, the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research must conduct an actuarial analysis of the cost impact to consumers, health insurers, and other private and public payers if a state mandate was enacted to provide health benefit plan coverages for:

- (1) Orally administered anticancer medications charged at the same out-of-pocket cost as intravenously administered or injected cancer medications;
- (2) Diagnosis and treatment of certain eating disorders that include residential treatment and access to psychiatric and medical treatments.

Under the terms of the act, the division director must submit a report of the actuarial findings to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the chair of the House Special Committee on Health Insurance and the Senate Small Business, Insurance and Industry Committee by December 31, 2013. The actuarial analysis shall assume that the mandated coverage will not be subject to any greater deductible or copayment than other health care services provided under a health benefit plan and will not apply to a supplemental insurance policy. The cost for each actuarial analysis cannot exceed \$30,000 and the division may utilize any actuary contracted to perform services for the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan to perform the analysis required under the act. The provisions regarding the actuarial analysis expire December 31, 2013 (Section 376.1192). This provision is also contained in HCS/SS/SB 262 (2013).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Chappelle-Nadal

HANDLER: Smith

SB 170 - Currently, all roll call votes in public meetings of public governmental bodies can only be cast by members that are physically present and in attendance at the meeting. This act allows members cast roll call votes if the member is participating via videoconferencing in such meetings.

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Kehoe

HANDLER: Hough

HCS/SCS/SB 182 - This act eliminates both state and local use taxes on the storage, use or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors. This act specifies that a sales tax is to be collected for the titling of such property. The rate of tax associated with titling will be the sum of state sales tax and the local sales tax rate in effect at the address of the owner of the property.

All local taxing jurisdictions that have not previously approved a local use tax must put to a vote of the people whether to discontinue collecting sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles purchased from vendors not located in Missouri. If a taxing jurisdiction does not hold such a vote before November 2016, the taxing jurisdiction must cease collecting the sales tax. Taxing jurisdictions may at any time hold a vote to repeal the tax. Language repealing the tax must also be put to a vote of the people any time 15% of the registered voters in a taxing jurisdiction sign a petition requesting such.

The act contains a nonseverability clause.

This act has an emergency clause.

This act is similar to SS/HCS/HB 1329 (2012), HCS/HB 2100 (2012), and HCS/SCS/SB 591 (2012).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

HCS/SCS/SB 186 - This act provides that if the person or entity who certifies the cause of death is not be part of, or does not use, the electronic death registration system then the funeral director or person acting as such may enter the required personal data into the electronic death registration system and then complete the filing by presenting the signed cause of death certification to the local registrar (Section 193.145).

This provision is similar to SB 244 (2013).

The act also provides that a funeral establishment or coroner in possession of cremated remains is authorized to release the required information to the Department of Veterans Affairs or a veterans' service organization to obtain verification for eligibility of a military burial. Upon verification, the funeral establishment or coroner may release the remains to a veterans' service organization. Ninety days before releasing the remains to a veterans' service organization the funeral establishment must comply with certain notification requirements. The act specifies what information is required and defines veterans' service organization for the purposes of the act (Sections 194.350, 194.360).

A funeral establishment, coroner, or veterans' service organization shall not be liable for actions stemming from final disposition of the remains when the establishment has followed proper notification procedures (Section 194.360).

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Davis

These provisions are similar to HB 482 (2013).

This act authorizes the State Treasurer to release certain information contained in the holder report of abandoned military medals to the public in order to facilitate the identification of the original owner or the owner's heirs or beneficiaries. The Treasurer may designate a veterans' organization to assist in the identification of the original owner of the medal (Sections 447.559, 447.560).

These provisions are identical to HB 702 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Engler

HCS/SB 188 - This act modifies provisions relating to civil commitment of sexual violent predators.

This act revised the definition of "sexually violent offense" for purposes of civil commitment to include sexual abuse in the first degree, sexual assault in the first degree, deviate sexual assault in the first degree, and an act of abuse of a child involving either sexual contact, a prohibited sexual act, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a minor, or any felony offense that contains elements substantially similar to these offenses. SECTION 632.480

This act also adds to the list of persons who shall be served with petitions for the conditional release of a sexually violent predator to include the prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction where the person is to be released. SECTION 632.498

Under this act, when a person designated as a sexually violent predator is electronically monitored while on conditional release, the Department of Corrections must provide, upon request, the chief of the law enforcement agency for the county or city where the facility that released the offender is located with access to the real-time and recorded information collected by the electronic monitoring, including any alerts generated by the technology. The access must continue while the person is living in the county, city, town, or village where the facility that released the offender is located.

The electronic information must be closed and not disclosed to anyone outside of the law enforcement agency except upon an order of the court supervising the conditional release. SECTION 632.505

The electronic monitoring provision is identical to SB 285 (2013).

There is an emergency clause for the provision relating to the definition of "sexually violent offense."

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: McCaherty

SCS/SB 191 - This act adds electronic form to the list of mediums of publication that the Public Service Commission may use when publishing certain papers, studies, reports, and Commission decisions, findings, and orders.

SPONSOR: Lamping

HANDLER: McCaherty

This act is similar to provisions of SB 844 (2012).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Frederick

SB 197 - This act modifies provisions relating to disease management.

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE BROCHURE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to develop an informational brochure relating to meningococcal disease. The brochure must be available on the Department's website. The Department must notify each public institution of higher education of the brochure's availability. Such institutions must provide a copy of the brochure to all students and to parents if the student is under 18 years of age. Information that must be included in the brochure is described in the act. (Section 167.638)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 274 (2013), and similar to provisions in SCS/SB 256 (2013) and to SB 421 (2013).

TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

This act modifies current provisions relating to tuberculosis ("TB") treatment, prevention and commitment by granting more authority to the Department of Health and Senior Services and local public health authorities. Definitions for "directly-observed therapy", "facility", "immediate threat", "isolation", and "targeted testing program" are included. A modified definition for "local public health authority" is included as well.

Current law requires a person found to have TB to obtain the required treatment, minimize the risk of infection and allow for a TB patient to be committed under certain circumstances. This act specifies that local public health authorities may institute proceedings to petition for directly observed therapy or commitment of the person with TB.

The Department of Health and Senior Services is authorized to contract for the care of any TB patient. These contracts shall provide that state payment shall be available for the treatment and care of such patients only after benefits from all third party payers have been exhausted.

It shall be a Class B misdemeanor for any individual knowingly infected with active pulmonary or laryngeal TB to expose another person without that person's consent or report to work with active contagious TB and without following the prescribed treatment or by violating the requirements of a commitment order. If a victim contracts TB, it shall be a Class A misdemeanor.

All employees and volunteers of a health care facility shall be tested for TB upon employment as recommended by the most recent federal guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

All institutions of higher education in Missouri shall implement a targeted testing program on their campuses for all on-campus students and faculty upon matriculation. If an institution does not have a student health center or similar facility, such person identified by the targeted testing program to be at high risk for latent tuberculosis infection or for developing tuberculosis disease shall be referred to a local public health agency for a course of action consistent with this act.

***** SB 197 ***** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Frederick

Any entering student of an institution of higher education in Missouri who does not comply with the targeted testing program shall not be permitted to maintain enrollment in the subsequent semester at such institution. (Sections 199.170 to 199.290)

This provision is identical to HB 257 (2013) and similar to SB 810 (2012) and HB 1471 (2012).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 205 *****

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Burlison

HCS/SB 205 - This act modifies provisions relating to foster children.

Under current law, if a youth under the age of 18 is released from the custody of the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services, the juvenile officer, the Children's Division or the youth may petition the court to return to the custody of the Children's Division if it appears it would be in the youth's best interest. This act raises the age limit from 18 to 21.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 208 (2013) and HB 507 (2013).

Beginning July 1, 2014, children 15 years of age or older who are in the foster care system or the Division of Youth Services program within the Children's Division of the Department of Social Services shall receive a visit to a state university, community or technical college, or an armed services recruiter before being adopted or terminated by foster care or completing the division's custody or training. The visit shall include an entry application process, financial support application and availability, career options with academic or technical training, a campus tour, and other information and experience desired by the child. The visit shall not be required if waived by the youth's family support or treatment team.

If requested and documented by agencies providing foster care case management services for foster children, such agencies shall receive reimbursement by the Department of Social Services for costs associated with such visits.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 515 (2013), HB 721 (2013) and HB 1267 (2012).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 208 *****

SPONSOR: Justus

HANDLER: White

SB 208 - Under current law, if a youth under the age of 18 is released from the custody of the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services, the juvenile officer, the Children's Division or the youth may petition the court to return to the custody of the Children's Division if it appears it would be in the youth's best interest. This act raises the age limit from 18 to 21.

This provision is contained in HCS/SB 205 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 216 *****

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Hinson

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Hinson

SB 216 - Under this act, political subdivisions cannot prohibit first responders from engaging in political activity while off duty and not in uniform or being a candidate for or holding a public office unless the activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by law.

This act repeals provisions of law which currently prohibit any employee or officer of the Kansas City Police Department from belonging to a political party committee, being a ward committeeman or committeewoman, or making contributions of any kind for political activity. Also repealed is a provision that prohibits any person from soliciting a police employee, officer, or a member of the police board for any political purpose.

Current law prohibits a Kansas City officer or employee from soliciting any person to vote for or against a candidate for public office, "poll precincts", or be connected with similar political work for a political organization, party, or candidate. Under this act, those activities are only prohibited while the officer or employee is on duty or in uniform.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013) and are similar to SB 419 (2011), SB 18 (2007), SB 189 (2009), and SB 579 (2010).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Rizzo

CCS/SCS/SB 224 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT - Sections 84.480 & 84.490

This act increases the maximum salaries that may be paid to the chief of police and officers of the Kansas City Police Department.

In addition, this act repeals a provision of current law, which provides that actions taken by the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners in suspending, removing or demoting the chief of police are not subject to review by any court.

These provisions are similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013).

ST. LOUIS POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM - Sections 86.200, 86.257, & 86.263

Currently, a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis who becomes disabled from causes occurring within the performance of duties shall be retired upon certification by the medical director of the police retirement system and approved by the board of trustees of the system. This act replaces this certification process by requiring that one or more physicians of the medical board certify that the member is unable to perform the full and unrestricted duties of a police officer. The act defines both medical board and full and unrestricted duties of a police officer.

Under current law, a member who is disabled in an incident unrelated to the performance of official duties and who has ten or more years of service shall be retired by the board of trustees of the police retirement system. The act provides that a member with a non-duty disability may retire after five years of creditable service provided that the system's actuarial valuation is at least eighty percent. The act also provides that the retirement application shall be certified by a medical board, rather than the medical

SPONSOR: Curls
director.

HANDLER: Rizzo

This act is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 722 (2013) and similar to provisions in HB 897 (2013).

PRESENTING FALSE ID ON A GAMBLING BOAT - Section 313.817

This act specifies that it is a Class B misdemeanor for a person 21 years of age or older to present false ID to a license or gaming agent in order to enter a gambling boat. When a person under the age of 21 engages in such acts, this act specifies that it is an infraction and a \$500 fine.

CRIMINAL NONSUPPORT - Section 568.040

This act defines "arrearage" as the amount of money created by a failure to provide support to a child as required under an administrative or judicial support order or support to an estranged or former spouse if the judgment or order for spousal support also requires the payment of child support and the individual receiving the spousal support is the custodial parent.

The arrearage must reflect any retroactive support ordered under a modification, any judgments entered by a court or any authorized agency, and any satisfactions of judgment filed by the custodial parent.

A person may petition the court for the expungement of the criminal records of a first felony offense of criminal nonsupport. The expungement of a record is allowed only when at least eight years have elapsed since the person requesting expungement has completed his or her imprisonment or period of probation; the person has not been convicted of or been placed on probation for any felonies during the same period; is current on all child support obligations; has paid off all arrearages; has no other criminal charges or administrative child support actions pending at the time of the hearing on the application for expungement; and the person has successfully completed a criminal nonsupport courts program under Section 478.1000, RSMo.

If a court grants the order of expungement, the records and files maintained in any court proceeding in an associate or circuit division of the circuit court shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown.

The effect of such expungement order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction, and as if such event had never taken place. A person shall only be entitled to one expungement under this provision.

This provision is substantially similar to HB 220 (2013).

QUASI-GOVERNMENT ENTITIES - SECTION 1

Under this act, quasi-government entities who provide information management products and services to criminal justice, municipal and county courts, and other governmental agencies must provide integration data access to the governmental agency at no additional cost.

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Grisamore

HCS/SCS/SB 229 - Under current law, an employee in a mental health facility is disqualified from

***** SB 229 ***** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Grisamore

holding a direct care position if such employee has been found guilty of or pleaded guilty to certain criminal offenses. This act adds to the list of criminal offenses that are included in the Mental Health Disqualification Registry. Such additional felony crimes include drug and stealing offenses, violations of aiding the escape of a prisoner and supporting terrorism as well as those crimes committed by an employee hired after January 1, 2014 for certain alcohol related offenses.

This act is substantially similar to HB 708 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 230 *****

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Brattin

SB 230 - This act establishes "Chloe's Law" which requires, effective January 1, 2014, every child born in this state to be screened for critical congenital heart disease with pulse oximetry or in another manner as prescribed by the Department of Health and Senior Services.

The act outlines the procedures, both in and outside of a facility, and in the home, for the screening, providing of informational material, reporting and referral for treatment if necessary to the parents and for reporting of the results to the department for surveillance purposes.

The provisions of this act shall not apply if a parent or guardian of the newborn object to such testing on the grounds that such tests conflict with his or her religious tenets and practices. The parent or guardian of any child who refuses to have the critical congenital heart disease screening test administered after notice of the requirement for such test shall have such refusal documented in writing.

This act is identical to SCS/HB 274 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

***** SB 234 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

SB 234 - This act provides that, for the purposes of licensure, a marital and family therapist applicant must present evidence of a master's or doctoral degree in marital and family therapy from a program accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Marriage and Family Therapy Education, or from an equivalent institution accredited by a body recognized by the United States Department of Education.

JESSICA BAKER

***** SB 235 *****

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

SB 235 - Currently, the directors of the Division of Finance and the Division of Credit Unions are required to examine and determine the number and total dollar amount of residential real estate loans originated, purchased, or foreclosed and the number of residential real estate loan applications denied by financial institutions with offices in counties or cities with a population over 250,000. The directors are required to conclude whether such institutions have violated state law and report such conclusions along with information required under the Federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act to the Governor and the Director of the Department of Insurance Financial Institutions and Professional Registration. This act requires that the report only include the number and type of violation, a statement of enforcement actions

***** SB 235 ***** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Cunningham

HANDLER: Dugger

taken, names of institutions found to be in violation, the number and nature of complaints received, and action taken on each complaint.

Currently, the division directors have the authority to conduct hearings when he or she has reason to believe there is a violation based on examination, investigation of a complaint, a report by the financial institution, or the contents of a public document. This act repeals the provision enumerating the basis for reasonable belief.

The act repeals a provision requiring that certain institutions that are not regulated by a division director file a report with the Division of Finance containing the number and dollar amount of residential real estate loans originated, purchased, or foreclosed.

This act is identical to HB 329 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

***** SB 236 *****

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Franklin

SB 236 - Under current law, the Highway Patrol's Motor Vehicle, Aircraft, and Watercraft Revolving Fund, which is administered by the Superintendent of the Highway Patrol, includes funds received for the purchase of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft. The fund is to be used for the purchase of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft.

This act requires the fund to include money received for the purchase and maintenance of vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft and provides that the fund be used for the purchase and maintenance of such items. In addition, this act provides that the Highway Patrol must receive a specific appropriation before obligating any funds for the purchase of an individual unit that costs more than \$100,000.

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** SB 237 *****

SPONSOR: Emery

HANDLER: Miller

SB 237 - Currently, alternative local exchange telecommunications companies providing basic local telecommunications services are exempt from certain requirements. This act creates an additional exemption for price caps established by the Public Service Commission.

This act is identical to the truly agreed and finally passed SS/HB 331 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

***** SB 240 *****

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Funderburk

SCS/SB 240 - This act requires the Public Service Commission to specify in its decisions the annual amount of net write-off incurred by a gas corporation. Such amount shall be determined as of the date revenues, rate base, and expenses were last updated in the general rate case proceeding. After such a decision, the gas corporation shall be allowed to recover from customers 90% of the increase in net write-offs. For decreases in net write-offs, the gas corporation must return to customers 90% of the decrease. Such recoveries or returns shall occur over a period not to exceed five years.

SPONSOR: Lager

HANDLER: Funderburk

Currently, the Public Service Commission cannot approve an ISRS without having issued a rate proceeding decision within the last three years. A gas corporation cannot collect an ISRS for more than three years unless a rate proceeding occurs. This act modifies these provisions to five years. This act also increases the amount a gas corporation may recover through infrastructure system replacement surcharges (ISRS) from 10% of the gas corporation's base revenue level to 13%.

This act contains an emergency clause for a certain section.

This act is similar to HCS/HB 473 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Fraker

CCS/SCS/SB 248 - This act modifies provisions relating to property taxes.

NOTICE OF NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

This act requires the county or city clerk of the governing body creating a neighborhood improvement district (NID) to file a notice with the recorder of deeds in the county where the land is located. Such notice shall contain the following information: each owner of property in the NID listed as a grantor, the governing body establishing the NID listed as a grantee, a legal description of the NID, and the identifying number or a copy of the ordinance creating the NID. (Section 67.457)

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Currently, the Boone County collector is authorized to collect a fee when collecting special assessments for NIDs. This act allows the Jackson County collector to also collect this fee. (Section 67.463)

This act also expands the existing law that allows liens against property to be foreclosed for failure to pay NID special assessments, so that certain first class counties, charter counties, and the city of St. Louis may also foreclose on these liens by a land tax sale under the provisions of law that govern land tax sales in those counties. (Section 67.469)

These provisions are identical to SB 138 (2013) and similar to provisions of SS/SCS/HB 1170 (2012) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1865 (2012).

DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES

Despite contrary provisions of law, currently the county collector in Boone County is authorized to add special assessments levied for community improvement districts to the annual real estate tax bills for the properties being benefitted by the district. Unpaid special assessments on the first day of January are considered delinquent and enforcement of the delinquent bills is governed by the laws concerning delinquent and back taxes. A lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a tax upon real property by land tax sales. This act allows these provisions to apply to any county. (Section 67.1521)

This act allows county collectors to deliver an electronic copy of the back tax book. (Section 140.050)

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Fraker

This act specifies that when property taxes are delinquent, if a person other than the owner or a lienholder pays the original property taxes plus interest without the knowledge and consent of the owner, that payment will not invoke a lien on the property or person. (Section 140.115)

Currently, county collectors are authorized to use procedures for selling property when the property taxes are delinquent and when special assessments for Neighborhood Improvement Districts are delinquent. This act gives collectors the option to use these procedures when other types of special assessments are delinquent. (Section 140.150 & 140.160)

When real estate is sold for delinquent taxes or other debt, if the property sells for a greater amount than the debt, the additional money is placed in a trust fund for the owners of the property for three years. This act specifies that if the funds are not called for as part of a redemption or collector's deed issuance, then they become part of the permanent school fund of the county. (Section 140.230)

The act eliminates specific language authorizing fees of twenty-five and fifty cents that the county collector is authorized to collect when recording a certificate of purchase of land sold at a tax sale. The collector will continue to be authorized to receive the fee necessary to record the certificate of purchase. The act also eliminates language authorizing a one dollar and fifty cent fee for certain tax deeds. (Sections 140.290 & 140.470)

The act also removes a requirement that the county clerk witness the county collector sign the deed given to someone who purchases property at a tax sale. (Section 140.460)

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Guernsey

SS/SB 251 - This act modifies provisions relating to public assistance fraud and abuse.

ELECTRONIC BENEFITS TRANSFER CARDS (Section 208.024)

Under this act, eligible recipients of temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) benefits shall not use such funds in any electronic benefit transfer (EBT) transaction in any liquor store, casino, gambling casino or gaming establishment, any adult-oriented establishment or in any place or for any item that is primarily marketed for or used by adults eighteen or older and/or is not in the best interests of the child or household. Any TANF recipient who violates this provision shall reimburse the Department of Social Services for such purchase.

An individual, store owner or proprietor of an establishment shall not accept TANF cash assistance funds held on EBT cards for the purchase of such items or in such establishments listed above and if such person knowingly accepts EBT cards in violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 dollars for the first offense, a fine of not less than \$500 dollars nor more than \$1,000 dollars for the second offense, and a fine of not less than \$1,000 dollars for the third or subsequent offense.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FRAUD (Sections 578.375 to 578.392)

The criminal provisions relating to welfare fraud have been updated to reflect current federal language for the Food Stamp program and for the use of electronic benefit or ("EBT") cards.

The criminal offenses of (1) unlawfully receiving, (2) unlawful conversion, and (3) unlawful transfer

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Guernsey

of public assistance benefits or EBT cards have been updated and renamed. Any person found guilty of such offenses shall be guilty of a class D felony unless the face value of the public assistance benefit or EBT card is less than \$500 dollars, in which case the person shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. The act provides for enhanced penalties for subsequent offenses.

Any person who is found guilty of felony unlawfully receiving, unlawful conversion or unlawful transfer of public assistance benefits or EBT cards shall serve not less than 120 days in the Department of Corrections unless such person pays full restitution to the state of Missouri within 30 days of the date of execution of sentence. In addition to any criminal penalty, any person found guilty of unlawfully receiving, unlawful conversion, or unlawful transfer of public assistance benefits or EBT cards shall pay full restitution to the state of Missouri for the total amount of monies converted. No person placed on probation for the offense shall be released from probation until full restitution has been paid.

This act provides that the Department of Social Services, rather than the Attorney General's Office, shall establish and maintain a statewide toll-free telephone service to be operated eight hours a day during the work week to receive complaints of a suspected public assistance fraud. The department shall also study analytical modeling-based methods of detecting fraud and issue a report to the General Assembly and Governor by December 1, 2013, relating to the benefits and limitations of such a model.

Each prosecuting attorney who obtains a guilty plea or verdict for any violation of the public assistance fraud offenses shall be entitled to receive a fee from the amount of restitution paid by the defendant. The fee shall be fifty percent of the state's share of the amount of restitution calculated by the department on an annual basis and published in the Missouri Register on or before the first day of September each calendar year.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Richardson

HCS/SS/SB 252 - This act enacts several provisions pertaining to the operations of the Department of Revenue.

FEE AGENTS UNDER THE STATE LEGAL EXPENSE FUND - Under this act, moneys in the state legal expense fund shall be available for the payment of any claim or final judgment against any person appointed as a fee agent by the Department of Revenue, to the extent that the fee agent's actions or inactions upon which the claim or judgment is based were performed in the course of the person's official duties as a fee agent (Section 105.711).

WW I MEMORIAL TRUST FUND -This act ends the funding stream for the WW II Memorial Trust Fund and creates the World War I Memorial Trust Fund. Under the act, whenever a vehicle owner makes an application for a military license plate, the director shall notify the applicant that he or she may make a \$10 donation to the World War I Memorial Trust Fund, which is established by the act. For nonmilitary license plates, applicants may voluntarily contribute \$1 to the trust fund. The trust fund shall be used for the sole purpose of funding the National World War I Museum at Liberty Memorial in Kansas City and the trust fund shall be administered by the Missouri Veteran's Commission (Sections 301.3031 and 301.3033). These provisions are similar to the ones contained in SB 397 (2013)

SCANNING OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR DRIVER'S LICENSES AND NONDRIVER'S

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Richardson

LICENSES - Under this act, the department of revenue shall not retain copies, in any format, of source documents presented by individuals applying for or holding driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses. In addition, the Department of Revenue shall not use technology to capture digital images of source documents so that the images are capable of being retained in electronic storage in a transferable format.

The scanning and retention provisions of the act shall not apply to:

- (1) Original application forms, which may be retained but not scanned;
- (2) Test score documents issued by state highway patrol driver examiners;
- (3) Documents demonstrating lawful presence of any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States, including documents demonstrating duration of the person's lawful presence in the United States;
- (4) Any document required to be retained under federal motor carrier regulations relating to the issuance of commercial driver's license; and
- (5) Any other document at the request of and for the convenience of the applicant where the applicant requests the department of revenue review alternative documents as proof required for issuance of a driver license, nondriver license, or instruction permit.

The act further requires the Department of Revenue, by December 31, 2013, to securely destroy any source documents that have been obtained from driver's license or nondriver's license applicants after September 1, 2012.

Under the terms of the act, as long as the department has the authority to issue a concealed carry endorsement, the department shall not retain copies of any certificate of qualification for a concealed carry endorsement presented to the department for an endorsement on a driver's license or nondriver's license. In addition, the act further requires the department to purge any copies of certificates of qualification that have been obtained from driver's license and nondriver's license applicants.

Under the act, any person harmed or damaged by any violation of scanning and retention provision may bring a civil action for damages, including non-economic and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief, in the circuit court where that person resided at the time of the violation or in the circuit court or the circuit court of Cole County to recover such damages from the department of revenue and any persons participating in such violation. Sovereign immunity shall not be available as a defense for the department of revenue in such an action. In the event the plaintiff prevails on any count of his or her claim, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees from the defendants (HA 2).

The act defines "source documents" as original or certified copies of documents presented by an applicant as required under federal law to the Department of Revenue to apply for a driver's license or nondriver's license. Source documents shall also include any documents required for the issuance, renewal, or replacement of driver's licenses or nondriver's licenses by the Department of Revenue.

BIOMETRIC DATA - Under current law, biometric data previously collected or retained in connection with motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and nondriver's licenses must be deleted from all state databases. This purging provision, however, does not apply to any data collected, obtained, or retained for a purpose other than compliance with the federal REAL ID Act. This act removes this qualifier so that the purging of state databases applies to all biometric data collected, obtained, or retained in connection with motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, and nondriver's licenses.

Under this act, the Department of Revenue shall not use, collect, obtain, share, or retain biometric data

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Richardson

nor shall the department use biometric technology, including, but not limited to, retinal scanning, facial recognition or fingerprint technology, to produce a driver's license or nondriver's license or to uniquely identify licensees or license applicants for whatever purpose. The act shall not apply to digital images nor licensee signatures that are required for the issuance of driver's licenses and nondriver's license.

PROHIBITION AGAINST STATE AGENCIES SHARING FIREARM INFORMATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT - Under the act, no state agency or department, or contractor or agent working for the state, shall construct, enable by providing or sharing records to, maintain, participate in, or develop, or cooperate or enable the federal government in developing, a database or record of the number or type of firearms, ammunition, or firearms accessories that an individual possesses (Section 571.500)(HA 3).

Under the act, no state agency shall disclose to the federal government the statewide list of persons who have obtained a concealed carry endorsement or permit. Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict access to individual records by any criminal justice agency authorized to access the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (Section 1)(HA 5).

A portion of this act is subject to an emergency clause.

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Pearce

HANDLER: Crawford

SCS/SB 254 - Currently, for an open-end credit contract that provides for open-end credit loans of 31 days or longer, the lender may charge a credit advance fee of the lesser of \$25 or 5% of the credit advanced from the line of credit. This act raises the fee to \$75 and 10% respectively.

This act is similar to HB 176 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Torpey

CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 256 - This act modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect.

TASK FORCE ON THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN (Section 160.2100)

This act repeals the January 1, 2013, expiration date for the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children. Beginning January 1, 2014, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, in collaboration with the task force, shall make yearly reports to the General Assembly on the department's progress in preventing child sexual abuse.

SAFE PLACE FOR NEWBORNS ACT (Sections 1, 210.950 and 211.447)

This act modifies provisions relating to the Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002. Under current law, a parent will not be prosecuted for the abandonment of a child up to 5 days old if he or she leaves the child in the custody of a medical facility staff member, provider or volunteer, a firefighter or emergency medical technician or with a law enforcement officer. This act increases that time period to up to 45 days after birth and includes maternity homes and pregnancy resource centers as a permissible place to relinquish a child.

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Torpey

No parent voluntarily relinquishing a child will be required to release any identifying information about the child or parent. No officer, employee, or agent of this state or any political subdivision can attempt to locate or determine the identity of a parent or disclose identifying information except in certain cases.

This act also specifies that the affirmative defense to prosecution for the abandonment of a child shall only be allowed for a defendant who voluntarily relinquishes a child no more than one year old and moves this provision from Section 210.950.3 to 210.950.11.

This act also allows a school district or charter school to provide annually to high school students enrolled in health education at least 30 minutes of age and grade appropriate classroom instruction relative to the Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002. SECTION 1

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES (Sections 595.220)

This act requires the Department of Public Safety to establish rules regarding the reimbursement of the costs of forensic examinations for children younger than 14 years of age, including establishing conditions and definitions for emergency and non-emergency forensic exams and specific qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing non-emergency forensic exams. The Department must provide reimbursements regardless of whether or not the findings indicate the child was abused.

This act also allows the department to establish additional qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing non-emergency forensic evaluations for children younger than 14 years of age. (Section 595.220)

The forensic examination provisions are contained in HCS/HB 505 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Berry

SB 257 - This act modifies the Port Improvement District Act (sections 68.200 to 68.260).

DEFINITIONS - The act modifies several definitions contained in the Port Improvement District Act. Under the act, the term "consent" means the written acknowledgment and approval of the creation of a district by the real property owners owning more than 60% by assessed valuation of real property within the proposed district's boundaries and more than 60% per capita of the real property owners within the proposed district boundaries. The act further modifies the terms "obligations", "port district boundaries", "project", "qualified project costs", "respondent" and "taxpayer" (Section 68.205).

PORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT PROCEDURE - The act modifies the location of where the draft petition for creating a port improvement district must be filed. Under current law, the draft petition must be filed in the circuit court where the port improvement district is located. This act clarifies this requirement by requiring the draft petition to be filed in the circuit court where a majority of the proposed port improvement district is located. Under current law, a port authority board must file certain documents with the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission. Under this act, these documents only have to be filed with the commission if the proposed district lies within state highways.

SPONSOR: Silvey

HANDLER: Berry

Under current law, a petition is proper for consideration and approval by the board and the circuit court if it has been signed by property owners collectively owning more than 60% per capita of all owners of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district and contains certain information. Under the proposed act, the petition is proper for consideration if it has the consent (as defined by the act) of the property owners and the petition contains certain information. No consent is necessary if the port authority is the owner of all the real property within the proposed district (Section 68.210).

REMOVAL OF LEGAL IMPEDIMENT TO CREATING PORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS WITHIN CLAY COUNTY - Under current law, port authorities located in Clay County do not have the authority to establish port improvement districts within their port district boundaries. This act removes this legal impediment (Section 68.210).

PUBLIC HEARINGS - Under current law, a port authority must hold a public hearing on a proposed port improvement district not more than 10 days prior to submitting the petition to the circuit court. This act requires the public hearing to be held not more than 60 days prior to submitting the petition to the circuit court.

Under current law, notice of the hearing must be provided by both publication and mailing. This act eliminates the mailing requirement where the port authority is the owner of all the real property within the proposed district (Section 68.215).

PUBLIC NOTICE BY NEWSPAPER - The act clarifies that the circuit court must give notice of the petition to create a port improvement district when the court receives the filed petition (Section 68.225).

ELECTION TO LEVY PROPERTY TAX WITHIN PORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT - This act provides that no mail-in ballot election is required to levy a real property tax where the port authority is the owner of all of the real property within the proposed district (Section 68.235).

REPEAL OF REAL PROPERTY TAX - This act provides that a port authority shall repeal by resolution the continuation of any real property tax when all obligations of the port improvement project have been met, unless the real estate tax in any way secures outstanding obligations of the port improvement project or covers ongoing expenses the port authority has incurred to pay qualified project costs of any of the approved port improvement project.

The act further provides that any remaining funds in such special trust fund which exceed any remaining obligations of the port improvement project and are not needed to cover ongoing expenses shall be refunded pro-rata to the property owners. Current law provides that remaining property tax funds that are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the port authority or used for other port improvement projects (Section 68.240).

PORT IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT SALES TAX - This act provides that no mail-in ballot election is required to levy a sales tax if the port authority is the owner of all of the real property within the proposed district (Sections 68.245 and 68.250)

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE - Under current law, the provisions of the Port Improvement District Act are nonseverable meaning that if one provision is found invalid the entire act is invalidated. This act makes the provisions of the Port Improvement District Act severable (Section 68.259).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: LeVota

HANDLER: Neth

SCS/SB 258 - This act modifies the composition of the board of directors of the Kansas City School District. It reduces the number of directors from nine to seven beginning at the election in 2019. Instead of three at-large directors, the board will have two at-large directors. The number of directors representing subdistricts is reduced from six to five. The local redistricting commission is required to redraw the school district into five subdistricts, instead of six, by November 1, 2018.

Beginning in 2019, the election date for school board members is moved from the municipal election to the same date as the local elections for Kansas City. Elections will be held every four years. Directors elected at the elections in 2014 and 2016 will serve until 2019.

This act is similar to SB 228 (2011).

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 262 - This act modifies various provisions relating to health insurance.

HMOs AND DEDUCTIBLE PLANS - Under current law, health maintenance organizations (HMOs) are not allowed to charge deductibles for basic health care services. This act allows health maintenance organizations to charge deductibles and coinsurance for basic health care services. The act specifically provides that HMOs shall have the power to offer as an option one or more health benefit plans which contain deductibles, coinsurance, coinsurance differentials, or variable copayments. These types of health benefit plans must be combined with any health savings accounts as described under federal law. The total out-of-pocket expenses under the plan shall not exceed the annual contribution limits for health savings accounts and the health savings account must be sufficiently funded so that reimbursement for qualified medical expenses is made to a health care provider within 30 days of the submission of a claim (Sections 354.410, 354.415 and 354.430). These provisions are also contained in SB 403 (2013).

EXCLUSIVE IN-NETWORK PLANS - Under the terms of this act, HMOs and other health carriers may offer health benefit plans that are managed care plans that require all health care services to be delivered by participating providers in the HMO's or health carrier's network. The exclusive in-network plan shall not apply to emergency services and certain mental health benefit services. An exclusive in-network plan must be disclosed in the enrollment application and in the policy form. Whenever a health carrier offers a health benefit plan to a group contract holder as an exclusive or full replacement health benefit plan, the carrier shall offer at least one additional health benefit plan option that includes an out-of-network benefit. The decision to accept or reject the out-of-network option shall be made by the enrollee and not the group contract holder. The health benefit plan shall have in place a procedure by which an enrollee may obtain a referral to a nonparticipating provider when the enrollee is diagnosed with a life-threatening condition or disabling degenerative disease (Sections 376.426 and 376.777). The provisions contained in section 376.426 shall expire and be null and void at the end of the calendar year following the repeal of 42 U.S.C. Section 300gg by the United States Congress or at the end of the calendar year following a finding by a court of competent jurisdiction that such federal law is unconstitutional or otherwise infirm. These provisions are also contained in SB 403 (2013).

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP POLICY FORM APPROVAL PROCESS - This act modifies the process for approving group and individual health insurance policy forms. If a policy form is disapproved by the

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

director, all specific reasons for nonconformance shall be stated in writing within 45 days from the date of filing. The failure of the director to take action approving or disapproving a submitted policy form within 45 days (currently not to exceed 60 days) from the date of the filing, shall be deemed approval of the policy form. If at any time after a policy form is approved or deemed approved, the director determines that any provision of the filing is contrary to state law, the director must notify the health carrier of the specific provisions that are contrary to state law and request that the health carrier file, within 30 days of the notification, an amendment form that modifies the provision to conform to state law. Upon approval of the amendment form by the director, the health carrier shall issue a copy of the amendment to each individual and entity to which the filing has been issued. The amendment shall have the force and effect as if the amendment was in the original filing or policy (Sections 376.405 and 376.777). These provisions are also contained in SB 403 (2013).

MISSOURI HEALTH INSURANCE POOL - TRANSITION TO FEDERAL HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE - Under the terms of this act, the board of directors and employees of the Missouri Health Insurance Pool are authorized to provide assistance and resources to any department, agency, public official, employee or agent of the federal government for the purpose of transitioning pool enrollees to coverage outside of the pool on or before January 1, 2014. This authority does not authorize the pool to establish a state-based exchange (Section 376.961).

Under the act, the board must submit amendments to the pool's plan of operation as are necessary to ensure a reasonable transition period to allow for the termination of issuance of policies by the pool. The plan of operation amendments shall address the transition of pool enrollees to alternative health insurance coverage as it is available January 1, 2014. The plan of operation shall also address procedures for finalizing the financial matters of the pool, including assessments, claims expenses, and other matters (Section 376.962).

Under the terms of the act, the Missouri Health Insurance Pool shall not issue new health insurance policies on or after January 1, 2014 (Section 376.964). Coverage under the Missouri Health Insurance Pool shall expire on January 1, 2014 (Section 376.966).

Under the act, the board shall invite all insurers and third-party administrators to submit bids to serve as the administering insurer or third-party administrator for the pool. The board shall make its selection prior to January 1, 2014. Beginning January 1, 2014, the administering insurer or third-party administrator shall submit to the board and the director a detailed plan outlining the winding down of operations of the pool (Sections 376.968 and 376.970)

Assessments under the pool shall continue until all claims have been paid. Any assessments remaining shall be deposited in the state general revenue fund (Section 376.973).

ACTUARIAL ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATES - Under this act, the Oversight Division of the Joint Committee on Legislative Research must conduct an actuarial analysis of the cost impact to consumers, health insurers, and other private and public payers if a state mandate was enacted to provide health benefit plan coverages for:

- (1) Orally administered anticancer medications charged at the same out-of-pocket cost as intravenously administered or injected cancer medications;
- (2) Diagnosis and treatment of certain eating disorders that include residential treatment and access to

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

psychiatric and medical treatments.

Under the terms of the act, the division director must submit a report of the actuarial findings to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the chair of the House Special Committee on Health Insurance and the Senate Small Business, Insurance and Industry Committee by December 31, 2013. The actuarial analysis shall assume that the mandated coverage will not be subject to any greater deductible or copayment than other health care services provided under a health benefit plan and will not apply to a supplemental insurance policy. The cost for each actuarial analysis cannot exceed \$30,000 and the division may utilize any actuary contracted to perform services for the Missouri Consolidated Health Care Plan to perform the analysis required under the act. The provisions regarding the actuarial analysis expire December 31, 2013 (Section 376.1192). This portion of the act is similar to SB 161 (2013).

UTILIZATION REVIEW PROCEDURE - This act updates Missouri's current utilization review procedure so that health carriers may notify health care providers of certain insurance determinations in an electronic manner. Current law only allows health carriers to notify providers by telephone (Section 376.1363). This portion of the act may also be found in SB 403 (2013).

CREDENTIALING OF HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS - This act outlines the requirements for a health carrier to credential a health care practitioner within 60 business days of receiving a completed application and to pay the practitioner for treatment services pending approval. "Credentialing" is defined as a health carrier's process of assessing and validating the qualifications of a practitioner to provide patient care services and act as a member of the health carrier's provider network. "Completed application" is defined as a practitioner's application to a health carrier that seeks such authorization for the practitioner to provide patient care services as a member of the health carrier's network and does not omit any information which is clearly required by the application form or the accompanying instructions.

The sixty-day deadline established in this portion of the act shall not apply if the application or subsequent verification of information indicates that the practitioner has:

- (1) A history of behavioral disorders or other impairments affecting the practitioner's ability to practice, including but not limited to substance abuse;
- (2) Disciplinary actions against the practitioner's license to practice imposed by any state or territory or foreign jurisdiction;
- (3) Had the practitioner's hospital admitting or surgical privileges or other organizational credentials or authority to practice revoked, restricted, or suspended based on the practitioner's clinical performance; or
- (4) A judgment or judicial award against the practitioner arising from a medical malpractice liability lawsuit.

The Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration shall establish a mechanism for reporting alleged violations of this act to the department.

This act is substantially similar to SB 742 and HB 1490 (2012) (Sections 376.1575 and 376.1578).

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

TELEHEALTH HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE - Under this act, health carriers issuing or renewing health benefit plans on or after January 1, 2014, shall not deny coverage for a health care service on the basis that the service was provided through telehealth if the same service would be covered when delivered in person.

Under the act, a health carrier may not exclude an otherwise covered health care service from coverage solely because the service is provided through telehealth rather than face-to-face consultation or contact between a health care provider and a patient.

The act does not require a health carrier to reimburse a telehealth provider or a consulting provider for technological fees or costs for the provision of telehealth services. However, a health carrier must reimburse a telehealth provider for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of an insured delivered through telehealth on the same basis that the health carrier covers the service when it is delivered in person.

Under the act, a health care service provided through telehealth services shall not be subject to any greater deductible, copayment, or coinsurance amount than would be applicable if the same health care service was provided through face-to-face diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

The act allows health carriers to undertake utilization review to determine the appropriateness of telehealth as a means of delivering a health care service. Utilization review determinations, however, must be made in the same manner as those regarding the same service when it is delivered in person.

The act allows a health carrier or health benefit plan to limit coverage for health care services that are provided through telehealth to health care providers that are in a network approved by the plan or the health carrier.

The provisions of the act do not apply to certain types of supplemental insurance policies such as accident-only policies or Medicare supplement policies.

The telehealth mandate portion of the act has an effective date of January 1, 2014 (Section 376.1900 and Section B).

MISSOURI ORAL CHEMOTHERAPY PARITY INTERIM COMMITTEE - This act establishes the Missouri Oral Chemotherapy Parity Interim Committee to study the disparity in patient co-payments between orally and intravenously administered chemotherapies, the reasons for the disparity, and the patient benefits in establishing co-payment parity between oral and infused chemotherapy agents. The committee must consider information on the costs or actuarial analysis associated with the delivery of patient oncology treatments. Under the act, the committee is comprised of 16 members, including 4 legislators. All members, except for the members from the General Assembly, are to be appointed by the Governor by September 1, 2013. The Department of Insurance must provide assistance to the committee. By January 1, 2014, the committee must submit a report to the Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the appropriate legislative committees of the General Assembly regarding the results of the study and any legislative recommendations. This provision is also contained in HCS/HBs 593 & 695 (2013) (Section 338.321).

LICENSURE OF NAVIGATORS - This act provides that no individual or entity shall perform, offer to perform, or advertise any service as a navigator in Missouri or receive navigator funding from Missouri or

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

a health insurance exchange unless licensed as a navigator by the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration.

Under the act, navigators may provide fair and impartial information and services in connection with eligibility, enrollment, and program specifications of any health benefit exchange operating in this state, including information about the costs of coverage, advance payments of premium tax credits, and cost sharing reductions. In addition, navigators may facilitate the selection of a qualified health plan and initiate the enrollment process. Navigators may provide referrals to any applicable office of health insurance consumer assistance, ombudsman, or other agency for any enrollee with a grievance, complaint, or question regarding their health plan, coverage, or determination under the plan.

Unless properly licensed as a health insurance producer in this state, a navigator shall not:

- (1) Sell, solicit, or negotiate health insurance;
- (2) Engage in any activity that would require an insurance producer license;
- (3) Provide advice concerning the benefits, terms, and features of a particular health plan or offer advice about which exchange health plan is better or worse for a particular individual or employer;
- (4) Recommend or endorse a particular health plan or advise consumers about which health plan to choose; or
- (5) Provide any information or services related to health benefit plans or other products not offered in the exchange.

The act specifically exempts certain entities from the licensure requirements. Specifically, health insurance producers, law firms, licensed attorneys, and certain health care providers are exempt from licensure.

The act delineates the process for obtaining a navigator license, including the qualifications for obtaining such a license, the payment of licensing fees, and other ancillary matters.

A navigation license is valid for 2 years. The act sets forth the process for renewing a navigator license. In order to renew a license, an individual licensee must comply with any training and continuing education requirements established by the director. Failure to satisfy training and continuing education requirements shall result in the expiration of the license.

Under the act, any navigator who has contact with a person who acknowledges having existing health insurance coverage obtained through an insurance producer must advise the person to consult with a licensed insurance producer regarding coverage in the private market.

The act establishes a procedure for suspending, revoking, or refusing to issue or renew a navigator license. The grounds for suspension or revocation are similar to the grounds for suspending an insurance producer license. A navigator license may also be suspended or revoked for engaging in unfair trade practices.

The act allows the director to issue administrative orders and maintain civil actions against persons

SPONSOR: Curls

HANDLER: Molendorp

who are violating the navigator licensure provisions. Under the act, a violation of the navigator licensure provisions is a level 2 violation under the state insurance code.

Under the terms of the act, each licensed navigator shall report to the director within 30 calendar days of the final disposition of the matter of any administrative action taken against him or her in another jurisdiction or by another governmental agency in this state. The act further requires, within 30 days of the initial pretrial hearing date, a navigator to report any criminal prosecution of the navigator in any jurisdiction.

The provisions pertaining to navigator licensing are severable. The act authorizes the director to promulgate rules and regulations to implement the licensing provisions.

This act provides that the Department of Insurance shall exercise its authority and responsibility over health insurance product form filings, consumer complaints, and investigations into compliance with state law, regardless as to how a health insurance product may be sold or marketed in this state or to residents of this state (Section 1).

The navigator provisions are subject to an emergency clause. This portion of the act is similar to the provisions contained in SB 401 and SB 403 (2013) (Sections 376.2000 to 376.2014).

ACCEPTANCE INTO CLOSED OR EXCLUSIVE HEALTH CARRIER NETWORKS - This act requires health carriers to accept any willing licensed physician into its closed or exclusive network established under the act who agrees to accept a fee schedule, payment or reimbursement rate that is 15% less than the health carrier's standard prevailing or market fee schedule, payment or reimbursement rate for such network in the specific geography of the licensed physician's practice. The provisions of this portion of the act shall not apply to any licensed physician who does not meet the health carrier's selection standards and credentialing criteria or who has not entered into the health carrier's standard participating provider agreement (Section 376.325).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Nieves

HANDLER: Rowland

SB 265 - This act prohibits the state and any political subdivision from implementing any policy recommendations that infringe on private property rights without due process and are traceable to Agenda 21 adopted in 1992 by the United Nations or any other international law or ancillary plan of action that contravenes the federal or state constitutions.

In addition, this act prohibits the state and any political subdivision from entering into an agreement with, expending any money for, receiving funds from, contracting services from, or giving financial aid to any organization accredited and enlisted by the United Nations to assist in the implementation of Agenda 21.

This act is substantially similar to HB 42 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Nieves

HANDLER: Curtman

SPONSOR: Nieves

HANDLER: Curtman

SS/SB 267 - This act creates the Civil Liberties Defense Act. This act mandates that any court, arbitration, tribunal, or administrative agency ruling shall be unenforceable if based on a foreign law which is repugnant or inconsistent with the Missouri and United States constitutions.

The act makes contract provisions that choose to apply a foreign law to contractual disputes or to have disputes settled in another country void and unenforceable in Missouri, if the foreign law is repugnant to or inconsistent with the Missouri and United States constitutions.

In some cases, a court may refuse to take jurisdiction over matters, where the court believes there is a more appropriate forum for the dispute. This act requires that the court hear the case in Missouri, if a state resident brings the case and if the court finds that not hearing the case in Missouri violates or would likely violate the rights of the person who brought the case.

The act does not apply to a business entity that subjects itself to a foreign law in a jurisdiction outside the United States. The act does not authorize courts to adjudicate religious matters.

This act is similar to SB 308 (2011) and SB 676 (2012).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Hough

HCS/SS/SB 282 - This act modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles.

ENDANGERMENT OF EMERGENCY WORKERS - This act increases penalties for moving violations and traffic offenses occurring within an active emergency zone. Such a zone is defined under this act as an area that is visibly marked by emergency responders on, or around, a highway, and where an active emergency or incident removal is temporarily occurring.

Any person convicted of a first moving violation or traffic offense within an active emergency zone shall be assessed a fine of \$35 in addition to any other fine authorized by law. A second or subsequent offense within an active emergency zone shall be assessed a fine of \$75 (Section 304.892.1).

Under this act, it is a Class C misdemeanor to pass another vehicle in an active emergency zone. Those who plead guilty to, or are convicted of, a speeding or passing violation shall be assessed a fine of \$250 in addition to any other fine authorized by law. A second or subsequent speeding or passing violation shall result in a \$300 fine (Section 304.892.2 and .3).

A person commits the offense of endangerment of an emergency responder if, while in an active emergency zone while emergency responders are present, the person:

(1) Exceeds the posted speed limit by 15 mph or more;

(2) Passes another vehicle;

(3) Fails to stop for a flagman, an emergency responder, or a traffic control signal in the active emergency zone;

(4) Drives through, or around, an active emergency zone via any lane that is not for motorists;

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Hough

(5) Physically assaults, threatens, or attempts to assault an emergency responder with a motor vehicle or other instrument; or

(6) Intentionally strikes or moves barrels, barriers, signs or other devices for a reason other than to avoid an obstacle, emergency, or to protect the health and safety of another person.

When no injury or death results, a person who pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, endangering an emergency responder shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 (Section 304.894.2).

If a death or injury results, the person commits aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder. The penalty for aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder is a fine of not more than \$5,000 if a responder is injured, and not more than \$10,000 if death resulted (Section 304.894.3).

The act provides for the assessment of 4 points for endangerment of an emergency responder and 12 points for aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder (Section 302.302).

If a person commits endangerment or aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder as a result of a vehicle's mechanical failure or the negligence of another person, then the person shall not be cited for, or convicted of, such offenses.

The emergency responder provisions may also be found in the truly agreed to version of HB 103 (2013). In addition, these provisions are similar to the ones contained in SB 642 (2012), the truly agreed to version of HB 430 (2011), SCS/SB 260 (2011), HCS/SCS/SB 887 (2010), HCS/HB 1541 (2010), and HB 1693 (2010).

COLLEGIATE REGULATION OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC - This act allows the governing body of any state college or university to establish regulations to control vehicular traffic on campus. Any such regulations must be consistent with state law. The governing body of any state college or university may also enforce any such regulations and general motor vehicle laws of Missouri through college or university police officers. Any regulations adopted must be codified, printed, and distributed for public use. There must be adequate signs displaying the speed limit on thoroughfares. Violations will have the same effect as a municipal ordinance, as well as penalty provisions and points. State college or university police officers must be certified under the requirements of Chapter 590 and will have the same powers as other law enforcement officers (Sections 174.700, 174.703, 174.706, 174.709, 174.712, and 544.157). These provisions are contained in the truly agreed to version of HB 103 and may also be found in SB 296 (2013) and HB 312 (2013).

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSIONS - Under current Missouri law, a person's driver's license may be suspended for failing to timely dispose of traffic tickets. The suspension will be removed if the person pays the traffic ticket fine, court costs, and a reinstatement fee. The removal of the suspension from the individual's driving record will only occur if the individual was not operating a commercial motor vehicle or was a commercial driver's license holder at the time of the offense. This act deletes the provision that requires the director to return the person's license and remove the suspension from the individual's driving record (Section 302.341).

MOTORCYCLE CHECKPOINTS - This act prohibits law enforcement agencies from establishing roadside checkpoint or road block patterns based upon a particular vehicle type, including the

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Hough

establishment of motorcycle-only checkpoints. Law enforcement agencies may establish roadside checkpoint patterns that only stop and check commercial motor vehicles. The provisions of the act shall not be construed to restrict any other type of checkpoint or road block which is lawful and is established and operated in accordance with the provisions of the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Missouri. This portion of the act is identical to SB 73 (2013) and SB 897 (2012)(HA 1).

MOTORCYCLE BRAKE LIGHTS - This act allows a motorcycle to be equipped with a means of varying the brightness of its brake light for a duration of not more than 5 seconds upon application of the vehicle's brakes. This provision is also contained in HB 715 and the truly agreed to version of SB 73 (2013) (HA 2).

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIANS - This act adds emergency medical technicians to the list of health care professionals who may report incompetent or unqualified drivers to the Department of Revenue (Section 302.291) (HA 3).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

SCS/SB 287 - This act modifies Missouri's current captive insurance law to allow for the formation of sponsored captive insurance companies.

DEFINITIONS - The act modifies the definitions of the terms "association", "captive insurance company", and "industrial insured group" as used in Missouri's captive insurance law. The term "captive insurance company" is modified to include sponsored captive insurance companies (Section 379.1300).

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS REQUIREMENTS- Under the act, the unimpaired paid-in capital and surplus requirement for an association captive insurance company is lowered from \$750,000 to \$500,000. The act requires a sponsored captive insurance company to possess and maintain an unimpaired paid-in capital and surplus of not less than \$500,000 in order to be licensed (Section 379.1306).

HEARINGS - Under current law, the director may cancel a hearing regarding certain captive insurance transactions if no one requests a hearing. Under this act, this provision is modified so that if no one requests a hearing 10 days before the day set for the hearing, then the director may cancel the hearing (Section 379.1310).

MERGING OR CONSOLIDATING A LICENSED CAPTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY - This act allows the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration to issue a certificate of general good to permit the formation of a captive insurance company for the sole purpose of consolidating or merging with or assuming existing insurance or reinsurance business from an existing Missouri licensed captive insurance company. The act allows the director to waive or modify certain captive insurance licensing requirements (description of the coverages, deductibles, coverage limits, rates, liquidity, etc.) if requested by the newly formed captive insurance company (Section 379.1310).

PREMIUM TAX - Under the act, the annual minimum aggregate tax to be paid by a sponsored captive insurance company shall be \$7,500 and shall apply to the sponsored captive insurance company as a whole and not to each protected cell.

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

The act sets forth a procedure for calculating the maximum tax to be paid for by a protected cell. The annual maximum tax to be remitted by a sponsored captive insurance company shall be the aggregate of the tax liabilities of each protected cell.

The act modifies the term "common ownership and control" for purposes of applying the reinsurance premium tax (Section 379.1326).

SPONSORED CAPTIVE INSURANCE COMPANIES - This act establishes a procedure for forming captive insurance companies under Sections 379.1300 to 379.1351. A sponsored captive insurance company shall be incorporated as a stock insurer with its capital divided into shares and held by the stockholders, as a mutual corporation, as a nonprofit corporation with one or more members, or as a manager-managed limited liability company.

The act requires applicants for a sponsored captive insurance company to file certain items with the director. The applicant must file with the director the following:

- (1) Materials demonstrating how the applicant will account for the loss and expense experience of each protected cell at a level of detail found to be sufficient by the director, and how it will report such experience to the director;
- (2) A statement acknowledging that all financial records of the sponsored captive insurance company shall be made available for inspection or examination by the director;
- (3) All contracts or sample contracts between the sponsored captive insurance company and any participants; and
- (4) Evidence that expenses shall be allocated to each protected cell in a fair and equitable manner.

The act allows sponsored captive insurance companies to establish and maintain one or more protected cells to insure risks under certain conditions. The shareholders of a sponsored captive insurance company must be limited to its participants and sponsors, provided that a sponsored captive insurance company may issue nonvoting securities to other persons on terms approved by the director. Each protected cell shall be accounted for separately on the books and records of the sponsored captive insurance company to reflect the financial condition and results of operations of such protected cell, net income or loss, dividends or other distributions to participants, and other factors. The assets of a protected cell shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other insurance business the sponsored captive insurance company may conduct. The act prohibits the sale, exchange, transfer of assets, dividend or distribution by a sponsored captive insurance company between or among any of its protected cells without the consent of the protected cells. No sale, exchange, transfer of assets, dividend or distribution may be made from a protected cell to a sponsor or participant without the director's approval and in no event shall such approval be given if the sale, exchange, transfer, dividend, or distribution would result in insolvency or impairment with respect to a protected cell.

If a sponsored captive insurance company is being rehabilitated or liquidated, the assets and liabilities of a protected cell shall, to the extent the director determines they are separable, at all times be kept separate from and shall not be commingled with those of other protected cells and the sponsored captive insurance company.

SPONSOR: Rupp

HANDLER: Gosen

The act requires each sponsored captive insurance company to annually file financial reports with the director. The financial reports shall include accounting statements detailing the financial experience of each protected cell. The act requires each sponsored captive insurance company shall be subject to certain examination and investigation powers of the department (Sections 374.190 and 374.202-374.209), the "Unfair Trade Practice Act", and the "Unfair Claims Settlement Practices Act".

The act requires each sponsored captive insurance company shall notify the director in writing within 10 business days of any protected cell that is insolvent or otherwise unable to meet its claim or expense obligations.

Under the act, the director may require the business written by a sponsored captive, with respect to each cell, to be:

- (1) Fronted by an insurance company licensed under the laws of any state;
- (2) Reinsured by a reinsurer authorized or approved by the state of Missouri; or
- (3) Secured by a trust fund in the United States for the benefit of policyholders and claimants or funded by an irrevocable letter of credit or other arrangement.

Under the act, in the event of an insolvency of a sponsored captive insurance company where the director determines that one or more protected cells remain solvent, the director may separate such cells from the sponsored captive insurance company, and may allow, on application of the sponsor for the conversion of such protected cells into one or more new or existing sponsored captive insurance companies with a sponsor or sponsors, or one or more other captive insurance companies, under such plan or plans of operation as the director deems acceptable.

Under the terms of the act, a sponsor of a sponsored captive insurance company may be any person approved by the director in the exercise of the director's discretion, based on a determination that the approval of such person as sponsor is consistent with the purposes the captive insurance law. In evaluating the qualifications of a proposed sponsor, the director shall consider the type and structure of the proposed sponsor entity, its experience in financial operations, financial stability, and strength business reputation.

The act specifically prohibits a risk retention group from being either a sponsor or a participant of a sponsored captive insurance company.

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Elmer

SB 306 - Currently, authorized personnel of the Board of Pharmacy may enter and inspect premises selling drugs or chemicals. This act allows for the testing of drugs maintained by licensees of the Board. The Board shall pay for the cost of testing.

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Hansen

SCS/SB 324 - This act regulates the offer and dissemination of travel insurance and establishes a

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Hansen

limited lines travel insurance producer licensure system. The act provides that a travel retailer may offer and disseminate travel insurance on behalf of and under a travel insurance producer only if the travel insurance producer or travel retailer provides to purchasers of travel insurance a description of the material terms of the coverage, establishes and maintains a register of each travel retailer that offers travel insurance, has a designated producer responsible for complying with the travel insurance laws, complies with fingerprinting requirements, pays all producer licensing fees and provides employee training.

This act creates a limited lines travel insurance producer licensing system. Under the act, a travel retailer may offer and disseminate travel insurance on behalf of and under the control of a limited lines travel insurance producer if certain conditions are met. The limited lines travel insurance producer or travel retailer must provide to purchasers of travel insurance:

- (1) A description of the material terms or the actual material terms of the insurance coverage;
- (2) A description of the process for filing a claim;
- (3) A description of the review or cancellation process for the travel insurance policy; and
- (4) The identity and contact information of the insurer and limited lines travel insurance producer.

At the time of licensure, the limited lines travel insurance producer must establish and maintain a register of each travel retailer that offers travel insurance on the limited lines travel insurance producer's behalf. The register must be maintained and updated annually by the producer and must contain certain information delineated by the act.

The act requires a producer to designate one of its employees who is a licensed individual producer as a person responsible for the business entity's compliance with the travel insurance laws, rules, and regulations of the state.

A travel retailer may offer travel insurance under a limited license if its producer requires each employee and authorized representative of the travel retailer whose duties include offering and disseminating travel insurance to receive a program of instruction or training, which may be subject to review by the director. The training material must contain instructions on the types of insurance offered, ethical sales practices, and required disclosures to prospective customers.

Under the act, travel retailers offering travel insurance must make brochures or other written materials available to prospective purchasers containing certain information (contact information, explanation that travel insurance is not required to purchase other travel services from the retailer, etc.).

Under the act, travel retailer employees or authorized representatives who are not licensed producers may not interpret the terms of travel insurance policies, provide advice concerning a prospective purchaser's existing insurance coverage, or hold himself out as a licensed insurer, producer, or insurance expert.

Travel insurance may be provided under an individual policy or under a group or master policy.

Under the act, limited lines travel insurance producers are responsible for the acts of travel retailers.

Limited lines travel insurance producers and travel retailers offering travel insurance under limited lines travel insurance producers licenses are subject to the two major chapters of the state insurance code.

***** SB 324 ***** (Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Wallingford

HANDLER: Hansen

The act authorizes the director to promulgate rules to administer the provisions of the act.

STEPHEN WITTE

***** SB 327 *****

SPONSOR: Dixon

HANDLER: Haahr

CCS/SB 327 - This act modifies provisions regarding DWI courts and electronic monitoring of criminal offenders.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING - Sections 544.455 & 557.011

Under current law, a judge may release a person charged with a crime pending trial and place the person on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of the monitoring. A judge can also order that a person convicted of a crime and placed on probation be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of the monitoring.

This act provides that, in either of the above scenarios, a person may be placed on electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs or the county commission agrees to pay the costs of the monitoring from its general revenue.

These provisions are identical to provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 and 434 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013).

DWI COURT - Section 478.007

The act allows the DWI court to use a private probation service when the Division of Probation and Parole is unavailable to assist in the supervision of a person who wishes to enter a DWI court. A person cannot be rejected from participating in the DWI court for not residing in the city or county where the DWI court is located.

MEGHAN LUECKE

***** SB 329 *****

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Love

SB 329 - This act expands the definition of eggs from only chicken eggs to also include turkey, duck, goose, or guinea eggs that are intended for human consumption.

This act is similar to provisions contained in the truly agreed and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), HCS/HB 927 (2013), HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013), and HCS/SB 342 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

***** SB 330 *****

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

CCS#2/HCS/SB 330 - This act modifies various provisions relating to professional licenses.

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS:

Currently, members of the Missouri State Board of Chiropractic Examiners are not held personally liable for acts committed in performance of official duties as boards members, except in cases of gross

SPONSOR: Wasson

HANDLER: Burlison

negligence. This act repeals the gross negligence exception.

This provision is identical to SB 212 (2013) and HB 488 (2013), and similar to HB 1951 (2012).

DENTAL ASSISTANTS:

The act provides that placement of pit or fissure sealants, and application of topical fluoride may be delegated to a dental assistant, certified dental assistant or expanded-functions dental assistant by a registered and licensed dentist.

This provision is identical to HB 854 (2013).

COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE ARRANGEMENTS:

Currently, a collaborative practice arrangement must include provisions providing how the collaborating physician and the advanced practice registered nurse will maintain geographic proximity. This act adds that an arrangement may allow for the waiver of the proximity requirement for no more than twenty-eight days per year in order for the advanced practice registered nurse to provide care at a rural health clinic that is located more than fifty miles from the hospital sponsor.

The provisions of this section are similar to SCS/HB 625 (2013).

HEARING INSTRUMENT SPECIALIST:

The act modifies the training and education requirements necessary for licensure as a hearing instrument specialist. Currently, an applicant must be at least twenty-one years of age. This act changes the age requirement to eighteen. The applicant must meet one of the following degree requirements: 1) hold at least an associate's level degree in hearing instrument sciences, 2) hold at least an associate's level degree and submit proof of completion of the International Hearing Society's Distance Learning for Professionals in Hearing Health Sciences in Training course along with proof of completion of the Hearing Instrument Specialists in Training program, 3) hold a master's or doctoral degree in audiology, 4) hold a current, unsuspended, unrevoked license from another jurisdiction, or 5) hold a current unsuspended, unrevoked license from another jurisdiction, has been actively practicing as a licensed hearing aid fitter or dispenser, and submits proof of completion of advance certification from the International Hearing Society of the National Board for Certification in Hearing Instrument Sciences.

ADOPTION INVESTIGATIONS:

This act adds a licensed professional counselor or a psychologist associated with a licensed child placing agency to the list of those persons authorized to conduct a full investigation into whether an individual is suitable as an adoptive parent for a child.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SB 330 and HCS/HB 685 (2013) and similar to HB 1032 (2012).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Guernsey

CCS/HCS/SB 342 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (Section 64.196) - This act states that no county building ordinance

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Guernsey

shall conflict with liquefied petroleum gas installations.

This section is identical to a section in the truly agreed and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), HCS/HB 795 (2013), HB 891 (2013), HCS/HB 927 (2013), and HCS/SB 24 (2013).

MISSOURI WOOD ENERGY PRODUCER TAX CREDIT (Section 135.305) - Currently, the Wood Energy Tax Credit program may not authorize further tax credits after June 30, 2013. This act allows tax credits to be authorized under this program until June 30, 2019. This act also prohibits more than three million dollars in tax credits under this program in any fiscal year.

This section is identical to a section in SS/HCS/HB 698 (2013), and is substantially similar to HB 413 (2013), HCS/HB 83 (2013), SS/SCS/SB 120 (2013), and SB 204 (2013).

MOTOR FUEL TAX (Section 142.800) - This act defines the term "additive" as a substance designed to increase engine power or performance introduced by injection or other means into a fuel system but which is not capable of propelling the vehicle without the primary fuel. Use of additive fuels does not require compliance with the alternative fuel decal fee.

This section is similar to a provision contained in HCS/HB 795 (2013).

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI EXTENSION DISTRICTS (Section 262.598) - This act allows University of Missouri extension councils, except for any council located in St. Louis County, to form extension districts made up of cooperating counties for the purpose of funding extension programming. An extension district can be a single-council district or a consolidated district, which would consist of two or more extension councils. A majority vote of each participating council is required to form an extension district.

In a single-council district, the existing University of Missouri extension council will serve as the extension district's governing body. In a consolidated district, the district's governing body will consist of three to five representatives appointed by each participating council. The powers and authorities granted to a district's governing body are described in the act.

The governing body of a district may submit a question to the voters of the district to institute a property tax levy in the district's counties. A property tax levy cannot exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. In a single-county district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters vote in favor of it. In a consolidated district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters in each county in the district approves it. If one county does not approve it, the council in that county may withdraw from the district by a majority vote; upon such withdrawal, the district would be made up of the remaining counties and the tax would be imposed on them. However, if the county that did not approve the tax does not withdraw from the district, then the tax will not be imposed.

A single-council district for which a tax has not been levied may be dissolved in the same manner in which it was formed. A county may withdraw from a consolidated district at any time by filing a petition, as described in the act, with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the council. The court must hear evidence on the petition, and if it determines it is in the best interest of the county inhabitants, it must submit the question to the voters at the next general municipal election. If two-thirds of the voters vote in favor of withdrawing from the district, the court must issue an order withdrawing the county from the district. However, the withdrawal will not become effective until the following January 1 and the district

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Guernsey

will remain intact for the purposes of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and to dispose of the district's property.

The governing body of any district may seek voter approval to increase its current tax rate, provided the tax will not exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The governing body must submit such a question to the voters at the next general municipal election. In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, the tax will be imposed. In a consolidated district, a majority of voters in the district is required.

Election costs are to be paid by the extension district, as provided in the act.

This section is identical to CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013), is substantially similar to SCS/SB 865 (2012) and SCS/HCS/HB 202 (2013), and is similar to HB 1895 (2012) and HCS/HB 1254 (2012). (Section 262.598)

MISSOURI INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE WEBSITE (Section 262.975) - This act allows the Department of Agriculture to contract with an internet development company to build and maintain the Missouri International Agricultural Exchange website. This website shall contain content approved by the Department to promote Missouri agricultural products and services to international buyers.

The website shall allow Missouri-based agriculture sellers to post their products on the website at no charge. All sellers must register through the website and prove Missouri residency. Except for advertising, only agricultural products and services are allowed on the website.

The state of Missouri will have exclusive ownership rights of all website content. The website developer may use all content as specified in this act. The website developer must have proven experience and expertise in search engine optimization, and provide evidence of prior website development projects.

The Department of Agriculture shall review applications and award one annual contract for the development, design, maintenance, and marketing of the website, with annual renewals. The Department shall retain the authority to terminate any contract awarded under this section. If a contract is terminated, the Department shall assume ownership of all site-related domain names, and shall award a new contract in accordance with the procedures set forth in this act.

This section is identical to HB 81 (2013).

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (Section 348.521) - Currently, the Missouri Agricultural and Small Business Development Authority may issue loans for livestock fee and crop input to individuals for up to \$40,000. This act raises the loan amount to \$100,000.

This section is identical to a provision contained in the truly agreed and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), HB 412 (2013), HCS/HB 927 (2013), and HCS/SB 9 (2013).

ALIEN OR FOREIGN BUSINESS OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (Sections 442.571-442.576) - Generally, aliens and foreign businesses are prohibited from owning or having an

SPONSOR: Parson

HANDLER: Guernsey

interest in agricultural land, except as provided in sections 442.586 and 442.591. This act prohibits aliens or foreign businesses from owning agricultural land if the total aggregate alien and foreign ownership of agricultural acreage in Missouri exceeds one percent of the total aggregate agricultural acreage. Sale, transfer, or acquisition of any agricultural land must be approved by the director of the Department of Agriculture.

This section is identical to a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013).

CLEAN WATER LAW (Section 644.029) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to allow an appropriate schedule of compliance for a permittee to make facility upgrades to meet new water quality requirements.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013), HCS/HB 880 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HB 944 (2013).

MINING NEAR AN ACCREDITED SCHOOL (Section 1) - This act exempts Cape Girardeau from section 444.771 that bans the Department of Natural Resources from issuing permits for mine plan boundaries that are within 1000 feet of an accredited school.

KAYLA CRIDER

***** SB 350 *****

SPONSOR: Dempsey

HANDLER: Diehl, Jr.

SB 350 - This acts prohibits the issuance of the renter's portion of the senior citizens property tax credit. The Department of Revenue is required to calculate how much of the renter's portion of the tax credit was redeemed in fiscal year 2012. Beginning fiscal year 2014, such amount will be deposited in to the newly created Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund. Moneys in the fund shall be used for services for low-income seniors and disabled persons.

MIKE HAMMANN

***** SB 357 *****

SPONSOR: Romine

HANDLER: Schatz

SS/SB 357 - Currently, liens involving the rental of machinery or equipment to others who use the machinery or equipment are for the reasonable rental value while the machinery or equipment is on the property. This act does not require the machinery or equipment to be rented to others who actually use the machinery or equipment.

Currently, parties claiming such a lien have to provide written notice to the property owner within 5 business days of the commencement of the use of the machinery or equipment that such machinery or equipment is being used on the property. The notice is required to include the rental rate. The act changes the notice to within 15 business days and removes the requirement that the notice include the rental rate.

CHRIS HOGERTY

***** SB 376 *****

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Frederick

SPONSOR: Sater

HANDLER: Frederick

SCS/SB 376 - This act allows hospital districts to lease to or allow for any institution of higher education to use or occupy the hospital, any real estate or facility owned or leased by the district, or any part of the hospital for the purpose of health care related and general education or training.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Kraus

HANDLER: Cross

SCS/SB 381 - This act creates the Innovation Education Campus Fund to provide funding to innovation education campuses. An innovation education campus is defined as an educational partnership between high schools or school districts, a Missouri four-year public or private institution of higher education, a Missouri-based business or businesses, and either a Missouri public two-year institution of higher education or Linn State Technical College. An innovation education campus may receive moneys from the fund provided they demonstrate compliance to the Coordinating Board for Higher Education with the following criteria: they actively work to lower the cost for students to complete a college degree; the program decreases the amount of time required for a student to earn a college degree; the campus provides applied and project-based learning experiences for students, as described in the act; students graduate from the campus with direct access to certain opportunities with a Missouri-based business in partnership with the innovation education campus, as described in the act; and the innovation education campus engage and partners with industry stakeholders.

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education must conduct a review every five years of any innovation education campus for compliance with the requirements. The Coordinating Board must consult with and take input from each entity that is a partner to an innovation education campus. Business and industry involved in an innovation education campus may provide feedback, as described in the act. An innovation education campus must annually verify to the Coordinating Board that it has satisfied the statutory criteria under the act.

Any moneys received by an innovation education campus will not be considered part of the annual appropriation to an institution of higher education or a school district. The Missouri Innovation Campus has already satisfied the eligibility requirements to receive moneys from the fund.

This act is similar to HB 746 (2013).

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HB 1 - Public Debt

	Governor	House
.		
GR	\$ 68,095,974	\$ 68,095,974
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	2,046,748	2,046,748
.		
TOTAL	\$ 70,142,722	\$ 70,142,722

***** HB 1 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 68,095,974	\$ 68,095,974
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	2,046,748	2,046,748
.		
TOTAL	\$ 70,142,722	\$ 70,142,722

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 2 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 2 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$2,943,602,809	\$2,933,094,408
FEDERAL	1,107,303,146	1,109,128,865
OTHER	1,465,907,656	1,474,278,476
.		
TOTAL	\$5,516,813,611	\$5,516,501,749

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$2,923,647,468	\$2,897,809,349
FEDERAL	1,087,220,671	1,098,047,023
OTHER	1,477,323,920	1,508,047,074
.		
TOTAL	\$5,488,192,059	\$5,503,903,446

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3 - Higher Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 856,921,196	\$ 846,827,803
FEDERAL	7,067,154	7,066,165
OTHER	340,269,167	340,261,690
.		
TOTAL	\$1,204,257,517	\$1,194,155,685

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 872,138,647	\$ 863,988,647
FEDERAL	5,046,721	6,064,165
OTHER	340,744,970	340,411,690
.		

***** HB 3 *******(Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

TOTAL	\$1,217,930,338	\$1,210,464,502
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

***** HB 4 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 4 - Revenue & Transportation

REVENUE		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 102,425,504	\$ 98,968,816
FEDERAL	8,356,101	8,354,016
OTHER	361,287,920	364,989,375
TOTAL	<u>\$ 472,069,525</u>	<u>\$ 472,312,207</u>
SENATE		
	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 98,117,495	100,453,251
FEDERAL	406,924	6,600,729
OTHER	363,134,680	364,726,988
TOTAL	<u>\$ 461,659,099</u>	<u>\$ 471,780,968</u>
TRANSPORTATION		
	Governor	House
GR	\$ 13,094,129	\$ 13,594,129
FEDERAL	175,464,468	175,462,860
OTHER	1,933,165,915	1,932,422,167
TOTAL	<u>\$2,121,724,512</u>	<u>\$2,121,479,156</u>
SENATE		
	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 12,474,129	\$ 13,644,129
FEDERAL	175,382,301	175,439,098
OTHER	1,936,965,359	1,936,969,449
TOTAL	<u>\$2,124,821,789</u>	<u>\$2,126,052,676</u>
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

***** HB 5 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 5 - Office of Administration

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.	Governor	House
GR	\$140,437,286	\$136,577,455
FEDERAL	107,024,190	106,944,525
OTHER	39,524,644	39,494,568
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$286,986,120</u>	<u>\$283,016,548</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$132,388,116	\$138,351,467
FEDERAL	106,699,690	106,701,600
OTHER	37,314,711	39,123,711
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$276,402,517</u>	<u>\$284,176,778</u>

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$525,149,983	\$ 523,411,519
FEDERAL	190,272,309	189,999,633
OTHER	171,502,131	170,985,868
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$886,924,423</u>	<u>\$ 884,397,020</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$524,319,218	\$ 524,310,620
FEDERAL	190,445,876	190,445,876
OTHER	171,037,687	171,037,687
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$885,802,781</u>	<u>\$ 885,794,184</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 6 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 10,485,023	\$ 10,438,977
FEDERAL	4,697,306	4,692,537
OTHER	22,820,235	22,795,330
.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

TOTAL \$ 38,002,564 \$ 37,926,844

. Senate Final

GR \$ 10,424,401 \$ 10,448,807

FEDERAL 4,446,472 4,446,472

OTHER 23,271,893 23,290,257

.
TOTAL \$ 38,142,766 \$ 38,185,536

NATURAL RESOURCES

. Governor House

GR \$ 12,940,044 \$ 11,509,107

FEDERAL 60,087,261 60,029,389

OTHER 310,560,802 310,444,033

.
TOTAL \$383,588,107 \$381,982,529

. Senate Final

GR \$ 12,822,470 \$ 12,853,989

FEDERAL 59,856,249 59,868,876

OTHER 291,767,640 297,951,856

.
TOTAL \$364,446,359 \$370,674,721

CONSERVATION

. Governor House

GR \$ 0 \$ 0

FEDERAL 0 0

OTHER 147,531,559 147,339,487

.
TOTAL \$147,531,559 \$147,339,487

. Senate Final

GR \$ 0 0

FEDERAL 0 0

OTHER 146,787,123 \$147,339,487

.
TOTAL \$146,787,123 \$147,339,487

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

Industrial Relations

.	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 60,934,195	\$ 61,380,466
FEDERAL	242,575,123	242,502,802
OTHER	55,709,948	56,194,018
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$359,219,266</u>	<u>\$360,077,286</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 49,971,498	\$ 58,351,086
FEDERAL	201,812,251	222,906,428
OTHER	55,899,097	56,156,148
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$307,682,846</u>	<u>\$337,413,662</u>

.	INSURANCE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	2,676,553	2,672,763
OTHER	38,852,112	38,736,431
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 41,528,665</u>	<u>\$ 41,409,194</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	0
FEDERAL	1,773,348	1,773,348
OTHER	37,429,825	38,567,165
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 39,203,173</u>	<u>\$ 40,340,513</u>

.	LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,761,079	\$ 1,577,400
FEDERAL	65,017,126	67,528,492
OTHER	69,365,493	66,747,794
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$136,143,698</u>	<u>\$135,853,686</u>

.	Senate	Final
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***** HB 7 *****

(Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

GR	\$ 2,204,419	\$ 2,204,419
FEDERAL	67,143,914	67,280,858
OTHER	86,492,278	86,584,656
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$155,840,611</u>	<u>\$156,069,933</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 8 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 8 - Public Safety

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 61,992,191	\$ 64,062,446
FEDERAL	214,100,191	214,007,524
OTHER	388,996,723	387,116,364
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$665,089,105</u>	<u>\$665,186,334</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 60,960,988	\$ 64,160,551
FEDERAL	189,481,173	215,413,587
OTHER	389,591,472	390,207,602
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$640,033,633</u>	<u>\$669,781,740</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 9 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 9 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$625,229,620	\$624,080,234
FEDERAL	5,924,868	5,913,773
OTHER	48,535,961	48,512,741
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$679,690,449</u>	<u>\$678,506,748</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$621,464,363	\$623,274,962
FEDERAL	5,895,653	5,895,653
OTHER	49,730,471	48,230,921
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$677,090,487</u>	<u>\$677,401,536</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 10 ***

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 10 - Mental Health & Health

. MENTAL HEALTH

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 624,549,742	\$ 647,100,576
FEDERAL	923,152,538	901,944,071
OTHER	69,605,985	69,603,420
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,617,308,265</u>	<u>\$1,618,648,067</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 645,573,696	\$ 655,315,830
FEDERAL	913,953,902	895,507,925
OTHER	77,330,265	58,414,072
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,636,857,863</u>	<u>\$1,609,237,827</u>

. HEALTH

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 236,785,542	\$ 247,964,590
FEDERAL	805,354,049	816,468,382
OTHER	51,602,042	51,598,849
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,093,741,633</u>	<u>\$1,116,031,821</u>

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 270,216,256	\$ 277,702,486
FEDERAL	805,328,042	814,947,687
OTHER	19,390,789	19,443,679
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,094,935,087</u>	<u>\$1,112,093,852</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

*** HB 11 ***

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 11 - Social Services

	Governor	House
GR	\$1,598,790,398	\$1,589,601,769
FEDERAL	5,409,439,627	4,512,961,199
OTHER	2,448,245,684	2,476,545,327

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

.		
TOTAL	<u>\$9,456,475,709</u>	<u>\$8,579,108,295</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,582,729,891	\$1,561,796,448
FEDERAL	4,470,608,279	4,494,955,903
OTHER	2,491,255,038	2,491,055,970
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$8,544,593,208</u>	<u>\$8,547,808,321</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 12 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender & General Assembly

ELECTED OFFICIALS

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 49,343,746	\$ 49,301,825
FEDERAL	20,010,869	21,368,377
OTHER	42,644,049	43,452,910
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$111,998,664</u>	<u>\$114,123,112</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 53,299,731	\$ 49,376,175
FEDERAL	21,309,603	21,309,603
OTHER	69,082,219	50,107,219
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$143,691,553</u>	<u>\$120,792,997</u>

JUDICIARY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$171,778,191	\$171,636,291
FEDERAL	10,593,243	10,578,824
OTHER	14,355,795	14,348,964
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$196,727,229</u>	<u>\$196,564,080</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$173,427,201	\$173,091,690

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

FEDERAL	10,578,824	10,578,824
OTHER	14,348,965	14,348,965
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$198,354,990</u>	<u>\$198,019,479</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER

.	Governor	House
GR	\$36,599,681	\$36,487,454
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,982,176	2,981,482
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$39,706,857</u>	<u>\$39,593,936</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$35,257,358	\$35,257,358
FEDERAL	125,000	125,000
OTHER	2,981,482	2,981,482
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$38,363,840</u>	<u>\$38,363,840</u>

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

.	Governor	House
GR	\$32,990,855	\$33,026,615
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	293,301	292,833
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$33,284,156</u>	<u>\$33,319,448</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$33,026,615	\$33,026,615
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	292,833	292,833
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$33,319,448</u>	<u>\$33,319,448</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 13 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$113,172,761	\$113,172,761
FEDERAL	21,724,989	21,724,989

***** HB 13 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

OTHER	15,441,235	15,441,235
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$150,338,985</u>	<u>\$150,338,985</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$113,289,512	\$113,289,512
FEDERAL	22,870,507	22,870,507
OTHER	15,438,454	15,438,454
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$151,598,473</u>	<u>\$151,598,473</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 14 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 14 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 37,594,089	\$ 22,984,056
FEDERAL	152,691,454	152,691,454
OTHER	57,062,573	43,372,606
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$247,348,116</u>	<u>\$219,048,116</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 22,984,056	\$ 22,984,056
FEDERAL	152,691,454	152,691,454
OTHER	43,372,606	43,372,606
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$219,048,116</u>	<u>\$219,048,116</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 17 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HCS/HB 17 - This bill appropriates money for capital improvements for the agency, program, and purpose stated in the bill, chargeable to the fund designated, for the period beginning July 1, 2013 and ending June 30, 2015.

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 18 *****

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SCS/HB 18 - Capital Improvements Maintenance and Repair

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

YEAR 1

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000
FEDERAL	20,942,724	20,942,724
OTHER	32,115,523	32,115,523
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$123,058,247</u>	<u>\$123,058,247</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 70,000,000
FEDERAL	20,942,724	20,942,724
OTHER	32,115,523	32,115,523
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$123,058,247</u>	<u>\$123,058,247</u>

YEAR 2

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 71,000,000	\$ 71,000,000
FEDERAL	10,500,000	10,500,000
OTHER	6,685,170	6,685,170
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 88,185,170</u>	<u>\$ 88,185,170</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 71,000,000	\$ 71,000,000
FEDERAL	10,500,000	10,500,000
OTHER	6,685,170	6,685,170
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 88,185,170</u>	<u>\$ 88,185,170</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 19 - Capital Improvements

YEAR 1

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 86,000,000	\$121,000,000
FEDERAL	16,308,072	16,308,072
OTHER	36,275,626	55,275,626
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$138,583,698</u>	<u>\$192,583,698</u>

SPONSOR: Stream

HANDLER: Schaefer

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$121,000,000	\$125,000,000
FEDERAL	16,308,072	16,808,072
OTHER	55,275,626	57,275,626
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$192,583,698</u>	<u></u>

YEAR 2	Governor	House
.		
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	500,000	500,000
OTHER	25,738,000	25,738,000
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 26,238,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,238,000</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	0
FEDERAL	500,000	500,000
OTHER	25,738,000	25,738,000
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 26,238,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,238,000</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 - This act modifies provisions relating to the environment.

FINGERPRINTING (Section 43.543) - This act adds the Department of Natural Resources to the list of state agencies that may use a fingerprint background search performed by the State Highway Patrol on persons seeking employment or permit issuance or renewal.

This section is identical to a section contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013).

NATURAL DISASTER ORDINANCES (Section 49.226) - This act allows a county commission to adopt an ordinance issuing a burn ban upon a determination by the state fire marshal that a burn ban order is appropriate because an actual or impending occurrence of a natural disaster of major proportions jeopardizes the safety and welfare of county residents and the U.S. Drought Monitor has designated the county as an area of severe, extreme, or exceptional drought.

The burn ban may carry a penalty of up to a Class A misdemeanor.

The ban does not apply to state agencies responsible for fire management or suppression activities and persons conducting agricultural burning using best management practices, nor may it prohibit the sale of

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

fireworks.

Under this act, the county burn ban may prohibit the explosion or ignition of any missile or skyrocket, but may not ban the explosion or ignition of other consumer fireworks.

LAND SURVEY PROGRAM (Sections 60.185-60.670, 256.117, 261.023, 640.010, 640.065-640.075) - This act transfers the Land Survey Program and the Land Survey Commission from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture by Type I transfer. The Land Survey Program shall be at or near the principal office of the state geological survey. The state geologist shall provide such space in the state geological survey building as may be available. No department shall charge any fee over or above the amount paid to the Office of Administration for utilization of the building. The building that occupies the permanent headquarters of the Land Survey Program may be renamed and referred to as the "Robert E. Myers Building." A portion of the funds in the Department of Natural Resources Revolving Services Fund will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture Revolving Services Fund. The transfer between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture shall be made such that only the balance related to the reproduction and sale of land survey documents is transferred.

The provisions of these sections are similar to HB 651 (2013) and SCS/SB 417 (2013).

DAMS AND RESERVOIRS (Sections 236.410) - This act modifies the composition of the Dam and Reservoir Safety Council to require that there be one council member from each of the 3 U.S. congressional districts in this state with the highest number of dams. Further, the Council shall prepare and present an annual report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013).

STATE PARK EARNINGS FUND (Section 253.090) - This act allows the state treasurer to invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Interest on deposits shall be credited to the Fund.

This section is similar to a provision contained in HB 618 (2013).

DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD ANIMALS IN STATE PARKS (Sections 253.180-253.185) - Currently, domestic household animals are not allowed in any state park unless restrained by a leash. This amendment allows domestic household animals to be off-leash in any designated area within any state park serving as a dog park or other off-leash area.

This section is identical to a section contained in HCS/HB 604 (2013) and HB 758 (2013).

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM RENEWABLE WATER PROGRAM FUND (Section 256.438) - This act creates the Fund which shall consist of money collected from public or private sources. Fund moneys shall be used for carrying out the Multipurpose Water Resource Act.

OUTDOOR RECREATION (Sections 258.010-258.080) - This act eliminates the State Interagency Council for Outdoor Recreation and gives the Department of Natural Resources the ability to convene any committee to perform functions related to historic sites, trails, outdoor recreation, state parks, federal grant programs, any land and water conservation fund act, or any other law. Funds appropriated for the

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

State Interagency Council for Outdoor Recreation will be allocated to the Department pursuant to this act.

The provisions of these sections are identical to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013).

SOLID WASTE (Section 260.200-260.335) - Currently, the Department of Natural Resources requires any person applying for a permit to operate a solid waste facility to file a disclosure statement. This act modifies the requirements of the disclosure statement and expands the definition of person to include a limited liability company, trust, or any other legal entity. This act repeals the disclosure statement requirement for permit renewals. This act also requires, upon the request of the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, a criminal background check for any person involved in the management activities of a solid waste disposal area or processing facility.

Additionally, the criminal background check may require the permit applicant to cooperate with the Missouri State Highway Patrol. After the disclosure statement has been filed with the Department, any changes must be reported to the Director within 30 days of the change. Failure to notify the Director may result in permit denial, conditional granting, or permit revocation.

After permit issuance, each solid waste facility must file an updated disclosure statement to the Department by March 31. Failure to file an updated disclosure statement may result in civil penalties as set forth in this act. This act exempts certain people and entities from the requirement to file a disclosure statement. Any person or entity operating a solid waste processing facility or disposal area that has had their permit suspended or has faced other penalties may appeal the decision to the Department. A bond may be required to stay the effect of the Department's action until the appeal is resolved. Any final order imposing an administrative penalty may be appealed subject to judicial review as provided by law. No judicial review shall be available until all administrative remedies are exhausted.

This act exempts municipal utilities located in Springfield from a preliminary site investigation for purposes of proceeding with a utility waste landfill detailed site investigation.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013).

LEAD ACID BATTERIES (Section 260.262) - This act extends the lead acid-battery fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 21, 2018.

HAZARDOUS WASTE (Sections 260.379-260.475) - This act repeals: the requirement that hazardous waste facility owners, operators, and hazardous waste transporters have to obtain a permit before conducting postclosure activities and operations; the requirement that a person must apply for a permit before constructing, altering, or operating a hazardous waste facility; and, the requirement that each permit for a land disposal facility must be reviewed every 5 years; the provision that a permit shall not be issued to any person who is determined to have habitually engaged in hazardous waste management practices which pose a threat to the health of humans or the environment or who has had multiple criminal convictions; the requirement that the Department of Natural Resources must assess the transportation system serving a proposed site for a new hazardous waste facility as part of the review for a permit application; and, the requirement that the Department of Natural Resources must assess the transportation system serving a proposed site for a new hazardous waste facility as part of the review for a permit application.

The authority to change the hazardous waste fee structure is given to the Hazardous Waste

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

Management Commission. The authority of the Commission to change the hazardous waste fee structure expires August 28, 2023. This act also extends the expiration of the hazardous waste fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018.

This act modifies membership on the Hazardous Waste Management Commission. Currently, three members of the Commission must represent agriculture, the waste generating industry, and the waste management industry. This act modifies membership to require that one member must also represent the retail petroleum industry.

The provisions of these sections are similar to section contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013).

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS FEE STRUCTURE (Section 444.772) - This act extends the industrial mineral fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013).

PERMITS (Sections 621.250-640.017) - For contested case administrative appeals, the Administrative Hearing Commission will give the final decision. The burden of proof for appeals shall lie with the Department to demonstrate the lawfulness of the finding or order.

For activities that require obtaining multiple permits or certifications from the Department, the applicant may petition the Director to coordinate in approving or denying such permits or certifications in order to streamline the permit application process. Pursuant to this act, the Director must develop and implement a streamlined permitting process that helps applicants determine, at the earliest stage, all of the permits required, and inform applicants of the uniform permitting schedule.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013).

DOCUMENTS REPORTED TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (Section 640.026) - This act requires the Department to develop a list of all documents produced for external dissemination, excluding permits, that the Department utilizes to implement enforcement actions or penalties that have not been established in statute or by rulemaking. All documents must contain certain information as set forth in this act. The list and documents can be provided to the Joint Committee by either physical hard copies or by a list accompanied by the appropriate document URL.

This section is similar to Section 2 in the perfected HCS/HB 881 (2013).

E.COLI TESTING AT SWIM BEACHES (Section 640.080, Section B) - This act requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Method 1603 or an equivalent method be used to measure E. coli at Missouri state parks' swim beaches. Beaches that exceed the geometric mean standard shall post a sign stating "Swimming is Not Recommended". Beaches exceeding the statistical threshold value (STV) standard shall be retested twice. If either of the retests exceeds the STV standard, a sign shall be posted stating "Swimming is Not Recommended". The state reserves the right to close a beach in the event of a documented health risk.

This section contains an emergency clause. This section is substantially similar to HB 51 (2013) and SB 140 (2013).

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS (Section 640.715-640.725) - This act repeals the requirement that a construction permit be obtained for construction of a concentrated animal feeding operation, and instead requires an operating permit for a new or expanded facility.

Currently, any owner or operator of a flush system animal waste wet handling facility must inspect the facility and lagoons for unauthorized discharge and structural integrity every 12 hours. This act modifies this requirement to the inspection of gravity outfall lines, recycle pump stations, and recycle force mains and appurtenances once per week. This act adds the requirement that the owner or operator shall also visually inspect once per day any lagoon whose water level is less than 12 inches from the emergency spillway.

This section is identical to a section contained the perfected SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013).

AIR CONSERVATION COMMISSION (Section 643.079) - This act gives the authority to adjust the clean air fee structure to the Air Conservation Commission. This authority expires August 28, 2023.

CLEAN WATER LAW (Section 644.029) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to allow an appropriate schedule of compliance for a permittee to make facility upgrades to meet new water quality requirements.

CLEAN WATER COMMISSION (Sections 644.051-644.064, Section B) -

Currently, any person building, erecting, altering, replacing, operating, using, or maintaining any water contaminant or point sources must obtain a permit from the Commission. This act modifies these requirements by requiring that any person operating, using, or maintaining a point source to obtain an operating permit and any person constructing, building, replacing, or making major modification to any point source or collection systems to obtain a construction permit. In addition, any point source that proposes to construct a storage structure to hold, convey, contain, store, or treat wastewater shall also be subject to the construction permit requirement. Construction permit requirements and construction permit exemptions are set forth in this act. A governmental unit may also apply to the Department of Natural Resources for authorization to operate a local supervised program.

This act sets a fee for non-substantive modifications to public water and sewer operating permits at \$100. This provision is identical to a section contained the perfected SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013).

This act extends the expiration of the clean water fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018 and gives the Clean Water Commission the ability to change the clean water fee structure. The Commission's ability to change the clean water fee structure expires on August 28, 2023. In no case shall the Commission recommend any clean water fee in excess of \$5,000.

The Director of the Department of Natural Resources may also grant a provisional variance for water pollution for conditions beyond reasonable control. In granting a provisional variance, the Director shall consider the hardship imposed by requiring compliance and the adverse impacts from granting a variance. Any provisional variance granted shall not exceed 45 days, and may be extended 45 days, but shall in no case exceed 90 days. Applications for a variance shall be accompanied by a \$250 fee, and all applications should be investigated within 14 days of the request. If a provisional variance is granted, the applicant shall be promptly notified and a written copy of the decision must be maintained by the Clean Water Commission.

SPONSOR: Lichtenegger

HANDLER: Wallingford

The section giving the Clean Water Commission the ability to amend the fee structure contains an emergency clause.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013).

STATE PARKS (Section 1) - This act requires the Division of State Parks to hold an annual stakeholder meeting in each park district. In addition, the act allows a stakeholder to petition the Director of State Parks regarding any policy or park issue. The director shall respond within 14 days of the petition filing and may schedule a stakeholder meeting to determine future action. If a stakeholder meeting occurs, the director shall notify the stakeholder of the decision in writing within 30 days of the meeting. The decision of the Director shall be final.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OPERATIONS (Section 2) - This act creates the Joint Committee on Solid Waste Management District Operations, which shall be composed of five members from both the House of Representatives and Senate. The Committee shall examine solid waste management district operations, including efficiency, efficacy, and reasonableness of costs and expenses of such districts to Missouri taxpayers. The Committee shall prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly by December 31, 2013 at which time the Committee shall dissolve.

This act is substantially similar to SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Brown

SS#2/HB 34 - This act modifies provisions relating to the prevailing wage.

This act defines "collective bargaining agreement" and "labor organization" or "union" to encompass agreements that have been used to determine an occupational title wage rate, between an employer and an exclusive bargaining representative pursuant to the National Labor Relations Act that

Under current law, prevailing wage determinations take into account, contributions irrevocably made by a contractor or subcontractor to a trustee or to a third person pursuant to a fund. The act removes the requirement that they be made to a trustee or to a third person.

Under current law, a locality, for the purposes of determining the prevailing wage for an occupational title, may encompass two or more counties adjacent to the one in which the construction is to be performed in certain instances. This act only allows the county in which the work is to be performed to be used as a basis for determining the prevailing wage for counties other than third and fourth class counties and Newton County. The department shall accept wage rate information submitted in paper or electronic formats.

Under current law, prevailing wage in a locality is determined by the Department of Labor to be the hourly rate for a particular occupational title by means of wage surveys with consideration given to collective bargaining agreements. This act repeals these provisions with respect to third and fourth class counties and Newton County. The rate for such counties is determined in the following manner:

- The total number of hours worked that are not paid pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement for the time period in that occupational title in the locality and the total number of hours worked that are paid

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Brown

pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement for the time period in that occupational title in the locality shall be considered.

- If the total number of hours that are not paid pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, in the aggregate, exceeds the total number of hours that are paid pursuant to such an agreement, in the aggregate, then the prevailing rate shall be determined by using the sum of each individual wage reported multiplied by the hours reported at that wage divided by the sum of all hours reported.
- If the total number of hours that are paid pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, in the aggregate, exceeds the total number of hours that are not paid pursuant to such an agreement, in the aggregate, then the prevailing rate shall be the rate most commonly paid that is paid pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement as measured by the number of hours worked at such rate for that occupational title within the locality.
- If no work within a particular occupational title has been performed in a locality at any wage rate, the prevailing rate for that occupational title in that locality will depend on whether wages were reported in the previous 6 years and whether the rates were determined by collective bargaining agreements. If no wages were reported in the previous 6 years, the most recent reported wage rate in the previous 6 years in the adjacent county with the most wages reported is used. If no wages were reported in any adjacent counties within the previous 6 years, the current collective bargaining agreement is used.

This act is similar to SB 175 (2011), SB 468 (2012), SCS/SB 439 (2012), SCS/SB 596 (2012), SCS/SB 30 (2013), SB 301 (2013), and HB 409 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Molendorp

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/HCS/HB 58 - This act governs the responsibility of vendors for selling portable electronics insurance. Under current law, vendors selling portable electronics insurance coverage must ensure that all of their locations have specific brochures and actual policies or certificates of coverage available to prospective customers. This act deletes the requirement that the vendors provide actual policies or certificates of coverage to prospective customers. Current law also requires the vendor provided brochures to disclose to prospective customers that portable electronics insurance coverage is primary over any other collateral coverage. This act deletes this disclosure requirement. The act also provides that any electronics insurance policy issued after January 1, 2015, shall contain a disclosure to the effect that it is primary coverage. In addition, a policy or certificate of coverage shall be made available to prospective customers at the point of sale or delivered to an enrolled customer within 60 days from the date a customer enrolls for coverage.

This act contains an emergency clause.

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Lamping

HB 68 - This act designated the month of November as "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This act also designates the last full week in October as "Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Awareness Week" in the state of Missouri.

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Lamping

Citizens are encouraged to participate in appropriate activities to increase awareness of pancreatic cancer and the awareness of RSV.

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 103 ***

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Munzlinger

CCS/SCS/HB 103 - This act modifies various provisions of law relating to transportation.

CAMPUS ENFORCEMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS - This act allows the governing body of any state college or university to establish regulations to control vehicular traffic on campus. Any such regulations must be consistent with state law. The governing body of any state college or university may also enforce any such regulations and general motor vehicle laws of Missouri through college or university police officers. Any regulations adopted must be codified, printed, and distributed for public use. There must be adequate signs displaying the speed limit on thoroughfares. Violations will have the same effect as a municipal ordinance, as well as penalty provisions and points. State college or university police officers must be certified under the requirements of chapter 590 and will have the same powers as other law enforcement officers. This portion of the act is contained in the truly agreed to version of SB 282 (2013) and is substantially similar SB 296 and HB 312 (2013)(Sections 174.700, 174.703, 174.706, 174.709, 174.712 and 544.157).

COLLEGE LICENSE PLATE FIX - Under current law, only a Missouri college may authorize the use of its school's official emblem to be affixed to special license plates. The effect of this law is to ban the issuance of out-of-state college specialty license plates. This act allows any out-of-state college which has authorized the use of its official emblem to be affixed to license plates and has had its application for a specialty license plate approved by the Joint Committee on Transportation Oversight prior to August 28, 2012, to continue authorizing the use of its official emblem on the plates (Section 301.449). This portion of the act is similar to a provision contained in HB 483 (2013). This portion of the act is subject to an emergency clause. This portion of the act is also contained in the truly agreed to version of SB 51 (2013).

LAND CONVEYANCES TO HIGHWAY COMMISSION - This act allows the Governor to convey certain state properties in the counties of Taney, St. Clair, Osage, Green, Ozark, and Andrew to the State Highways and Transportation Commission. This portion of the act is identical to SCS/SB 419 (2013) (Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7).

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS - This act modifies several commercial motor vehicle provisions in an effort to comply with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. These provisions may also be found in SB 411, HB 771 and the truly agreed to version of SB 43 and SB 51 (2013).

The act modifies several definitions contained in the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act" (Sections 302.700 to 302.780). Most notably, the act provides definitions for the terms "electronic device", "mobile telephone", and "texting". In addition, the act modifies the definition of the term "serious traffic violation" to include violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control prohibiting texting while driving a commercial motor vehicle and violating a state or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control restricting or prohibiting the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle. The act also modifies the term "disqualification" so

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HANDLER: Munzlinger

that commercial driver's instruction permit holders are held to the same standards and disqualification penalties as commercial driver's license holders (Section 302.700).

Under the terms of this act, all applicants for a commercial driver's license shall have maintained the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or any other state for a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of completing skills testing (Section 302.720).

Under current law, the commercial motor vehicle driving skills test may be waived under certain circumstances for members of the military. Currently, one of the conditions for obtaining a waiver is that the applicant must be regularly employed in a job requiring operation of a commercial motor vehicle and has operated the vehicle for at least 60 days during the two years immediately preceding application for a commercial driver's license. This act qualifies this condition by providing that the applicant must be regularly employed "within the last 90 days in a military position" in order to obtain the skills test waiver (Section 302.720).

Federal regulations have amended the commercial driver's license (CDL) program with respect to Commercial Learner's Permits (CLP), specifically requiring "a CLP holder meet virtually the same requirements as those for a CDL holder..." Missouri's current law does not hold a CLP holder to the same standards and disqualification penalties as a CDL holder. SB 411 aligns the standards. This act, in compliance with federal amended regulations, specifically requires all CDL applicants to maintain the appropriate class of commercial driver's instruction permit issued by this state or another state for a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the date of taking a skills test. In other words federal guidance requires that a state prohibit issuing a CDL unless the applicant has first obtained a learner's permit and held it for a minimum of 14 days (Section 302.720).

This act modifies the provisions pertaining to nonresident commercial drivers licenses. Under the act, the term "nonresident" is changed to "nondomiciled" and the provisions for obtaining a nondomiciled commercial driver's license are changed to reflect that such applicants can obtain commercial driver's instruction permits as well (Section 302.735).

The act provides that commercial driver's instruction permits must include the same data elements as commercial driver's licenses and must also contain the words "CDL PERMIT" or "COMMERCIAL LEARNER PERMIT" (Section 302.740).

This act provides that disqualification periods must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification in a manner consistent with federal law, except when the major or serious violations are a result of the same incident (Section 302.755).

TEXTING AND COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES - Under current law, texting while driving is limited to persons under the age of 21 and excludes the majority of commercial driver's license holders. Under this act, a person convicted of texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle or convicted of using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle, may have his or her commercial driver's license disqualified. Under the act, texting while driving and using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle has been defined as a serious traffic violation under Section 302.700. The disqualification provisions for such violations may be found under Section 302.755.5. In addition, this act makes it an infraction for a person to use a hand-held mobile telephone or engage in texting while operating a commercial motor vehicle (Section 304.820). A similar provision, but not identical, can also be found in the truly agreed to versions of SB 43 and SB 51. It may also be found

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HANDLER: Munzlinger

in the perfected version of SB 411 (2013).

PERMISSIVE YELLOW-LIGHT INTERVALS - Under this act, no ordinance shall prohibit the operator of a motor vehicle from being in an intersection while a red signal is being displayed if the operator of the motor vehicle entered the intersection during a yellow signal interval. The provisions of this act shall supercede any local laws, ordinances, orders, rules, or regulations enacted by a county, municipality, or other political subdivision that are to the contrary (Section 304.120).

OPERATION OF ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES AND UTILITY VEHICLES ON CITY STREETS - This act allows municipalities to adopt ordinances or resolutions that allow all-terrain vehicles or utility vehicles to operate on streets and highways under their jurisdiction. Person operating all-terrain vehicles or utility vehicles pursuant to a municipal resolution or ordinance must maintain proof of insurance (Sections 304.013 and 304.032).

MACKS CREEK LAW - This act modifies the law commonly referred to as "Macks Creek Law". Under current law, if a city, town, or village receives more than 35% of its annual general operating revenue from traffic fines and court costs for traffic violations occurring on state highways within its jurisdiction, all revenues in excess of the 35% threshold must be sent to the Department of Revenue to be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner other penalty proceeds are distributed. This act modifies the "Macks Creek law" by expanding its application to counties.

The act further removes the qualification that the traffic violation revenue limitation only apply to violations occurring on state highways. The act makes the revenue limitation applicable to all traffic violations occurring within the described political subdivisions regardless of highway type. The act makes the law applicable to amended charges from any traffic violation and lowers the 35% threshold to 30%. In addition, the act requires political subdivisions to include an accounting of the percent of annual general operating revenue from fines and court costs for traffic violations within the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that it submits to the State Auditor. Any political subdivision that fails to make an accurate or timely report, or fails to send in excess revenues from traffic violations to the Department of Revenue shall lose jurisdiction on traffic-related charges until it comes into compliance with the law. This portion of the act may be found in SB 141 (2013)(Section 302.341).

COVERED FARM VEHICLES - On July 6, 2012, Moving Ahead For Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) was enacted into law. MAP-21 includes provisions that exempt commercial motor vehicles operating as "covered farm vehicles" from certain Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). The covered farm vehicle and the person operating the CFV are exempt by MAP-21 from several federal motor carrier safety laws and regulations applicable to for-hire motor carriers, including, but not limited to, possession of a valid commercial drivers' license, submitting to drug tests, possession of valid medical certification and others.

Under MAP-21, hours of service regulations (49 CFR § 395) do not apply when operating a commercial motor vehicle within the scope of the covered farm vehicle exemptions. Under current Missouri state law, the federal regulations relating to hours of service do not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies if certain conditions are met. Since Missouri's exemption regarding hours of service is inconsistent with the federal law, this act repeals the provision to be consistent with MAP-21.

Under current Missouri law, certain federal regulations regarding the equipment and operation of

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Munzlinger

motor vehicles do not apply to commercial motor vehicles that transport property in intrastate commerce if such vehicles have a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating of 26,000 pounds or less. Under this act, this exception shall not apply to covered farm vehicles required to be placarded for hazardous materials under federal law (Section 307.400). This provision is also contained in SB 51 (2013).

LICENSE PLATE TABS - This act modifies the process for obtaining free license plate tabs. Under current law, any person replacing a stolen license plate tab may receive at no cost up to two sets of two license plate tabs per year when the application for the replacement tab is accompanied with a police report. This act replaces the police report with a notarized affidavit so that a person may receive up to two sets of license plate tabs per year when the application for the replacement tab is accompanied by a notarized affidavit verifying that the tab or tabs were stolen (Section 301.301). This provision is also contained in SB 51 and SB 217 (2013).

IDLE REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY - Under current law, Missouri allows vehicles equipped with idle reduction technology to exceed the maximum gross vehicle weight limit and the axle weight limit by up to 400 pounds to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction technology. Under federal law, the total allowable weight exemption for idle reduction technology was recently increased to 550 pounds. This act increases the weight limit for idle reduction technology to 550 pounds to reflect the new maximum federal limit (Section 304.180). This provision is also contained in SB 43 (2013).

CATALYTIC CONVERTERS - Under current law, scrap dealers must keep documentation of transactions involving certain metals. This act adds catalytic converters to the types of metal requiring documentation. Records for transactions involving catalytic converters must be kept regardless of the dollar value of the scrap (section 407.300). This provision may also be found in SB 102 (2013)(HA 2).

ENDANGERMENT OF EMERGENCY WORKERS - This act increases penalties for moving violations and traffic offenses occurring within an active emergency zone. Such a zone is defined under this act as an area that is visibly marked by emergency responders on, or around, a highway, and where an active emergency or incident removal is temporarily occurring.

Any person convicted of a first moving violation or traffic offense within an active emergency zone shall be assessed a fine of \$35 in addition to any other fine authorized by law. A second or subsequent offense within an active emergency zone shall be assessed a fine of \$75 (Section 304.892.1).

Under this act, it is a Class C misdemeanor to pass another vehicle in an active emergency zone. Those who plead guilty to, or are convicted of, a speeding or passing violation shall be assessed a fine of \$250 in addition to any other fine authorized by law. A second or subsequent speeding or passing violation shall result in a \$300 fine (Section 304.892.2 and .3).

A person commits the offense of endangerment of an emergency responder if, while in an active emergency zone while emergency responders are present, the person:

- (1) Exceeds the posted speed limit by 15 mph or more;
- (2) Passes another vehicle;
- (3) Fails to stop for a flagman, an emergency responder, or a traffic control signal in the active emergency

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Munzlinger

zone;

- (4) Drives through, or around, an active emergency zone via any lane that is not for motorists;
- (5) Physically assaults, threatens, or attempts to assault an emergency responder with a motor vehicle or other instrument; or
- (6) Intentionally strikes or moves barrels, barriers, signs or other devices for a reason other than to avoid an obstacle, emergency, or to protect the health and safety of another person.

When no injury or death results, a person who pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, endangering an emergency responder shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 (Section 304.894.2).

If a death or injury results, the person commits aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder. The penalty for aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder is a fine of not more than \$5,000 if a responder is injured, and not more than \$10,000 if death resulted (Section 304.894.3).

The act provides for the assessment of 4 points for endangerment of an emergency responder and 12 points for aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder (Section 302.302).

If a person commits endangerment or aggravated endangerment of an emergency responder as a result of a vehicle's mechanical failure or the negligence of another person, then the person shall not be cited for, or convicted of, such offenses.

These provisions are similar to the ones contained in SB 282 (2013), SB 642 (2012), the truly agreed to version of HB 430 (2011), SCS/SB 260 (2011), HCS/SCS/SB 887 (2010), HCS/HB 1541 (2010), and HB 1693 (2010) (SA 5).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HCS/HB 110 - This act requires the Governor to issue a writ of election to fill a vacancy of Lieutenant Governor within 30 days of the vacancy for an election to be held at the next general election. In the case of impeachment, the office shall remain vacant until the impeachment is determined. The chief administrative assistant shall perform only ministerial duties during the vacancy. Duties as president of the Senate shall be performed by the president pro tempore of the Senate.

These provisions contains an emergency clause.

The Governor is barred from making interim appointments to the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners.

This act also modifies the membership of the county political party committees in Jackson County.

Under current law, the committee's membership is comprised of two members from each ward, six members from the second and third most populous townships outside of the city and four members from the other townships outside the city. The election authority is required to divide the portion of Kansas

SPONSOR: Smith

HANDLER: Kraus

City located within Jackson county into wards.

Under this act, members of the county committee shall be elected from the state representative districts. Two men and two women shall be elected from a district wholly contained in the county, two men and two women shall be elected from a district predominantly contained in the county, and one man and one woman shall be elected from a district that is partially but not predominantly contained in the county.

Current statute provides that all public administrators are to be elected in the county or city they serve. This act will make the St. Louis City public administrator an appointed position. The public administrator will be appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges of the 22nd judicial circuit. The qualifications and requirements for this appointed position will be the same as those for elected public administrators.

This act is similar to SCS/SB 82 (2013), SB 395 (2013), and SB 99 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

SS#2/SCS/HB 116 - This act modifies provisions relating to audits.

STATE AUDITOR - 21.760 to 29.340, 50.1030 to 169.020

This act modifies the duties and authority of the State Auditor.

The act specifies that the types of audits that may be conducted by the State Auditor shall include financial and performance audits. The standards established by the comptroller general of the United States for audits of government entities, organizations, programs, activities, and functions as published in Government Auditing Standards shall determine the type of audit to be conducted and a mixture of audit type and objective may be used. The objectives of financial and performance audits are enumerated.

The Auditor may conduct audits at his or her discretion, as deemed necessary, without advanced notice instead of on a scheduled basis. The treasury shall be audited at least annually.

The Auditor may contract with federal audit agencies or government agencies on a cost reimbursement basis to audit federal grant programs.

The Auditor may examine records of financial institutions relating to transactions with the State Treasurer, a state agency, or any political subdivision.

The Auditor may review bookkeeping and accounting systems used in state agencies and determine the propriety of the data presented in the state comprehensive annual financial report.

Any instances of statutory violations and malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance by officers or employees shall be provided in a report to the Governor and Attorney General.

Draft reports of audits shall be delivered to and discussed with the auditee's official and any written response shall be provided within 30 of receipt of the draft.

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

The General Assembly, Governor, and director of each agency audited shall be notified of the publication of an audit report.

Audit report records shall be retained in accordance with the state record's retention schedule. Related material shall be retained pursuant to an agreement between the Auditor and the state archives.

The Auditor may audit any public employee retirement or health care system.

A method by which the Auditor shall receive reports of allegations of improper governmental activities is established. The Auditor may investigate such reports and refer matters outside of the scope of the Auditor's authority to the proper authorities.

The Auditor shall have access to all documents and files of any agency or institution it is authorized to audit. Review of tax returns shall be limited to matters of official business and remain confidential except that the Auditor may disclose information related to overdue tax debts.

The Auditor shall have access to all documents, files, property and facilities of any organization that pertain to money received or handled from the federal government, the state or any political subdivision.

This act stipulates that the Auditor's subpoena power only extends insofar as necessary to conduct a statutorily authorized audit.

Banks and financial institutions are not required to produce records until they are reimbursed for reasonable document production costs.

The Auditor shall comply with state and federal financial privacy requirements prior to accessing financial records.

Grants and contracts entered into by state agencies and political subdivisions shall include a clause describing the Auditor's access to records.

The Auditor may contract for professional services to carry out audits.

Willfully making false, misleading or unfounded reports for the purpose of interfering with an audit, review or investigation or obstructing the Auditor constitutes a class A misdemeanor.

Currently, the Auditor conducts biennial audits of the Missouri county employees' retirement system. Under the act, the system's board is charged with conducting the audits through a certified public accountant or a firm of certified public accountants.

Currently, at least once every three years, the Auditor examines audits of the prosecuting and circuit attorneys' retirement system, the Missouri local government employees' retirement system, the Missouri consolidated healthcare plan, the Missouri department of transportation and highway patrol employees' retirement system, the Missouri state employees' retirement system, and the public school retirement system. These provision are repealed and the Auditor may audit these systems at any time.

A provision prohibiting examiners from receiving or riding on free transportation while on official

SPONSOR: Dugger
business is repealed.

HANDLER: Dixon

These provisions are similar to HCS/HB 543 (2013), SB 65 (2013), and HB 2106 (2012).

ACCOUNTABILITY PORTAL - 33.087, 33.300, & 37.850

This act requires state departments and divisions that accept federal grants of at least one million dollars to post information relating to the grant on the Missouri accountability portal, including the amount, origin, and purpose of the grant; any amount being transferred to another department or division; the purpose for such transfer; and how the secondary recipient used the funds and the impact of that use.

This act requires bonds and obligations issued or incurred by political subdivisions, debt incurred by public charter schools, and the Governor's release and withholding of public funds to be placed on the accountability portal.

The Auditor is removed from the Board of Fund Commissioners.

When a school district issues bonds, the bond filing must contain the following information: the amount of debt held by the school district, including bonded indebtedness; the district's current tax levy; the district's current bond credit rating; and the annual cost of maintaining any vacant or unused buildings owned by the district. The ballot on which voters will vote to issue bonds must also contain this information.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 18 (2013) and are similar to SS/SCS/SB 467 (2012), and SB 169 (2013).

AUDITS OF CERTAIN COUNTIES - 50.055 & 50.057

Under current law, the accounts of any second class county may audited every odd-numbered year within 6 months after the county commission determines an audit is desirable or necessary. This act provides that the accounts of any second class county and the accounts of any county office may audited at any time the commission determines an audit to be desirable or necessary.

Current law provides that the audit must review the receipts, disbursements, and property inventory of every county office that receives or disburses money on the county's behalf or holds county property. This act specifies that, unless the audit is requested for a particular office, the audit may review such records and inventory.

This act repeals a provision requiring the auditor to provide, along with the audit report, a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the county during the period of the audit.

If the state auditor performs an audit for a second or first class county, this act requires the county to reimburse the state auditor for all expenses incurred, including staff salaries. The payment is to be deposited in the "Petition Audit Revolving Trust Fund".

COUNTY BUDGET DECREASES - 50.622

This act allows and establishes procedures for counties to decrease their annual budgets no more than twice each fiscal year when faced with an unanticipated decline in funding of two percent or greater.

The budget reduction may not affect any one independently elected officeholder unless all

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

officeholders who receive funds from the same budget category have negotiated ways to cover the shortfall. Also, the reductions may not impact any dedicated fund created by law.

These provisions expire on July 1, 2016.

Charter counties may follow procedures in their charters for amending their budgets rather than the provisions of this act.

This provision is identical to SB 137 (2013), a provision of HCS/SCS/SB 692 (2012), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1623 (2012) and HCS/SCS/SB 729 (2012), and is similar to a provision of HCS/HB 1373 (2012), HB 1573 (2012), HB 1307 (2012), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 580 (2010) and HB 1793 (2010).

ST. LOUIS POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM - 86.200, 86.257, & 86.263

Currently, a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis who becomes disabled from causes occurring within the performance of duties shall be retired upon certification by the medical director of the police retirement system and approved by the board of trustees of the system. This act replaces this certification process by requiring that one or more physicians of the medical board certify that the member is unable to perform the full and unrestricted duties of a police officer. The act defines both medical board and full and unrestricted duties of a police officer.

Under current law, a member who is disabled in an incident unrelated to the performance of official duties and who has ten or more years of service shall be retired by the board of trustees of the police retirement system. The act provides that a member with a non-duty disability may retire after five years of creditable service provided that the system's actuarial valuation is at least eighty percent. The act also provides that the retirement application shall be certified by a medical board, rather than the medical director.

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 722 (2013), provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SCS/SB 224 (2013), and are similar to provisions in HB 897 (2013).

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF KANSAS CITY - 86.900 to 86.1630

This act modifies provisions of the police retirement system of Kansas City and the civilian employees' retirement system of the police department of Kansas City. The act creates a two tier retirement system where Tier I consists of those who became members prior to August 28, 2013, and Tier II consists of members who joined on or after August 28, 2013.

For members of Tier I the average compensation shall be calculated by averaging the highest two years of service, but only compensation obtain during the time in which a member made contributions will be included in the computation.

For Tier II members final compensation shall be computed by averaging the highest three years of annual compensation, and only compensation earned during periods of contributions will be included in the computation.

The act provides that the city's contribution shall be what is necessary to meet actuarial required contributions plus two hundred dollars per month for members entitled to receive supplemental benefits.

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

The act states that a member who is accruing creditable service shall have a percentage of compensation deducted to contribute to the member's pension fund. The act removes a provision that requires the compensation deduction to be less than six percent.

The act provides that no creditable service shall be awarded for times when the member was not making contributions, except in situations where a member is on leave for military service.

Members who are in active service on or after August 28, 2013, may accrue up to thirty-two years of credible service.

Members who are on leave of absence for military service may not accumulate creditable service for unpaid military leave exceeding five years, except in limited situations authorized by federal law.

Currently, members may retire after twenty-five years of creditable service and must retire after thirty years of creditable service. This act repeals the mandatory retirement after thirty years provision.

The act also provides that the pension of Tier I members retiring on or after August 28, 2013, shall not exceed eighty-percent of the member's final compensation.

Tier II members may retire after twenty-seven years of creditable service, and the base pension shall be two and one-half percent of a member's final compensation multiplied by the number of years of total creditable service. As with Tier I members, Tier II members' pensions shall not exceed eighty-percent of the member's final compensation. Tier II members may also elect a seventy-five or one hundred percent optional benefit which allows a member's spouse to receive the pension after the member's death.

If a Tier II member is terminated prior to death or retirement and has at least fifteen years of creditable service, then the member may elect to receive a base pension beginning on the first day of the month following the turning of age sixty.

The act states that any member convicted of a felony prior to separation from active service shall not receive retirement benefits, except for the contributions made by the member.

A member who must retire due to a job related illness or injury on or after August 28, 2013, shall receive eighty percent of the final compensation as a base pension. The base pension may be reduced under workers' compensation law.

Under the act, Tier II members can be eligible for a partial lump sum option plan. For those who choose the partial lump sum option, the normal pension will be reduced as defined in the act.

The act specifies that Tier II members are eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment the year following retirement when the retired member has at least thirty-two years of service, or the year following the year in which the member would have had thirty-two years of service if the member had remained in active service.

Tier II members who retire due to disability caused by performance of duty will receive a cost of living adjustment the year following retirement. Cost of living adjustments for those who retired due to disability not caused by duty performance will be made the year following the fifth year of retirement or the year following the year when the member would have attained thirty-two years of service had the

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

member remained in active service, whichever is earlier.

The act also modifies certain provisions relating to cost-of-living adjustments for surviving spouses of Tier II members.

The act provides that eligible Tier II members may receive a supplemental retirement benefit of two hundred dollars per month.

The surviving spouse of Tier II members who have not elected an optional annuity shall be entitled to a base pension payable for life, which will be equal to fifty percent of the member's base pension.

A Tier II member's benefit shall be completely vested upon the earlier of completion of twenty seven years of service or age sixty with the completion of fifteen years of creditable service.

The act creates a two tier retirement system for civilian employees. Tier I consists of those who became members prior to August 28, 2013, and Tier II consists of members who joined on or after August 28, 2013.

Members who are on leave of absence for military service may not accumulate creditable service for unpaid military leave exceeding five years, except in limited situations authorized by federal law.

The act provides that the age of normal retirement for Tier II members is sixty-seven or upon the twentieth anniversary of employment.

Tier II members may elect early retirement beginning at age sixty-two if they have five years of creditable service, but benefits will be reduced. Tier II members may also retire early after twenty years of creditable service at age sixty-two with no computation reduction of benefits or if the total of years of service and age equals or exceeds eighty-five.

A Tier II member's benefit shall be completely vested upon completion of twenty years of service or age sixty seven, whichever is later. A Tier II member can also be vested when the sum of age and years of creditable service equals eighty-five.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/HB 418 (2013) and SB 215 (2013).

MISSOURI SENIOR SERVICES PROTECTION FUND - 208.1050

This act creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund in the state treasury.

The State Treasurer is required under the act to make four scheduled deposits from July 15, 2013 to March 15, 2014 that total \$55,100,000 into the fund. Moneys in the fund must be allocated for services for low-income seniors and people with disabilities.

This provision contains an emergency clause and is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HCS/HB 986 (2013).

AUDITS OF TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS - 238.272

Under current law, the Auditor must audit each Transportation Development District at least once

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Dixon

every three years and may audit more often as the Auditor deems appropriate. The district must pay the costs of the audit.

Under this act, the Auditor may audit each district not more than once every three years. The provision allowing the Auditor to audit more frequently is repealed. This act provides that the costs of the audit shall not exceed the greater of three percent of the gross revenues received by the district.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1035 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 161 (2013) and is similar to HB 909 (2013).
CHRIS HOGERTY AND MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Wasson

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 117 - This act modifies the law relating to the initiative and referendum petition process.

The act requires the ballot title to appear on initiative and referendum petitions.

Petition circulators are required to affirm, under penalty of perjury, that they have never been convicted or, found guilty of, or pled guilty to an offense involving forgery. They are also required to swear that they are at least 18 years old, whether they are being paid to circulate the petitions, and the payer if they are being paid.

Persons committing the following actions are also guilty of the newly created crime of petition signature fraud which is a Class A misdemeanor carrying a jail term of up to 1 year and a fine of up to \$10,000, or both:

- Intentionally submitting petition sheets with the knowledge that a person whose name appears on the petition did not sign the petition;
- Causing a voter to sign a petition other than the one the voter intended;
- Forging or falsifying signatures;
- Knowingly accepting or offering money or anything of value in exchange for a signature; or
- Knowingly causing a circulator's signatures to be submitted when the person either knows the circulator has committed a crime or submitting signatures with reckless indifference of the knowledge of a possible violation.

The election authority and its employees are required to report suspected petition signature fraud. Failure to do so is a Class A misdemeanor.

The act includes a process for withdrawing a petition by delivering written notice to the Secretary of State.

Within 30 days of issuing certification that a petition contains the required number of valid signatures, the Joint Committee on Legislative Research shall hold a public hearing on the issue.

Actions challenging the official ballot title or the fiscal note are required to be finally adjudicated within 180 days of filing unless a court extends the period upon a finding of good cause.

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Wasson

If a committee or person other than the individual submitting the sample sheet of a petition is funding a portion of the drafting or submission of the sheet, the individual shall submit a copy of the committee's filed statement of organization that is filed with the Ethics Commission.

The act requires the Secretary of State to post the full text of initiative and referendum petitions within 2 days of receiving such petition and a disclaimer stating that the text of the proposed measure may not constitute the full and correct text as required by law to qualify for circulation. The name of the individual or organization submitting the petition shall also be included. Failure to do so shall be considered an open records violation. The Secretary of State is required to remove the posting within 3 days of withdrawal or rejection of the petition.

Currently, the Secretary of State is required to send written notice to petitioners within 30 days after submission indicating approval or rejection. This act changes that period to 15 days.

Currently, if the petition form is approved, the Secretary of State is required to prepare and deliver a summary statement to the Attorney General with 10 days. Under the act, if the form is approved, the Secretary of State is required to make a copy of the sample petition available on the Secretary of State's website. The Secretary of State is required to accept public comment for 15 days after approval. The Secretary of State is then required to prepare and deliver a summary statement to the Attorney general within 23 days from approval.

Signatures for statutory initiative petitions shall be filed between the last general election and 6 months prior to the general election in which the measure will be on the ballot.

The provisions of this act, with the exception of section 116.090 that contains criminal provisions, becomes effective November 4, 2014.

This act is similar to SS/SCS/SB 818 (2011), SCS/SB 817 & 774 (2012), SCS/SB 569 (2012), SB 774 (2012), and SCS/SB 2 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Sommer

HANDLER: Kraus

HCS/HB 128 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

ELECTRONIC TAX BILLS - 52.230 & 52.240

Currently, in all counties other than counties with a charter form of government or counties under township organization, statements of property taxes due are sent by mail to taxpayers. This act authorizes such counties to send the statement electronically. The electronic address provided by the taxpayer will be considered a closed record.

The act specifies that no penalty or interest will be imposed on delinquent property taxes if the statement was mailed less than thirty days before the delinquent date and the taxpayer paid the taxes within fifteen days of the delinquent date or fifteen days of receiving the mailed statement, whichever occurs later.

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 63 (2013).

SPONSOR: Sommer

HANDLER: Kraus

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING - 99.845

Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generate by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement. This amendment adds for projects approved after August 28, 2013, taxes imposed to pay for emergency communications systems in St. Louis County to the list of exemptions. The amendment also adds what is commonly referred to as the "Arch Tax" to the exemptions.

CALCULATION OF MISSOURI TAXABLE CORPORATE INCOME - 143.451

Currently, to determine Missouri taxable income for a corporation, the in state sales are added to one-half the sales partially occurring in the state and this amount is then divided by the total amount of sales. This amount is then multiplied by the net income of the corporation to determine the Missouri taxable income. A sale is in state if the seller's shipping point and purchaser's destination point are both in this state. A sale is partially in this state if the seller's shipping point is in this state and the purchaser's destination point is outside this state, or vice versa.

This act determines Missouri taxable income for a corporation by dividing in state sales by the total amount of sales and multiplying this fraction by the net income of the corporation. A sale is in state if the purchaser's destination point is in this state. A sale is not in this state if the purchaser's destination point is outside this state.

This provision is identical to SB 461 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Rupp

HB 133 - The act changes the laws regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies in order to comply with the federal Nonadmitted and Reinsurance Reform Act of 2010. The act changes the requirements for a reinsurance company to do business in Missouri and specifies when an insurance company can take credit or reduce liability on its financial statement due to reinsurance. The act is based upon the NAIC Credit for Reinsurance Model Law.

Under current law, credit for reinsurance is allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that is accredited. This act modifies the accreditation criteria. In order to be eligible for accreditation, a reinsurer must demonstrate to the director that it has adequate financial capacity to meet its reinsurance obligations and is otherwise qualified to assume reinsurance from domestic insurers. An assuming insurer shall be deemed to meet such requirement as of the time of its application if it maintains a surplus regarding policyholders in an amount not less than \$20,000,000 and its accreditation has not been denied by the director within 90 days after submission of its application.

The act authorizes the director to authorize a reduction in the required statutory trusteed surplus after an assuming insurer has permanently discontinued underwriting new business secured by the trust for at least 3 full years. The reduction in the trusteed surplus may only occur after the director makes a finding that the new surplus level is adequate for the protection of U.S. ceding insurers, policyholders, and claimants in light of reasonably foreseeable adverse loss development. A risk assessment may include an

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Rupp

actuarial review. The minimum required trusteed surplus may not be reduced to an amount less than 30 percent of the assuming insurer's liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers covered by the trust.

The act provides that credit shall be allowed when the reinsurance is ceded to an assuming insurer that has been certified by the director as a reinsurer in this state and secures its obligations in accordance with the requirements of the act. To be eligible for certification, an assuming insurer must meet the following criteria:

- (1) Be domiciled and license to transact insurance or reinsurance in a qualified jurisdiction;
- (2) Maintain minimum capital and surplus levels as determined by the director;
- (3) Maintain financial strength ratings from 2 or more acceptable rating agencies;
- (4) Submit to the jurisdiction of Missouri and agree to provide security for 100% of its liabilities attributable to cessions by U.S. ceding insurers if it resists enforcement of a final U.S. judgment;
- (5) Agree to certain informational filing requirements; and
- (6) Meet any other requirements established by the director.

The act provides that associations may be certified reinsurers provided that such associations meet certain requirements. The association shall satisfy its minimum capital and surplus requirements through the capital and surplus equivalents of the association and its members, which shall include a joint central fund that may be applied to any unsatisfied obligation of the association or any of its members, in an amount determined by the director to provide adequate protection. In addition, the incorporated members of the association shall not be engaged in any business other than underwriting as a member of the association and shall be subject to the same level of regulation and solvency control by the association's domiciliary regulator as are the unincorporated members. Within 90 days after its financial statements are due to be filed with the association's domiciliary regulator, the association shall provide to the commissioner an annual certification by the association's domiciliary regulator of the solvency of each underwriter member; or if a certification is unavailable, financial statements, prepared by independent public accountants, of each underwriter member of the association.

The act requires the director to create and publish a list of qualified jurisdictions under which an assuming insurer licensed and domiciled in such jurisdiction is eligible to be considered for certification by the director as a certified reinsurer. Non-U.S. jurisdictions shall be evaluated for qualified status by the director based on a number of factors, including the effectiveness of reinsurance supervision; whether the jurisdiction accords reciprocal rights to U.S. reinsurers; any documented evidence of problems with the enforcement of U.S. judgments in the jurisdiction; and the jurisdiction's agreement to share information and cooperate with the director with respect to certified reinsurers.

The act allows the director to consider a list of qualified jurisdictions published by the NAIC in determining qualified jurisdictions. If a certified reinsurer's domiciliary jurisdiction ceases to be a qualified jurisdiction, the director may suspend the reinsurer's certification.

The act requires the director to assign a rating to each certified reinsurer consistent with the reinsurer's

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Rupp

financial strength rating. The director must publish a list of all certified reinsurers and their ratings.

The act provides that certified reinsurers maintaining multibeneficiary trusts must maintain separate trust accounts for their obligations incurred under the reinsurance agreements. It shall be a condition to the grant of certification that the certified reinsurer shall have bound itself, by the language of the trust and agreement with the director, to fund, upon termination of any such trust account, out of the remaining surplus of such trust any deficiency of any other such trust account.

With respect to obligations incurred by a certified reinsurer, if the security is insufficient, the director shall order the certified reinsurer to provide sufficient security for its obligations within 30 days. If the reinsurer fails to do so, the director may allow credit in the amount of the required security for one year. Following the one year period, the director shall impose reductions in the allowable credit upon a finding that there is a material risk that the certified reinsurer's obligations will not be paid in full when due.

If an applicant for certification has been certified as a reinsurer in an NAIC accredited jurisdiction, the director may defer to that jurisdiction's certification and may defer to the rating assigned by that jurisdiction, and such assuming insurer shall be considered to be a certified reinsurer in this state.

The allows a certified reinsurer that ceases to assume new business to request to maintain its certification in inactive status in order to qualify for a reduction in security for its in-force business.

The act specifically allows the director to suspend or revoke a reinsurer's accreditation or certification if such reinsurer ceases to meet the requirements for accreditation or certification. The director must give the reinsurer notice and opportunity for a hearing. The suspension or revocation shall not be effective until after the hearing unless other conditions apply (waiver, emergency, etc.). The act sets forth the effect of a suspension or revocation upon the eligibility for credit for reinsurance.

This act also requires a ceding insurer to take steps to manage its reinsurance recoverables proportionate to its own book of business and to diversify its reinsurance program. The act requires a domestic ceding insurer to notify the director within 30 days after reinsurance recoverables from any single assuming insurer, or group of affiliated assuming insurers, exceed 50% of the domestic ceding insurer's last reported surplus to policyholders, or after it is determined that the reinsurance recoverables are likely to exceed that limit. The act also requires a domestic ceding insurer to notify the director within 30 days after ceding to any single assuming insurer, or group of affiliated assuming insurers, more than 20% of the ceding insurer's gross written premium in the prior calendar year, or after it has determined that the reinsurance ceded is likely to exceed this limit.

The provisions of this act become effective on January 1, 2014.

This act is substantially similar to SB 60 (2013) and HB 1936 (2012).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Walsh

SS/SCS/HB 142 - This act modifies provisions relating to utilities.

CUSTOMER-OWNED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (Section 137.100) - This act exempts solar energy

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Walsh

systems not held for resale from taxation for state, county, or local purposes.

WATER UTILITIES (Sections 386.370, 393.190, 393.320) - Currently, water and sewer corporations are treated separately for the purpose of determining the Public Service Commission assessment. This act will combine all water and sewer corporations into one group of public utilities for assessment purposes.

This section is identical to provisions contained in SB 335 (2013), HB 789 (2013), and HCS/SB 294 (2013).

This act requires that any person, public utility, or other corporation who wishes to acquire fifty percent or more of the total stock issued by the small water or sewer corporation to notify the Public Service Commission 30 days prior to the acquisition. No small water or sewer corporation that is delinquent in filing an annual report with the Public Service Commission or is in violation of any Public Service Commission or Missouri Department of Natural Resources rules or regulations shall sell or transfer fifty percent or more of its total stock without consent of the Public Service Commission.

This section is identical to a provisions contained in HCS/SB 294 (2013), SB 334 (2013), and HB 788 (2013).

This act specifies the ratemaking for a small water utility being acquired by a large water utility. Upon acquisition, small water utilities shall become part of a large water utility that is either contiguous, closest geographically, or best suited to acquire the small water utility. The small water utility acquired by a large water public utility shall become part of an existing service area for ratemaking purposes whether or not the procedures for establishing a ratemaking rate base have been utilized. The Public Service Commission shall approve the consolidation in its order approving the acquisition.

This section is similar to a provision contained in SB 297 (2013).

JOINT MUNICIPAL UTILITY COMMISSION ACT (Section 393.760) - This act removes the public voting procedure option for municipal bonds that indebt the commission and instead allows the governing bodies of each contracting municipality to vote for such bonds. This vote must be approved by 3/4 of all governing bodies of the contracting municipalities.

This section is identical to a section contained in SCS/SB 297 (2013) and HCS/SB 294 (2013).

RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD (Section 393.1030) - This amendment makes available solar rebates to customers of electric utilities. It allows electric utilities to assess the difference in cost for generating energy by least-cost renewable sources compared to entirely non-renewable sources. Until June 2020, if the maximum average retail rate is less than or equal to 1% of the utility's solar-related projects, then additional solar rebates may be paid that would produce a retail rate increase as set forth in this amendment. If the payment of additional rebates exceeds 1% of the electric utility's solar-related projects, the costs may be recoverable. The amount of the customer rebate is determined by the date that the solar electric system is operational. If, however, the electric utility determines that it will reach the maximum average retail rate increase in a calendar year, the utility may stop paying rebates after the Public Service Commission determines if the utility has actually reached the maximum average retail rate increase. As a condition of receiving the rebate, the customer shall transfer to the electric utility all renewable energy credits associated with the solar electric system for ten years. Nothing in this act shall prohibit an electrical corporation from offering rebates after July 1, 2020 through an approved tariff.

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Walsh

This section is substantially similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 396 (2013) and SB 420 (2013).

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS (Section 393.1075) - Under current law, a customer of an electric company is not eligible to receive a monetary incentive offered by the company for an energy efficiency program if the customer has received a tax credit for low-income housing or historic preservation. This act makes an exception to this restriction for low-income customers.

This section is identical to SB 275 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Brown

SCS/HB 148 - This act establishes the child custody and visitation rights of a deploying military parent. A deploying parent is a military parent who has received written orders to deploy with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, National Guard, or any other reserve component.

This act provides that if a deploying parent is required to be separated from a child, a court shall not enter a final order modifying the terms of custody or visitation contained in an existing order until 90 days after the deployment ends unless there is a written agreement by both parties. Deployment or the potential for future deployment shall not be the sole factor supporting a change in circumstances or grounds sufficient to support a permanent modification of the custody or visitation terms established in an existing order.

EXISTING COURT ORDERS

This act provides that a custody or visitation order may be temporarily modified to make reasonable accommodation for the parties due to the deployment. Such temporary order shall also specify the terms of custody or visitation during the deployment and for when there is leave time for the deploying parent. Procedures are delineated for the deploying parent to obtain an expedited hearing in any custody or visitation matters.

This act requires the nondeploying parent to provide written notice to the court and to the deploying parent of any change of address and contact information within seven days of the change, except in instances where there is a valid order of protection in effect requiring the confidentiality of the nondeploying parent's contact information. In such instances the information shall only be given to the court. Nothing in the act shall be construed to eliminate current law requirements regarding relocation procedures.

AFTER DEPLOYMENT

A temporary modification shall automatically end no later than 30 days after the return of the deploying parent and the original terms of the custody or visitation order in place at the time of deployment are automatically reinstated.

The court may also conduct an expedited or emergency hearing within 10 days of the filing of a motion regarding custody or visitation upon return of the deploying parent in cases alleging an immediate danger or irreparable harm to the child. The nondeploying parent shall bear the burden of showing that

SPONSOR: Davis

HANDLER: Brown

reentry of the custody or visitation order in effect before the deployment is no longer in the child's best interests.

The court shall set any nonemergency motion by the nondeploying parent for hearing within 30 days of the filing of the motion.

DELEGATION OF VISITATION RIGHTS

Upon motion of the deploying parent or upon motion of a family member of the deploying parent with his or her consent, the court may delegate his or her visitation rights, or a portion of such rights, to a family member with a close and substantial relationship to the minor child or children for the duration of the deployment if it is in the best interest of the child. Such rights shall terminate by operation of law upon the end of the deployment, as set forth under the act. There is a rebuttable presumption that delegation of rights shall not be permitted in instances of domestic violence on the part of the family member seeking the delegated visitation rights.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

This act specifies certain obligations the nondeploying and deploying parent have toward each other under any order entered. A deploying parent is required to provide a copy of his or her orders to the nondeploying parent promptly and without delay prior to the deployment.

This act prohibits a court from counting any time periods during which the deploying parent did not exercise visitation due to military duties when determining whether a parent failed to exercise such rights. This act also specifies that any absence of a child from the state during a deployment after an order for custody has been entered must be denominated as a temporary absence for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

This act specifies how the court may award attorney's fees and court costs.

This act is identical to HCS/SB 110 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Solon

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HB 152 - This act modifies provisions relating to school district officers.

SCHOOL OFFICERS: Currently, the school board of the Blue Springs school district may authorize and commission school officers to enforce laws relating to crimes committed on school premises, at school activities, and on school buses. This act allows the school board of any school district to authorize and commission such school officers. (Section 162.215)

DARE PROGRAM CURRICULUM: The Missouri State Training Center for the DARE program must develop curriculum and certification requirements for school resource officers. School resource officers must complete, at a minimum, forty hours of basic school resource officer training that includes legal operations within an educational environment, intruder training and planning, juvenile law, and other relevant topics.

This provision is also contained in perfected SB 211 (2013), SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013) and HCS/HB

SPONSOR: Solon
675 (2013). (Section 1)
MICHAEL RUFF

HANDLER: Kraus

***** HB 159 *****

SPONSOR: Guernsey

HANDLER: Kraus

HCS/HB 159 - This act creates an exemption from the proof of residency and domicile for purposes of school registration when the family of a student living in Missouri co-locates to live with other family members or in a military family support community because one or both of the student's parents are serving on specified military orders.

MICHAEL RUFF

***** HB 163 *****

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick

HANDLER: Sater

HB 163 - This act modifies provisions regarding elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a local city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis public administrator.

COUNCIL TERMS IN THIRD CLASS CITIES - 77.030

This act allows council members in third class cities to serve four-year terms by vote of the people. If four-year terms are approved, the extended terms begin with any council member elected to office after the approval of the ballot question.

This provision is identical to SB 90 (2013) and SB 821 (2012).

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN THIRD CLASS CITIES - 78.090

Certain third class cities are allowed to eliminate, by ordinance or order, primary elections for mayor and councilmen offices. Any person wishing to become a candidate for these offices must file a statement of candidacy with the city clerk in order to be placed on the ballot.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed version of SB 569 (2012).

PROCEDURES TO TRANSFER A LOCAL CITY HOSPITAL - 96.229

This act sets out the procedures with respect to the sale, lease, or other transfer of all or substantially all of a local city hospital organized and operated under Chapter 96.

Upon filing with the city clerk of a resolution adopted by no less than two-thirds of the incumbent members of the board of trustees of the hospital to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of the hospital property, for reasons specified in the resolution, the clerk shall present the resolution to the city council. If a majority of the incumbent members of the city council determine that such proposed sale is desirable, the city council shall submit the question of such sale to the voters of the city. A majority of the votes cast on such question shall be required in order to approve and authorize such sale, lease or other transfer. The procedures for resubmitting the question to voters if a majority of the votes cast on the question failed is detailed in the act.

If approved by the voters, the act prescribes the procedures for the sale of such property as well as the sufficient amount of proceeds required to be applied for any outstanding valid indebtedness or for

SPONSOR: Fitzpatrick
operation of the hospital.

HANDLER: Sater

This provision contains an emergency clause.

EMERGENCY SERVICES BOARD ELECTIONS - 190.335

This act provides that, if there is no candidate for an open position on a emergency services board, no election shall be held for the position and the other members of the board must appoint a person to fill the position until the next board election is held. If there is only one candidate for each open position, no election shall be held and the candidate or candidates assume office as if elected.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR - 473.730 TO 473.737

Current statute provides that all public administrators are to be elected in the county or city they serve. This act will make the St. Louis City public administrator an appointed position. The public administrator will be appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges of the 22nd judicial circuit. The qualifications and requirements for this appointed position will be the same as those for elected public administrators.

This provision is identical to SB 99 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Parson

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 175 - This act modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property.

TAXES DEFINITION FOR TOWNSHIP COUNTIES

Section 54.280

This act creates a uniform definition for taxes owed as it is applicable to township counties.

NOTICE OF NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

Section 67.457

This act requires the county or city clerk of the governing body creating a NID to file a notice with the recorder of deeds in the county where the land is located. Such notice shall contain the following information: each owner of property in the NID listed as a grantor, the governing body establishing the NID listed as a grantee, a legal description of the NID, and the identifying number or a copy of the ordinance creating the NID.

This provision is identical to SB 248 (2013), similar to SCS/SB 248 (2013) and HB 980 (2013), and similar to a provision in SCS/SB 83 (2013).

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Sections 67.463 and 67.469

Currently, the Boone County collector is authorized to collect a fee when collecting special assessments for Neighborhood Improvement Districts (NID). This act allows the Jackson County collector to also collect this fee.

This act also expands the existing law that allows liens against property to be foreclosed for failure to pay NID special assessments, so that certain first class counties, charter counties, and the city of St. Louis

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Parson

may also foreclose on these liens by a land tax sale under the provisions of law that govern land tax sales in those counties.

These provisions are identical to SB 138 (2013) and similar to provisions of SCS/SB 83 (2013), HCS/HB 74 (2013), HB 568 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 1170 (2012) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1865 (2012).

DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAXES

Despite contrary provisions of law, currently the county collector in Boone County is authorized to add special assessments levied for community improvement districts to the annual real estate tax bills for the properties being benefitted by the district. Unpaid special assessments on the first day of January are considered delinquent and enforcement of the delinquent bills is governed by the laws concerning delinquent and back taxes. A lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a tax upon real property by land tax sales. This act allows these provisions to apply to any county. (Section 67.1521)

This act allows the collector to deliver an electronic copy of the back tax book. (Sections 140.050)

This act specifies that when property taxes are delinquent, if a person other than the owner or a lienholder pays the original property taxes plus interest without the knowledge and consent of the owner, that payment will not invoke a lien on the property or person. (Section 140.115)

Currently, county collectors are authorized to use procedures for selling property when the property taxes are delinquent and when special assessments for Neighborhood Improvement Districts are delinquent. This act gives collectors the option to use these procedures when other types of special assessments are delinquent. (Section 140.150 & 140.160)

When real estate is sold for delinquent taxes or other debt, if the property sells for a greater amount than the debt, the additional money is placed in a trust fund for the owners of the property for three years. This act specifies that if the funds are not called for as part of a redemption or collector's deed issuance, then they become part of the permanent school fund of the county. (Section 140.230)

The act eliminates specific language authorizing fees of twenty-five and fifty cents that the county collector is authorized to collect when recording a certificate of purchase of land sold at a tax sale. The collector will continue to be authorized to receive the fee necessary to record the certificate of purchase. The act also eliminates language authorizing a one dollar and fifty cent fee for certain tax deeds. (Sections 140.290 & 140.470)

The act also removes a requirement that the county clerk witness the county collector sign the deed given to someone who purchases property at a tax sale. (Section 140.460)

These provisions are similar to HCS/HB 74 (2013) and SB 83 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Parson

SS/HB 184 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES TAX

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Parson

This act eliminates both state and local use taxes on the storage, use or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors. This act specifies that a sales tax is to be collected for the titling of such property. The rate of tax associated with titling will be the sum of state sales tax and the local sales tax rate in effect at the address of the owner of the property.

All local taxing jurisdictions that have not previously approved a local use tax must put to a vote of the people whether to discontinue collecting sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. If a taxing jurisdiction does not hold such a vote before November 2016, the taxing jurisdiction must cease collecting the sales tax. Taxing jurisdictions may at any time hold a vote to repeal the tax. Language repealing the tax must also be put to a vote of the people any time 15% of the registered voters in a taxing jurisdiction sign a petition requesting such.

These provisions contains a nonseverability clause and an emergency clause.

These provisions are similar to HCS/SCS/SB 182 (2013), SS/HCS/HB 1329 (2012), HCS/HB 2100 (2012), and HCS/SCS/SB 591 (2012).

PETTIS COUNTY TRANSIENT GUEST TAXES - 67.1010

Currently, Pettis County is prohibited from spending revenue from the county transient guest tax on salaries. This act removes this prohibition from the law. This provision is similar to SB 23 (2013).

MISSOURI WORKS PROGRAM

This act creates the Missouri Works Program. A qualifying company may retain a certain amount of withholding taxes for new jobs if one of the following three criteria are met: (1) ten or more new jobs are created with the average wage being at least 90% of the county average wage; (2) two or more new jobs are created in a rural area with the average wage being at least 90% of the county wage average and a \$100,000 investment has been made in the last two years; or (3) two or more jobs are created in an enhanced enterprise zone with the average wage being at least 80% of the county wage average and a \$100,000 investment has been made in the last two years.

In addition to the withholding taxes, a qualified company that creates ten or more new jobs with the average wage being at least 90% of the county average wage may also receive a tax credit up to six percent of new payroll. No company will be eligible for a total amount of benefits under this provision and the retention of withholding taxes for an amount in excess of 9% of payroll. The amount of the tax credit shall not exceed the projected net fiscal benefit to the state or the amount needed to obtain the company's commitment to initiate the project. Criteria are established for the Department of Economic Development to determine the amount of the tax credit.

In lieu of the benefits provided in the preceding two paragraphs, a qualified company may retain withholding taxes on new jobs in amount equal to: (1) 6% of new payroll if it creates at least 100 new jobs paying at least 120% of the county average wage; or (2) 7% of new payroll if it creates at least 100 new jobs paying at least 140% of the county average wage. In addition to the withholding taxes retention, a qualified may be awarded additional tax credits in an amount up to 3% of new payroll. No company will be eligible for a total amount of benefits under this provision and the retention of withholding taxes for an amount in excess of 9% of new payroll.

Qualified companies must enter into an agreement with the Department to receive a tax credit under this program, which shall include clawback provisions. No company will be eligible to retain withholding

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Parson

taxes or obtain a payroll tax credit if they have made certain decisions or performed certain tasks before their notice of intent is approved.

If there is a significant probability that a company may relocate to another state, the Department may authorize a company to retain up to 100% of its withholding taxes. The average wage of the retained jobs must be at least 90% of the county average wage, at least 50 jobs must be retained for 10 years, and the company must make an investment of at least 50% of the total benefits it will receive. The amount of benefits awarded to the company cannot exceed the projected net fiscal benefit to the state. The aggregate amount of benefits available to all companies under these provisions is capped at \$6 million per fiscal year. Qualified companies must enter into an agreement with the Department to receive the tax credit, which shall include clawback provisions.

The Department of Economic Development is required to respond to request for benefits within 5 days and notice of intent within 30 days. Failure to respond to a notice of intent will result in an approval of the notice of intent.

If a qualified company participates in a job training program authorizing retention of withholding tax, the company will not retain withholding tax under this program but will be issued a refundable tax credit for the amount of the benefit they would be allowed under this program. Companies receiving benefits under the program must file an annual report with the Department. Companies employing individuals that are not legally allowed to work in the United States will be ineligible for benefits under the program. Companies that become delinquent on their taxes will have their benefits authorized under this program reduced by the delinquent amount.

The total amount of tax credits that may be authorized under the program is limited to \$106 million for FY 2014, \$111 million for FY 2015, and \$116 million for any fiscal year thereafter. Tax credits issued under the program are transferable but may not be carried forward or back.

After August 28, 2013, no new benefits shall be authorized under the Development Tax Credit, the Rebuilding Communities Tax Credit Program, Enhanced Enterprise Zone Tax Credit Program, and the Missouri Quality Jobs Program. Companies receiving benefits under this act are barred from benefit under the Manufacturing Jobs Act for the same jobs.

The Missouri Works Program will sunset on August 28, 2019.

These provisions are similar to SB 323 (2013), SB 794 (2012), HB 1709 (2012), SB 279 (2011), SS/SCS/SB 280 (2011) and SS/SCS/SB 8 (1st Ext. Sess. 2011).

ENHANCED ENTERPRISE ZONES TAX CREDIT PROGRAM - 135.960

Despite the prohibition of further state benefits under the program after August 28, 2013, governing authorities may still designate zones and provide local tax abatement. This act modifies notification requirements for public hearings before an enhanced enterprise zone may be established. The requirement that the Director of the Department of Economic Development be notified of public hearings and that the Director or Director's designee attend are eliminated.

An enhanced enterprise zone may be created by ordinance or resolution by the governing authority. Approval by the Department of Economic Development is no longer required and the enhanced enterprise zone will become effective upon passage of the resolution or ordinance.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Parson

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Lauer

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HB 196 - This act modifies provisions relating to job training programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

This act removes the in person requirement for claimants reporting to an office of the Division of Employment Security. Claimants will be allowed to report by internet or other means as determined by the Division. The act also removes the reporting requirement for claimants residing in a county with unemployment of 10% or more and a county seat at least 40 miles from the closest Division office.

There is emergency clause for these provisions.

MISSOURI WORKS JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

This act establishes the Missouri Works Job Training Program which combines several existing job training programs and modifies the eligibility requirements for the programs. The Missouri Works Job Training Program provides financial assistance for job training for new jobs created by qualified companies. Financial assistance will also be available to business and technology centers established by Missouri community colleges, or state-owned postsecondary technical colleges, to provide business and training services for growth industries as determined by labor market conditions, rather than for specified disciplines.

The act also provides for the diversion of withholding taxes from new or retained jobs of qualified companies to pay costs incurred by new or retained jobs training projects administered by community and technical colleges.

The provisions of the Missouri Works Job Training Program will automatically sunset July 1, 2019, unless reauthorized.

This act is similar to SB 339 (2013), HB 1710 (2012), SB 734 (2012), provisions of HB 1246 (2012), and SB 296 (2011).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Keaveny

HB 212 - This act modifies Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) sections relating to secured transactions and funds transfers.

The act modifies the definition of "authenticate", for the purposes of secured transactions, to include attaching to or logically associating with the record, an electronic sound, symbol or process with the intent to adopt or accept a record.

"Certificate of title" shall include another record maintained as an alternative to a certificate of title by the government unit that issues certificates of title if a controlling statute permits the security interest to be indicated on the record as a condition or result of the security interest's obtaining priority over the rights

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Keaveny

of a lien creditor.

The act defines "public organic record" to include records available for public inspection that are:

- A record consisting of the record initially filed with or issued by a state or the United States to form or organize an organization and any record filed with or issued by the state or the United States which amends or restates the initial record
- An organic record of a business trust consisting of the record initially filed with a state and any record filed with the state which amends or restates the initial record, if a statute of the state governing business trusts requires that the record be filed with the state; or
- A record consisting of legislation enacted by the legislature of a state or the Congress of the United States which forms or organizes an organization, any record amending the legislation, and any record filed with or issued by the state or the United States which amends or restates the name of the organization.

The act modifies the definition of "registered organization" to require the filing of a public organic record with, the issuance of a public organic record by, or the enactment of legislation by the state or the United States. Certain business trusts also qualify.

The act allows registered organizations to designate its main office, home office or other comparable office for the purposes of establishing its location.

Financing statements filed before the change of location of a debtor are effective to perfect a security interest in the collateral if such statement would have been effective to perfect had the location not changed. If such security interest becomes perfected in another jurisdiction before the earlier of the time the statement would have become ineffective under the original jurisdiction or the expiration of 4 months, it remains perfected. If it isn't perfected in such a manner, it becomes unperfected and deemed to have never been perfected.

The same procedures apply when a financing statement is filed to perfect a security interest in collateral in one jurisdiction and the collateral is acquired by a new debtor in another jurisdiction.

Under current law, a licensee of a general intangible or a buyer of accounts, electronic chattel paper, general intangibles or investment property take free of a security interest if such licensee or buyer gives value without knowledge of the interest and before it is perfected. This act extends this treatment to all collateral other than tangible chattel paper, tangible documents, goods, and instruments.

Under current law, certain terms in agreements between an account debtor and an assignor or in promissory notes are ineffective in certain instances. The act exempts sales pursuant to a disposition and acceptances of collateral.

The act establishes that records of mortgages do not need to indicate that it is to be filed in the real property records but that the name of debtor needs to be provided in order to be effective.

The act establishes requirements for providing a debtor's name in a financing statement in general, when collateral is being administered by a personal representative of a decedent, and when held in trust.

Under current law, a person may file a correction statement if a record is inaccurate or wrongfully filed. Under the act, that statement is called an information statement and may be filed by a secured party if such person believes the person who filed the statement was not authorized to do so.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Keaveny

The act stipulates that the sections of the U.C.C. governing funds transfers applies to a remittance transfer as defined in federal law unless it is defined as an electronic funds transfer under federal law. Regarding any inconsistency between the federal Electronic Funds Transfer act and the U.C.C., the federal act shall control.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 215 - This act modifies provisions relating to criminal procedure.

CRIMINAL RECORDS AND JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE - 43.518

Under current law, the chairman of the Circuit Court Budget Committee serves on the Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee. This act replaces the chairman of the budget committee with the chairman of the Court Automation Committee.

This provision is similar to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013) and identical to provisions in HCS/HB 371 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013).

SEXUAL OFFENSES - 160.261 to 217.010, 217.703, 339.100, 375.1312, 556.036 to 556.061, 558.018, 558.026, 559.105.8, 559.117, 566.020 to 566.226, 589.015, 590.700, & 632.480

Under this act, the crimes of forcible rape and sexual assault are renamed first and second degree rape, the crimes of forcible sodomy and deviate sexual assault are renamed first and second degree sodomy, and the crimes of sexual abuse and first degree sexual misconduct are renamed first and second degree sexual abuse. Second and third degree sexual misconduct are renamed first and second degree sexual misconduct.

References throughout the statutes to the former names are updated to reflect the change. A section that prohibits insurers from taking certain actions based on a person's status as a domestic violence victim was further modified to align with statutory definitions in current law related to domestic violence.

Under current law, forcible rape, forcible sodomy and sexual abuse all occur when a person engages in certain specified sexual conduct with another person by forcible compulsion. This act provides that a person violates the law when engaging in the sexual conduct with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by forcible compulsion.

Under current law, assent does not constitute consent if it is given by a person who due to youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication is manifestly unable to make a reasonable judgement regarding the conduct charged. This act provides that a drug-induced state or any other reason can result in the person being unable to consent.

In addition, this act repeals current law specifying that a person is not to be considered incapacitated if the person became incapacitated after consenting to an act and a crime is not committed when an offender reasonably believed the victim consented to the act and was not incapacitated.

Current law provides that multiple sentences of imprisonment must run concurrently unless the court specifies that the sentences are to run consecutively, except when the sentences are for the crimes of rape

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

or sodomy, in which case the sentences for those crimes must run consecutively. Under this act, sentences for the crimes of first degree statutory rape and first degree statutory sodomy must also run consecutively.

These provisions are similar to provisions of SB 214 (2013).

CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS UNDER AGE 18 - 217.345

Under current law, the Department of Corrections must establish correctional treatment programs for offenders who are under the age of 17. In such programs, offenders who are under the age of 17 must be separated from those who are 17 years of age or older.

This act raises the age of the offenders in the programs to under the age of 18, and provides that offenders who are under the age of 18 must be separated from those who are 18 years of age or older. The provisions relating to a regimented training program for juvenile offenders are repealed.

Current law also requires the Department to implement an ongoing evaluation process for juvenile offender programs. This act removes the requirement that the process be ongoing.

This act repeals provisions requiring prosecuting attorneys to maintain sentencing records for offenders who were under the age of 17 at the time of prosecution and requiring the Department to submit an annual report regarding juvenile offender programs to the Governor and General Assembly.

These provisions are identical to SB 338 (2013).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - 339.100, 375.1312, & 455.010 to 527.290

This act modifies provisions relating to domestic violence and makes various changes to the domestic violence chapter as follows:

- (1) Provides for the consistent use of the terms "person" rather than "adult" and the use of "domestic violence" rather than "abuse" in the domestic violence chapter;
- (2) Provides for the consistent use of "stalking" to ensure that the provisions of the chapter apply to instances of both domestic abuse and stalking that does not involve a family or household member;
- (3) Provides that a court must order a protective order if the petitioner has proven the allegation by a preponderance of the evidence and the respondent cannot show his or her actions were otherwise justified under the law;
- (3) Under this act, notice for both ex parte and full orders of protection shall have priority over other non-emergency actions;
- (4) The provisions requiring a court to "dismiss a petitioner" when there are insufficient allegations have been revised to provide that the court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition; and
- (5) Service on a custodial parent, guardian or guardian ad litem for a juvenile respondent will require the person to bring the respondent to court.

Also, current law provides for an exception to the requirement for public notice of a name change for

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

instances where the person changing his or her name is a victim of domestic violence. This act extends such exception to prohibit publication on CaseNet or through other any system operated by the judiciary that is designed to provide public case information electronically. Section 527.290.2

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 589 (2013), HCS/SB 222 (2013), and are substantially similar to HB 281 (2013).

COSTS OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING - 544.455 & 557.011

Under current law, a judge may release a person charged with a crime pending trial and place the person on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of the monitoring. A judge can also order that a person convicted of a crime and placed on probation be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of the monitoring.

This act provides that, in either of the above scenarios, a person may be placed on electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs or the county commission agrees to pay the costs of the monitoring from its general revenue.

These provisions are identical to SB 327 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013).

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 120-DAY PROGRAMS - 559.036 & 559.115

Under current law, a court must place certain defendants who have violated the terms of probation in one of the Department of Corrections' 120-day programs before revoking probation. This act provides that a court may revoke a defendant's probation without placing the defendant in a 120-day program if the defendant consents to the revocation.

This act repeals a provision of current law requiring a circuit court to release an offender who participates in a 120-day Department of Corrections program unless the release constitutes an abuse of discretion.

This act provides that the offender's sentence may only be executed after conducting a hearing on the matter within 90 to 120 days from the date the offender was delivered to the Department of Corrections rather than within 90 to 120 days from the date the offender was sentenced.

This act modifies provisions of law dealing with the department's responsibilities when an offender is not successful in a 120-day program.

This act provides that the court must consider other authorized dispositions if the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a 120-day program.

Under this act, the department must provide a report and sentencing recommendation to the court when an offender completes a sexual offender assessment. This act also specifies that a sexual offender assessment shall not be considered a 120-day program and identifies the provisions containing the process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment. This act repeals a provision requiring the court to request certain offenders be placed in the sexual offender assessment unit of the Department of Corrections.

Current law provides that an offender's first incarceration for 120 days in a Department of Corrections

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

program prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for purposes of sentencing for subsequent crimes. This act provides that an offender's first incarceration prior to release on probation - even if the offender does not participate in a 120-day program - shall not be considered a previous prison commitment.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 (2013) and SCS/SB 380 (2013).

RESTITUTION - 559.100, 559.105, & 570.120

This act provides that restitution must be paid through the office of the prosecuting or circuit attorney.

In addition, this act allows the prosecuting attorney who takes action to collect restitution to collect an administrative handling cost. The proceeds are to be deposited by the county treasurer into an "Administrative Handling Cost Fund" to be expended by the prosecuting attorney. Restitution collected from a person found guilty of passing a bad check must also be put in the "Administrative Handling Cost Fund".

Current law provides that a court may order a person to make restitution when the person has been found guilty of first degree tampering involving an automobile, airplane, motorcycle, motorboat or other motor-propelled vehicle or stealing a motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft. The restitution must include payment for repairs or replacement of the vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft and any costs associated with towing or storage fees. In addition, a person may be required, as a condition of parole, to make restitution. This act expands the current restitution law so that it applies to any person found guilty of any offense and repeals the provisions requiring the restitution include repairs, towing, and storage fees. In addition, this act provides that a person must be required to make restitution as a condition of parole.

This act allows the court to set an amount of restitution to be taken from the inmate's account while incarcerated by the Department of Corrections.

This act also provides that the payment of restitution may be collected as a condition of conditional release or parole by the prosecuting attorney and that the prosecuting attorney may refer any failure to make restitution as a violation of parole or the terms of conditional release.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 331 (2013) and are similar to HB 1382 (2012).

POSSESSION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - 573.037

Under current law, a person commits the Class C felony of possession of child pornography if he or she possesses any child pornography or obscene material portraying what appears to be a minor. This act provides that possession of child pornography is a Class C felony if the person possesses one still image of child pornography or one obscene still image.

Under current law, possession of child pornography is a Class B felony if the person possesses more than 20 still images of child pornography or one video of child pornography. This act also makes it a Class B felony to possess more than 20 obscene still images or one obscene video. In addition, it is a Class B felony if the person has previously been found guilty of possession of child pornography.

This act provides that a person who has committed the offense of possession of child pornography is subject to separate punishments for each item of child pornography or obscene material.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 250 (2013).

FORENSIC EXAMS OF CHILD VICTIMS - 595.220

This act requires the Department of Public Safety to establish rules regarding reimbursements of the costs of forensic exams of children under the age of 14, including rules on conditions and definitions for emergency and nonemergency forensic examinations and qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing nonemergency forensic examinations. The department must provide reimbursement regardless of whether the exam findings indicate abuse.

In addition, this act defines the terms "emergency forensic examination" and "nonemergency forensic examination".

This provision is similar to a provision of SB 214 (2013) and identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HCS/HB 505 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 256 (2013).

CRIMINAL DEFENSE OF INDIGENT PERSONS - 559.036.6, 600.011 to 600.064

Under current law, public defenders represent indigent persons who are detained or charged with a violation of probation or parole. This act provides that indigent persons who are charged with a violation of probation must be represented by a public defender if the judge in the case determines that such representation is necessary to protect the person's due process rights.

This act redefines various positions within the Public Defender System to reflect the current administrative structure of the public defender system.

This act specifies that the deputy director exercises the duties of the director on a temporary basis only, when the director is absent or has resigned, until the commission appoints a new director.

This act requires the director to prepare a plan to establish district offices that have the same boundaries as the existing judicial circuits. The director must submit the plan to the chairs of the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Judiciary and Criminal and Civil Jurisprudence Committee, along with any fiscal estimates, by December 31, 2014. The plan must be implemented by December 31, 2018.

Currently, indigent persons are eligible for public defender services when detained or charged with a misdemeanor which will likely result in confinement. Under this act, such persons are only eligible when the prosecuting attorney has requested a jail sentence.

This act provides that neither the director nor the commission may limit the availability of a district office or a public defender to accept cases based on a determination that the office has exceeded a caseload standard. It specifies that the director, commission, and any public defender may not refuse to provide representation without prior court approval. This provision has an emergency clause.

In addition, this act allows any district defender to file a motion to request a conference to discuss caseload issues involving an individual public defender or defenders with the presiding judge of a circuit court served by the office. Within 30 days of the conference, the judge must issue an order either granting or denying relief. In order to grant relief, the judge must find that the public defender or defenders will be unable to provide effective assistance of counsel due to caseload issues. The prosecuting attorney and

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

district defender have 10 days to appeal the order. This act gives the Public Defender Commission and the Missouri Supreme Court authority to make rules to implement the above process.

This act requires judges, before appointing private counsel to represent an indigent defendant, to investigate the defendant's financial status to verify the defendant does not have the means to obtain counsel, provide each appointed lawyer, upon request, with an evidentiary hearing on the propriety of the appointment, and determine the appointed counsel has the necessary experience, education, and expertise in criminal defense to provide effective assistance of counsel. A judge who finds that an appointment will cause undue hardship on an attorney must appoint a different attorney to represent the defendant. This act prohibits a judge from requiring a lawyer to advance any amount of personal funds for the cost of defending an indigent defendant.

In addition, this act provides that, when an employee of the General Assembly is appointed to represent an indigent defendant during the legislative, special, or veto session, or an out-of-session committee hearing, the judge must postpone the trial and other court proceedings to a date that does not fall during such times or appoint a different lawyer who is not an employee of the General Assembly.

This act provides that private counsel appointed to represent an indigent defendant may seek payment of litigation expenses from the Public Defender System, but such expenses shall not include counsel fees and shall be approved in advance by the director.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 414 (2013).

SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS - 632.480, 632.498, 632.505 & Section 1

This act adds to the list of persons who shall be served with petitions for the conditional release of a sexually violent predator to include the prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction where the person is to be released.

This provision is identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 188 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 301 (2013).

This act provides that, when a person designated as a sexually violent predator is electronically monitored while on conditional release, the Department of Corrections must provide, upon request, the chief of the law enforcement agency for the county or city where the facility that released the offender is located with access to the real-time and recorded information collected by the electronic monitoring, including any alerts generated by the technology. The access must continue while the person is living in the county, city, town, or village where the facility that released the offender is located. The electronic information must be closed and not disclosed to anyone outside of the law enforcement agency except upon an order of the court supervising the conditional release.

This provision is identical to SB 285 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 301 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 188 (2013).

This act revises the definition of "sexually violent offense" for purposes of civil commitment to include sexual abuse in the first degree, sexual assault in the first degree, deviate sexual assault in the first degree, and an act of abuse of a child involving either sexual contact, a prohibited sexual act, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a minor, or any felony offense that contains elements substantially similar to these offenses. The intent of the legislature to is to reject and abrogate earlier case law interpretations

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

on the meaning of or definition of "sexually violent offense".

This provision contains an emergency clause and is substantially similar to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 301 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SB 188 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Lamping

SCS/HCS/HB 233 - This act modifies provisions on the retirement system for state officers and employees. The act modifies the definition of "annuity starting date" as used in the Missouri Department of Transportation and Highway Patrol Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) and the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MOSERS). It also changes the definition of "beneficiary" to include both persons or entities, and modifies the definition of "employee."

MPERS - The act modifies certain provisions that apply only to the "Missouri department of transportation and highway patrol employees' retirement system" (MPERS), as now specified as the plan's title under the act. Under current law, a member of MPERS may nominate a person to receive a portion of the member's annuity depending on the option selected by the member. This act changes the language from "person" to "beneficiary" when referencing the person nominated to receive the annuity.

The term "legal guardian" has been changed to "legal conservator" in situations where a member dies with five or more years of creditable service and there is no surviving spouse to receive reduced survivorship benefits, but there are still benefits otherwise payable to a child under eighteen.

The act specifies that if an error has been made to the amount that a member or beneficiary receives then the error will not be corrected unless discovered within ten years of the initial date of the error.

MOSERS - The act also makes changes to the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MOSERS). First, the act changes the requirement of a Social Security number to require instead a birth date in situations where a division of benefits is being ordered following the dissolution of marriage. The act also states that a division of benefits order shall not require the retirement system to continue payments to the alternate payee when the original member's benefit is suspended or waived.

An annual benefit increase shall not accrue while a retired member is elected or appointed to a state office, or is employed by a department for a position which requires less than one thousand forty hours per year of duties to be performed.

The act also changes the term "person" to "beneficiary" when referring to the person nominated by the member to receive annuity payments in lieu of the normal annuity.

The term "legal guardian" has been changed to "legal conservator" in situations where a member with a vested right to a normal annuity dies prior to retirement and there is no surviving spouse to receive reduced survivorship benefits, but there are still benefits otherwise payable to a child under eighteen.

The act specifies that if an error has been made to the amount that a member or beneficiary receives then the error will not be corrected unless discovered within ten years of the initial date of the error.

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Lamping

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH SYSTEMS - The act changes the language which applies to both retirement systems. The term "state agency" has been changed to "department" in various provisions, and the act specifies that a member shall be credited with all unused sick leave as reported by the last department that employed the member prior to retirement.

When an amount is due following the death of a member, survivor, or beneficiary who dies after September 1, 2002, and the financial institution of the individual or entity is unable to accept the final payments due, then the amount shall be paid to a designated beneficiary. If there is no living person or entity or surviving spouse then the amount shall be paid to surviving children. Additionally, the act removes the language "their descendants" from the chain of persons or entities who can be paid the amount.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SEVERAL RETIREMENT SYSTEMS - The act states that a transfer of creditable service shall become effective at the time the person files written notification that the person elects to transfer the credit.

YEAR 2000 PLAN - The act also makes modifications to language concerning the year 2000 plan. First, the act modifies the definition of "beneficiary" and states that any person who elects to change from the closed plan to the year 2000 plan shall remain in the closed plan until the person's annuity starting date.

A member who terminates employment and is eligible to receive an annuity under the year 2000 plan may have the unused sick leave, as recorded by the last department that employed the member, converted to credited service.

Benefits payable to a child under eighteen shall instead be paid to a surviving parent or legal conservator until the child reaches eighteen.

The act states that cost of living adjustments shall not accrue while a retiree is employed, and any future cost of living adjustments paid after the retiree ends employment will be paid the same month as the retiree's original annual benefit increases were paid.

When an annuity under the year 2000 plan is marital property and a court divides the annuity between the parties during marriage dissolution proceedings, the division shall not require the retirement system to continue payments to the alternate payee if the member's retirement benefit is suspended or waived.

BENEFIT INCREASES PROHIBITED - Currently, public retirement plans cannot implement a benefit increase unless the plan's funded ratio is at least 80% and will not be less than 75% after adoption of the benefit increase. This act specifies that plans use the funded ratio as of the most recent periodic actuarial valuation before implementing a benefit increase. The act also authorizes plans to make benefit increases despite having a funded ratio below the require level if necessary to maintain federal tax deferred status on the employer contributions paid into the plan.

COURTS-GENERAL PROVISIONS - Finally, the act modifies the definition of "beneficiary" as it is used in the termination of benefits received by a surviving spouse due to remarriage and application for restoration of surviving spouse as a beneficiary.

This act is similar to SB 279 (2013) and SB 86 (2013).

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Lamping

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Parson

HCS/HB 235 - This act requires candidates for county collector, county treasurer and county collector-treasurer to provide to the election authority a copy of a signed affidavit from a surety company indicating the candidate's ability to meet statutory bond requirements for the office.

This act is identical to SB 283 (2013) and is similar to a provision of SCS/SB 671 (2012), and a provision of HCS/HB 1106 (2012).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Berry

HANDLER: Schmitt

SS/HB 253 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

INCOME TAX

The act modifies the individual income tax rate table. The maximum tax rate on personal income will be reduced by one-half of a percent over a period of years. Each reduction to the rate will be by one-twentieth of a percent. No reduction will go into effect unless the general revenue in the previous fiscal year exceeded the amount of general revenue in any one of the three fiscal years prior to such year by at least \$100 million. Once fully phased in, the top rate of tax on individual income will be five and one-half percent. If the federal government pass the Marketplace Fairness Act of 2013, or similar legislation, the maximum rate of tax on personal income will be reduced an additional one-half of a percent. (Sections 143.011 & 143.021)

The act creates an individual income tax deduction for business income and phases it in over a five-year period. Taxpayers will be allowed to deduct ten percent of business income for the 2014 tax year and, once fully phased-in, will be allowed a fifty percent deduction for all tax years after the 2017 tax year. Shareholders of S corporations and partners in partnerships will be allowed a proportional deduction based their share of ownership. (Section 143.022)

The act reduces the tax rate on corporate income by 3% over a period of years. Each reduction to the rate will be by three-tenths of a percent. No reduction will go into effect unless the general revenue for the previous fiscal year exceeded the amount of general revenue in any of the three fiscal years prior to such year by at least \$100 million. Once fully phased in, the top rate of tax on corporate income will be three and one-quarter percent. (Section 143.071)

Currently, there is a personal exemption amount of \$2,100 for personal income taxes. This act increases the exemption amount by \$1,000 for individuals with a Missouri adjusted gross income of less than \$20,000. (Section 143.151)

EMPLOYER INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING

Currently, an employer is allowed to file an annual withholding tax return instead of four quarterly returns when the aggregate amount withheld is less than \$20 in each of the four preceding quarters. The act changes the amount to less than \$100 in each of the four preceding quarters if the employer is not

SPONSOR: Berry

HANDLER: Schmitt

otherwise required to file a withholding return on a quarterly or monthly basis. (Section 143.221)

STREAMLINED SALES AND USE TAX AGREEMENT

This act requires the Department of Revenue to enter into the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. Missouri will be represented by three delegates in meetings with other states regarding the Agreements. One delegate will be appointed by the Governor, one appointed by mutual agreement between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and one will be the Director of the Department of Revenue. These delegates will report annually to the General Assembly regarding the agreement.

Cities imposing sales taxes must notify the Department within 10 days of changing their boundaries. Any sales tax changes due to a boundary change will take affect on the first day of the calendar quarter 120 days after the Department receives notice of the change.

When a political subdivisions changes its local sales tax rate or taxing boundary, such change shall take affect on the first day of the calendar quarter 120 days after the Department receives notice of the change

The act requires all state and local sales taxes to have the same bases by requiring identical exemptions at the state and local level.

The act provides uniform sourcing rules to determine what tax rates will apply to certain transactions. Political subdivisions are prohibited from opting out of the sales tax holiday.

The act requires the Department to participated in an on-line registration system for sales tax collection. Registration in the system cannot be used as a factor to determine nexus with this state. The Department is required to accept electronic payments. Sellers will be allowed to deduct uncollectible bad debts attributable to taxable sales from sales tax remittances.

The Department must provide electronic databases for taxing jurisdiction boundary changes, tax rates, and a taxability matrix detailing taxable property and services. Sellers will be relieved from liability if they fail to properly collect tax based upon certain information provided by the department.

Amnesty will be available for sellers under certain circumstances following registration with the state. Monetary allowances will be provided to sellers and certified service providers for collecting and remitting state and local taxes equal to two percent of the taxes collected. Sellers and certified service providers are prohibited from simultaneously receiving the monetary allowance and the two percent timely filed discount provided under current law. The act sets out requirements for the seller and purchaser for tax exempt sales.

For products that are bundled, with one item being taxable and the other nontaxable, the entire product will be subject to taxation unless the provider can properly identify the nontaxable portion. For products that are bundled items with different tax rates, the highest tax rate will be used for the entire product unless the provider can properly identify the lower taxed item.

The provisions relating to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement have an effective date of January 1, 2015.

SPONSOR: Berry

HANDLER: Schmitt

These provisions are substantially similar to HB 500 (2013) and similar to provisions contained in HB 422 (2013), HB 521 (2013), & HB 579 (2013).

USE TAX NEXUS

This act makes agreements between the executive branch and any person that exempts them from collection of sales and use tax void unless approved by both chambers of the General Assembly.

The definition of "engages in business activities within this state" is modified. The use of media to exploit Missouri's market will no longer make a vendor meet the definition. Being controlled by the same interests which control a seller engaged in a similar line of business in this state will also no longer meet the definition.

Under the Compensating Use Tax Law, a presumption is created that a vendor engages in business activities within this state if any person with a substantial nexus to Missouri performs certain activities in relation to the vendor within this state. The presumption may be rebutted by showing that the person's activities are not significantly associated with the vendor's ability to maintain a market in Missouri.

A second presumption is created that a vendor engages in business activities within this state if the vendor enters into an agreement with a resident of Missouri to refer customers to the vendor and the sales generated by the agreement exceeds \$10,000 in the preceding twelve months. This presumption may be rebutted by showing that the Missouri resident did not engage in activity within Missouri that was significantly associated with the vendor's market in Missouri in the preceding twelve months.

The definition of "maintains a place of business in this state" is modified to remove common carriers from its provisions. Currently, there is an exemption from the definition of vendor for vendors whose gross receipts are less than certain amounts, do not maintain a place of business in Missouri, and have no selling agents in Missouri. This act removes the exception.

The use tax nexus provisions are similar to SB 174 (2013).

TAX AMNESTY

This act grants amnesty for payment of all penalties, additions to tax, and interest accrued on state tax liability due but unpaid as of December 31, 2012. Persons that are a party to a criminal investigation or civil or criminal litigation and relating to unpaid taxes will be ineligible for the amnesty. Persons seeking amnesty must apply between August 1, 2013, and October 31, 2013, and pay the balance of taxes due within 60 days of the application being accepted. If a taxpayer granted amnesty fails to comply in good faith with all state tax laws for the next eight years, they must pay the amounts that were waived under the act. Taxpayers granted amnesty cannot participate in future amnesty programs for the same tax. (Section 32.383)

These provisions contain an emergency clause. These provisions are similar to HB 55 (2013) and SB 465 (2013).

MIKE HAMMANN

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Kehoe

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Kehoe

CCS/HCS/HBs 256, 33 & 205 - This act modifies provisions of Missouri's open records law, commonly known as the Sunshine Law, regarding bases for closing a record, meeting or vote. Certain bases for closure relating to operational guidelines and security systems expired on December 31, 2012. This act removes the expiration date for such bases. The act adds specific response plans to the operational guideline records that may be closed and provides that financial records related to the procurement of, and expenditures for, such guidelines and plans are open records.

The act creates a new basis for closing the portion of a record that identifies security systems or access codes or authorization codes for security systems of real property.

Currently, any information acquired by a law enforcement agency by way of a complaint or a report using the 911 phone number is inaccessible to the public, with exceptions for certain information. This act adds information acquired by first responder agencies to this provision.

Any records or flight logs pertaining to flights or requests for flights, after such flight has occurred, by any member of the legislative or executive branch shall be open records. This provision only applies to a flight on a state-owned plane.

This act contains an emergency clause for changes to the section concerning the bases for closing of records.

This act is similar to SB 139 (2013), and to a provision in SB 122 (2013) and SB 764 (2012).

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 278 ***

SPONSOR: Brattin

HANDLER: Emery

HB 278 – This act prohibits any state or local governmental entity, public building, public park, public school or other public setting from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday.

This act is similar to HB 1109 (2012).

JIM ERTLE

*** HB 301 ***

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

SCS/HB 301 - This act modifies provisions relating to sexual violent predators and to a prisoner re-entry program.

PRISONER RE-ENTRY PROGRAM- Section 217.738

This act creates a prisoner re-entry program within the Department of Corrections for prisoners who are not on parole or conditional release and who are moving to the City of St. Louis upon release.

Subject to appropriations, money for the program is to be appropriated to the Department of Corrections, which then transfers the money to the city. The city must issue a request for proposals for re-entry services. The city and the contractor are jointly responsible to the Department of Corrections to ensure the services are provided and must provide all data and records to the department necessary to oversee and measure the effectiveness of the program.

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

This act is substantially similar to HB 756 (2013).

SEXUAL OFFENSES - Sections 160.261 to 217.010, 217.703, 339.100, 375.1312, 556.036 to 556.061, 558.018, 558.026, 559.105.8, 559.117, 566.020 to 566.226, 589.015, 590.700, & 632.480

Under this act, the crimes of forcible rape and sexual assault are renamed first and second degree rape, the crimes of forcible sodomy and deviate sexual assault are renamed first and second degree sodomy, and the crimes of sexual abuse and first degree sexual misconduct are renamed first and second degree sexual abuse. Second and third degree sexual misconduct are renamed first and second degree sexual misconduct.

References throughout the statutes to the former names are updated to reflect the change. A section that prohibits insurers from taking certain actions based on a person's status as a domestic violence victim was further modified to align with statutory definitions in current law related to domestic violence.

Under current law, forcible rape, forcible sodomy and sexual abuse all occur when a person engages in certain specified sexual conduct with another person by forcible compulsion. This act provides that a person violates the law when engaging in the sexual conduct with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by forcible compulsion.

Under current law, assent does not constitute consent if it is given by a person who due to youth, mental disease or defect, or intoxication is manifestly unable to make a reasonable judgement regarding the conduct charged. This act provides that a drug-induced state or any other reason can result in the person being unable to consent.

In addition, this act repeals current law specifying that a person is not to be considered incapacitated if the person became incapacitated after consenting to an act and a crime is not committed when an offender reasonably believed the victim consented to the act and was not incapacitated.

Current law provides that multiple sentences of imprisonment must run concurrently unless the court specifies that the sentences are to run consecutively, except when the sentences are for the crimes of rape or sodomy, in which case the sentences for those crimes must run consecutively. Under this act, sentences for the crimes of first degree statutory rape and first degree statutory sodomy must also run consecutively.

CIVIL COMMITMENT AND RELEASE OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS- Sections 632.480, 632.498, 632.505

This act revises the definition of "sexually violent offense" for purposes of civil commitment to include sexual abuse in the first degree, sexual assault in the first degree, deviate sexual assault in the first degree, and an act of abuse of a child involving either sexual contact, a prohibited sexual act, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a minor, or any felony offense that contains elements substantially similar to these offenses. The intent of the legislature is to reject and abrogate earlier case law interpretations on the meaning of or definition of "sexually violence offense".

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This act also adds to the list of persons who shall be served with petitions for the conditional release of a sexually violent predator to include the prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction where the person is to

SPONSOR: Engler

HANDLER: Romine

be released.

Under this act, when a person designated as a sexually violent predator is electronically monitored while on conditional release, the Department of Corrections must provide, upon request, the chief of the law enforcement agency for the county or city where the facility that released the offender is located with access to the real-time and recorded information collected by the electronic monitoring, including any alerts generated by the technology. The access must continue while the person is living in the county, city, town, or village where the facility that released the offender is located.

The electronic information must be closed and not disclosed to anyone outside of the law enforcement agency except upon an order of the court supervising the conditional release.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/SB 188 (2013) and provisions in this act are identical to SB 285 (2013); HB 577 (2013).

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY- Sections 43.650, 589.400, 589.402

Under this amendment, beginning August 28, 2013, no information shall be provided on sex offender websites maintained by the Highway Patrol or any local law enforcement agencies regarding offenders who were under the age of 18 when they committed their sex offenses. Information regarding such offenders that is currently on the websites must be removed immediately.

Offenders on the adult registry who were juveniles at the time of their offenses will be required to register as sex offenders on the adult registry for a period of five years from the later of the date they were found guilty or were released from custody. After the five-year period, such offenders may petition for removal from the registry.

The petition may be filed in the circuit court in the county in which the person was found guilty of the offense requiring registration. A person whose offense was adjudicated outside the state may petition in the circuit court in the county in which such person resides if the person has been a resident of Missouri for at least five years prior to filing the petition.

The court must grant the petition unless it finds that the petitioner in this state, or any other state, country, or jurisdiction, has been found guilty of, or has charges pending for, failure to register or an additional offense that would require registration on either the adult or juvenile sex offender registries, has not completed any required period of supervised release, probation, or parole, or, if the offense was adjudicated outside the state, the offender has not been a Missouri resident for at least five years.

If the petition was denied for pending charges, the petitioner may file a new petition if those charges are subsequently dismissed or the person is acquitted. A person denied for failing to register may petition again after five years have passed from the date the person was found guilty of failure to register. If the denial is for not completing a required term of probation, parole, or conditional release and the person subsequently completes such term, then the person may immediately file a new petition. A person denied for committing an additional offense requiring registration may never file a petition again under this act. If the petition was denied because the person did not meet the five-year residency requirement, then a new petition may be filed whenever the person can meet the requirement.

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Scharnhorst

HANDLER: Schmitt

SPONSOR: Scharnhorst

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HCS/HBs 303 & 304 - This act designates several portions of highways and bridges located within Missouri.

This act designates the bridge on United States Highway 65 over CST Overlook Avenue in Greene County as the "Missouri Fallen Soldiers Memorial Bridge". The act requires the Department of Transportation to erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such bridge, with the costs for such designation to be paid for by private donations. This provision may be found in SB 280 (2013)(Section 227.325).

This act modifies the current Mark Twain Highway designation set forth in Section 227.303. Under current law, the Mark Twain Highway designation encompasses all of Interstate 70 as contained in the city of St. Louis. Under this act, the Mark Twain Highway designation would run from the city's western city limits to mile marker 248, rather than the Illinois border. In addition, this act designates a portion of Interstate 70, from mile marker 248 to the Illinois border, as the "Andy Gammon Memorial Highway" (Section 227.303). This provision may also be found in SB 286 (2013) and HB 445 (2013).

This act designates a portion of Interstate 70 in Independence as the "Clifton J. Scott Memorial Highway" (Section 227.518). This provision may also be found in SB 422 (2013).

This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 69 in Clay County as the "Irvine O. Hockaday, Jr. Highway". The Department of Transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid for by private donations (Section 227.519). This provision may also be found in SB 460 (2013).

This act designates the new bridge on Interstate 70 crossing the Mississippi River between downtown St. Louis and southwestern Illinois shall as the "Stan Musial Memorial Bridge". The act requires the Department of Transportation to erect and maintain appropriate signs designating the Missouri portion of such bridge, with the costs for such designation to be paid for by private donation (Section 227.421). This portion of the act may also be found in SCS/SB 176 & 192 (2013).

This act designates the Missouri portion of the bridge on Interstate 55, Interstate 64, Interstate 70, and U. S. Highway 40, commonly known as the Poplar Street Bridge, crossing the Mississippi River between Missouri and Illinois in St. Louis as the "Congressman William L. Clay Sr. Bridge". The costs for the designation must be paid for by private donations (Section 227.314). This portion of the act may also be found in HB 591 (2013).

This act designates a portion of U.S. Highway 63 in Maries County as the "Leona Williams Highway". The Department of Transportation shall erect and maintain appropriate signs designating such highway, with the costs to be paid for by private donation (Section 227.404).

This act designates the portion of State Highway 32 from the city limits of the City of Farmington northeast to the intersection of State Highway 144 as the "Sergeant Jeffery Kowalski Memorial Highway." The costs for the designation are to be paid by private donation (Section 227.515). This portion of the act is also contained in HB 581 (2013).

This act designates a portion of Interstate 70 in St. Louis City from Union Boulevard east to Kingshighway Boulevard as the "Police Officer Daryl Hall Memorial Highway". The costs for the designation are to be paid by private donation (Section 227.517). This portion of the act is also contained

SPONSOR: Scharnhorst
in HB 581 (2013).
STEPHEN WITTE

HANDLER: Schmitt

*** HB 307 ***

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Schmitt

CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 - This act modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers.

FIRST RESPONDER POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS - Sections 67.145 & 84.830

Under this act, political subdivisions cannot prohibit first responders from engaging in political activity while off duty and not in uniform or being a candidate for or holding a public office unless the activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by law.

This act repeals provisions of law which currently prohibit any employee or officer of the Kansas City Police Department from belonging to a political party committee, being a ward committeeman or committeewoman, or making contributions of any kind for political activity. Also repealed is a provision that prohibits any person from soliciting a police employee, officer, or a member of the police board for any political purpose.

Current law prohibits a Kansas City officer or employee from soliciting any person to vote for or against a candidate for public office, "poll precincts", or be connected with similar political work for a political organization, party, or candidate. Under this act, those activities are only prohibited while the officer or employee is on duty or in uniform.

Provisions of this act are identical to SB 216 (2013) and are similar to SB 419 (2011), SB 18 (2007), SB 189 (2009), and SB 579 (2010).

REMOVAL OF POLICE CHIEFS - Sections 77.046, 78.340, 79.240, 80.420, 84.120, 84.490, 84.830, 85.551, 106.270, 106.273

This act creates a process for removing a non-elected police chief from office by an appointing authority or the governing body of the political subdivision employing the officer. This act defines just cause for the police chief's removal. In addition, this act provides that the Chief of the Kansas City Police Department may only be removed, suspended, or demoted for cause and provides a list of reasons that may constitute cause. A provision of current law providing that adverse employment actions taken by the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners against the Chief are not subject to judicial review.

This act specifies that provisions of law relating to third and fourth class cities, towns and villages, and the Governor shall not be construed as authorizing such entities or the Governor to remove or discharge a police chief.

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 335 (2013) and to a provision of HCS/HB 468 (2013).

TRAFFIC LAWS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES - Sections 174.700-174.712 & 544.157

This act allows the governing body of any state college or university to establish regulations to control vehicular traffic on campus. Any such regulations must be consistent with state law. The governing body of any state college or university may also enforce any such regulations and general motor vehicle laws of Missouri through college or university police officers. Any regulations adopted must be codified, printed, and distributed for public use. There must be adequate signs displaying the speed limit on thoroughfares.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Schmitt

Violations will have the same effect as a municipal ordinance, as well as penalty provisions and points. State college or university police officers must be certified under the requirements of Chapter 590 and will have the same powers as other law enforcement officers.

This provision is similar to the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SCS/HB 103 (2013), HCS/HB 468 (2013), SB 296 (2013) and HCS/HB 312 (2013).

CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY PARAMEDICS - Sections 190.098 & 190.100

This act allows the Department of Health and Senior Services to certify community paramedics. A community paramedic must be currently certified as a paramedic, have successfully completed an approved community paramedic certification program, and completed an application. No person may hold himself or herself out as a community paramedic or provide community paramedic services unless the person is certified.

An ambulance service must enter into a written contract to provide community paramedic services in another ambulance service area. The contract may be for an indefinite period of time as long as it includes at least a 60-day cancellation notice by either ambulance service.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/HB 335 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013).

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DIRECTORS - Section 321.015

Under current law, many officers and employees of the state or a political subdivision may not also hold office as the director of a fire protection district in certain counties. This act exempts fire protection districts in the counties of Boone, Callaway, and Cole from this prohibition on district directors.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/HB 335 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013).

FILING FEES FOR FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT CANDIDATES - Section 321.210

Under current law, candidates for a fire protection district board of directors must pay a \$10 filing fee. This act provides that the filing fee shall be up to \$50, which is the amount provided under statute for a candidate for state representative.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/HB 335 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013).

ANNEXATION OF FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PROPERTY - Section 321.322

Under current law, when certain cities annex property located within the boundaries of a fire protection district, the city takes over fire protection service for that property and the fire protection district can no longer collect taxes upon such property. This act provides that when the City of De Soto annexes property located within a fire protection district, the district and not the city continues to provide fire and emergency medical services to the annexed property.

The fire protection district may not tax the annexed area except for any bonded indebtedness that existed prior to the annexation. The annexing city must pay the district an amount equal to that which the fire protection district would have levied on all taxable property within the annexed area.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Schmitt

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HB 336 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Rowland

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/HCS/HB 315 - This act modifies various provisions relating to health care services.

PRESCRIPTION EYE DROPS - This act requires a health carrier that offers or issues plans which are issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2014, that provide coverage for prescription eye drops, to provide coverage for refilling the eye drop prescription prior to the last day of the insured's dosage period without regard to a restriction for an early refill as long as the prescribing health care provider authorizes the early refill and the health carrier or health benefit plan is notified. The coverage must not be subject to any greater deductible or co-payment than other similar health care services provided by the health plan. The act exempts certain supplemental insurance policies from its provisions. This portion of the act terminates on January 1, 2017. This portion of the act is identical to SCS/SB 147 (2013) and similar to SB 622 (2012) and HB 1081 (2012) (Section 376.1237).

FEE CAPPING ON DENTAL SERVICES - This act prohibits a contract between a health carrier and a dentist from requiring the dentist to provide dental services to an insured at a fee established by the health carrier if the dental services are not covered under the plan. This portion of the act is similar to SB 281 (2013), HB 346 (2013) and HB 1050 (2012) (Section 376.1226).

EMERGENCY PRESCRIPTIONS - This act allows a pharmacist to dispense an emergency supply of medication without prior authorization from the prescriber in certain situations. The act provides that the pharmacist is to promptly notify the prescriber of the emergency dispensing. This portion of the act is also contained in SB 302 (2013) (Section 338.200).

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS - This act modifies the scope of practice for physician assistants. The act changes the definition of the term "supervision" by repealing the requirement that a physician assistant must work in the same facility of a supervising physician 66% of the time that the physician assistant provides care. The act states that the physician assistant is to only practice where the supervising physician routinely provides care. Supervising physicians and physician assistants also shall sign an attestation which states that the physician assistant will not practice beyond the physician assistant's training and experience. In addition, the definition of supervision provides that the physician assistant and the supervising physician shall work in the same facility for at least four hours every fourteen days of patient care.

The requirement that a physician assistant must only practice at locations within thirty miles of the supervising physician is repealed. The act provides that under a supervision agreement a physician assistant may practice at locations which are fifty miles from the supervising physician.

In the case of physician-physician assistant teams, no supervision requirements beyond federal law requirements are necessary for the teams to practice in a rural health clinic.

The act rescinds the requirement that prescriptions shall have the supervising physician's name, address, and telephone number when the controlled substance is prescribed by a physician assistant.

SPONSOR: Rowland

HANDLER: Wasson

The act modifies the definition of "physician assistant supervision agreement" by adding that the agreement must contain certain elements defined in the act including complete contact information of both the supervising physician and physician assistant, list of locations where the physician assistant is authorized to practice, and the manner of supervision provided.

This portion of the act is also contained in SB 219 (2013) (Section 334.735).

PHARMACY PERMITS - This act adds four classes of pharmacy permits: Class M specialty, Class N Automated dispensing system for a health care facility, Class O automated dispensing system for ambulatory care, and Class P practitioner office/clinic. This portion of the act is also contained in SB 303 (2013) (Section 338.220).

ATHLETIC TRAINER'S LICENSE - This act allows the Missouri Board of Healing Arts to restrict or limit a persons athletic trainer's license for an indefinite period of time, as well as revoke a person's license. This portion of the act is also contained in SB 304 (2013) (Section 334.715).

PHYSICIAN LICENSE EXAMINATIONS - This act provides that applicants for a physician's license who graduated from an approved medical college prior to January 1, 1994, must provide proof of successfully completing specified exams. Applicants who graduated on or after January 1, 1994, must provide proof of completing the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE), an exam administered by the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners, or compliance with certain certifying boards specified in the act. This portion of the act is also contained in SB 305 (2013)(Section 334.040).

TESTING OF PHARMACEUTICALS - Currently, authorized personnel of the Board of Pharmacy may enter and inspect premises selling drugs or chemicals. This act allows for the testing of drugs maintained by licensees of the Board. The Board shall pay for the cost of testing. This portion of the act is also contained in SB 306 (2013) (Section 338.150)

BOARD OF NURSING DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS - Currently, the State Board of Nursing may file a complaint against a licensee for certain causes with the Administrative Hearing Commission. This act adds additional causes to the list.

This act provides that for certain causes the Board may request an emergency suspension or restriction of a person's license with the Commission. The act describes the process for the proceedings that the Board and the Commission must follow, and how many days the Commission has to answer the complaint and render a decision. If the Commission does not find probable cause and does not grant the emergency suspension then the Board must remove all references to the proceedings from public record.

The Board may also initiate before the Board a hearing for discipline of a licensee's license when certain causes exists.

This portion of the act is also contained in SB 370 (2013) (Section 335.066).

UTILIZATION OF TELEHEALTH BY NURSES - This act changes the laws regarding advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs). By January 1, 2014, the Board of Registration for the Healing Arts in the Division of Professional Registration within the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration and the State Board of Nursing in the division must establish the Utilization of

SPONSOR: Rowland

HANDLER: Wasson

Telehealth by Nurses. An APRN who provides nursing services under a collaborative practice arrangement is permitted to provide the services using telehealth if the geographic proximity requirements of the collaboration arrangement prevents the nurse from providing services in a rural area located in a health professional shortage area in Missouri. All telehealth providers are required to obtain patient consent before telehealth services are initiated and ensure confidentiality of medical information. This provision is also contained in HB 936 (2013) (Section 335.175).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Phillips

HANDLER: Sater

HB 316 - Under current law, a provision establishing the Division of Tourism Supplemental Revenue Fund and requiring the deposit into such fund of a portion of certain sales taxes derived from the retail sale of tourist-oriented goods and services is set to expire June 30, 2015. This act extends the expiration date to June 30, 2020.

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

SCS/HB 322 - This act allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means.

PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - This act allows a motorist to provide proof of financial responsibility for vehicle registration purposes by displaying an image of an insurance identification card on a mobile electronic device (Section 301.149).

This act allows the insurance identification card that contains proof of insurance information for a motor vehicle to be produced in a paper or an electronic format. Acceptable electronic forms include the display of electronic images on a cellular phone or any other type of portable electronic device. Under the act, an image of a motor vehicle liability insurance policy displayed on a mobile electronic device shall serve as satisfactory evidence of insurance in lieu of an insurance identification card.

The display of an image of an insurance card on a mobile electronic device shall not serve as consent for a law enforcement officer to access other contents of the device in any manner other than to verify the image of the insurance card.

Under the act, a person presenting his or her mobile electronic device to a law enforcement officer shall assume all liability for any damage to the mobile electronic device except for damage willfully or maliciously caused by a law enforcement officer.

The act updates a provision of law which makes it a Class B misdemeanor to knowingly or intentionally produce or distribute fraudulent insurance identification cards. Under the act, it will be a Class B misdemeanor to knowingly or intentionally produce or distribute fraudulent identification card images on a mobile electronic device (Section 303.024).

MISSOURI AUTO INSURANCE PLAN - This act amends Missouri Auto Insurance Plan (Missouri's automobile insurance residual market mechanism) law. The Missouri Automobile Insurance Plan was

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

created pursuant to Sections 303.200 and 379.460 to provide automobile insurance coverages to those eligible applicants who are unable to obtain coverage in the voluntary market. All companies issuing personal automobile insurance must participate in the plan. In lieu of accepting and servicing applicants directly, an insurance company may have another entity service the applicants and policies for a fee. Under this act, if the total premium volume for a plan established for handling personal automobile risks exceeds \$10 million in a calendar year, an insurance company with more than 5% market share shall not be excused from accepting and servicing applicants and policies of the plan for the next calendar year, unless the governing body of the plan votes to excuse the company from accepting and servicing the applicants and policies (Section 303.200).

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND PRESENTATION OF INSURANCE DOCUMENTS - Under the terms of this act, any notice to a party or any other document required under applicable law in an insurance transaction or that is to serve as evidence of insurance coverage may be delivered, stored, and presented by electronic means so long as it meets the requirements of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. Delivery of a notice or document in accordance with the provisions of the act shall be considered equivalent to any delivery method required under applicable law, including delivery by first class mail, first class mail postage prepaid, certified mail, or certificate of mailing.

Under the act, a notice or document may be delivered by electronic means by an insurer to a party if the party has consented to that method of delivery and has not withdrawn the consent and the party, before giving consent, is provided with a clear and conspicuous statement informing the party of certain rights and options. Individuals who do not consent to delivery of electronic documents shall not be subject to any additional fees for receiving the documents in a paper or another non-electronic form. However, nothing in the act shall prevent insurers from offering discounts to insureds who elect to receive notices and other documents in an electronic format (Section 379.011).

PROVISION OF POLICY FORMS AND ENDORSEMENTS ELECTRONICALLY - This act provides that certain property insurance policy forms and endorsements, which do not contain personally identifiable information, may be made available electronically on the insurer's website in lieu of mailing or delivering a paper copy of policy forms and endorsements to an insured. If an insurer elects to make such insurance policy forms and endorsements available electronically on the insurer's website in lieu of mailing or delivering a paper copy to the insured, it must comply with certain conditions with respect to such policy forms and endorsements. For example, the policy forms and endorsements must be easily and publicly accessible on the insurer's website and remain that way for as long as the policy form or endorsement is in force or actively sold in Missouri. In addition, the insurer must retain and store the policy forms and endorsements for a period of 5 years after they are withdrawn from use or replaced with other policy forms and endorsements and make them available to insureds and former insureds upon request and at no cost. In addition, the act mandates that the policy forms and endorsements must be available on the insurer's website in an electronic format that enables the insured to print and save the policy forms and endorsements using programs or applications that are widely available on the Internet and free to use. At policy issuance and renewal, the insurer shall provide clear and conspicuous notice to the insured that it does not intend to mail or deliver a paper copy of the policy forms or documents. The notice shall provide instructions on how the insured may access the policy forms and endorsements on the insurer's website. The insurer shall also notify the insured of their right to obtain a paper copy of the policy forms and endorsements at no cost and provide either a toll-free telephone number or the telephone number of the insured's producer by which the insured can make this request (Section 379.012).

This act is substantially similar to the perfected version of SCS/SBs 317 & 319 (2013).

SPONSOR: Gosen

HANDLER: Parson

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Cunningham

SCS/HB 329 - This act modifies the law affecting financial institutions.

This act allows up to \$9,999 to be set aside in an irrevocable personal funeral trust without that trust being considered an asset when determining eligibility for public assistance. The trust must be designated to pay for certain burial and funeral costs, and the trustee must be a state or federally chartered financial institution authorized to exercise trust powers.

No person or entity may charge more than 10% of trust assets for creation of the trust and no more than 3% for maintenance of the trust. Trustees may commingle personal funeral trust accounts so long as accurate records are kept. The standard of care for investments by the trustee is that of a prudent investor.

Excess money left in the account not required for burial or funeral purposes, shall be paid to the state up to the amount of public assistance provided. Any money remaining after paying the state is paid to those designated in the trust.

The act also changes the division name "division of family services" to the "family support division" to reflect the reorganization of the Department of Social Services.

Currently, trust companies, including private trust companies, are examined by the Director of Finance every twelve or eighteen months. This act provides that private trust companies will be examined at least once every thirty-six months.

Currently, for loans of 30 days or longer other than open-end credit, lenders may charge a fee not to exceed 5% of the principal amount not to exceed \$75. This act raises the fee to 10% of the principal amount not to exceed \$75.

Currently, for an open-end credit contract that provides for open-end credit loans of 31 days or longer, the lender may charge a credit advance fee of the lesser of \$25 or 5% of the credit advanced from the line of credit. This act raises the fee to up to the lesser of \$75 and 10%.

Currently, the directors of the Division of Finance and the Division of Credit Unions are required to examine and determine the number and total dollar amount of residential real estate loans originated, purchased, or foreclosed and the number of residential real estate loan applications denied by financial institutions with offices in counties or cities with a population over 250,000. The directors are required to conclude whether such institutions have violated state law and report such conclusions along with information required under the Federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act to the Governor and the Director of the Department of Insurance Financial Institutions and Professional Registration. This act requires that the report only include the number and type of violation, a statement of enforcement actions taken, names of institutions found to be in violation, the number and nature of complaints received, and action taken on each complaint.

Currently, the division directors have the authority to conduct hearings when he or she has reason to believe there is a violation based on examination, investigation of a complaint, a report by the financial

SPONSOR: Dugger

HANDLER: Cunningham

institution, or the contents of a public document. This act repeals the provision enumerating the basis for reasonable belief.

The act repeals a provision requiring that certain institutions that are not regulated by a division director file a report with the Division of Finance containing the number and dollar amount of residential real estate loans originated, purchased, or foreclosed.

Under current law, a person, either as a participant or a beneficiary, can exempt from attachment in bankruptcy proceedings the right to receive money from a retirement or profit-sharing plan. This act includes a person's interest in health savings plans and inherited accounts to this list of exemptions.

This act is similar to SB 1 (2009), SB 1025 (2010), SB 365 (2011), SB 875 (2012), SB 235 (2013), SB 254 (2013), HCS/HB 176 (2013), SB 196 (2013), HB 144 (2013), HB 748 (2013), SB 405 (2013), and SB 100 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Emery

SS/HB 331 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications.

RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES (67.1830-67.1842) - This act allows attorneys' fees and costs in connection to issuing, processing, or verifying right-of-way permit applications or other agreements to be recovered. Currently, a political subdivision that requires public utility right-of-way users to obtain a permit must process all permit applications within 30 days. Under this act, if a political subdivision fails to act on an application for a right-of-way permit within 31 days, the application shall be approved.

If a public utility right-of-way user has been denied a permit, had a permit revoked, or believes the political subdivision has violated this section, the utility may bring an action in court. The court shall rule on any such petition for the review in an expedited manner by moving the petition to the head of the docket. Nothing shall deny the authority of its right to a hearing before the court.

This act also bans political subdivisions from requiring any public utility that has been granted access to the subdivision's right-of-way to enter into an agreement or obtain a permit for the right to remain in the right-of-way.

These sections are substantially similar to sections contained in SCS/HCS/HB 345 (2013) and HCS/SB 241 (2013).

UNIFORM WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT ACT (67.5092-67.5102) - Authorities may exercise their current authority with regard to the siting of new wireless support structures. Any applicant proposing to construct a new wireless support structure shall submit an application and forms set forth in this act, and comply with local land use ordinances. The authority shall review the application within 120 days. The application shall be deemed complete unless notified by the authority within 30 days. An applicant shall then have 30 days to cure deficiencies. If the applicant requires longer than 30 days, the 120 calendar for review shall be extended by the same amount of time. The authority must also make its final decision to approve or disapprove the application, and

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Emery

advise the applicant in writing of its decision. If the authority fails to act on the application within 120 days, it shall be deemed approved. A party aggrieved may seek review in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorities may exercise their current authority with regard to the applications for substantial modifications of wireless support structures. Any applicant proposing to substantially modify a wireless support structure shall submit an application and forms set forth in this act, and comply with local land use ordinances. The authority shall review the application within 90 days. The application shall be deemed complete unless notified by the authority within 30 days. An applicant shall then have 30 days to cure deficiencies. If the applicant requires longer than 30 days, the 90 calendar for review shall be extended by the same amount of time. The authority must also make its final decision to approve or disapprove the application, and advise the applicant in writing of its decision. If the authority fails to act on the application within 90 days, it shall be deemed approved. A party aggrieved may seek review in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Collocation applications and applications for replacement of wireless facilities shall meet certain safety guidelines as set forth in this act. The authority shall review the application within 45 days. The application shall be deemed complete unless notified by the authority within 15 days. An applicant shall then have 15 days to cure deficiencies. If the applicant requires longer than 15 days, the 45 calendar for review shall be extended by the same amount of time. The authority must also make its final decision to approve or disapprove the application, and advise the applicant in writing of its decision. If the authority fails to act on the application within 45 days, it shall be deemed approved. A party aggrieved may seek review in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorities may not institute a moratorium on new wireless support structures or collocations if such moratorium exceeds six months and if the legislative act establishing it fails to state reasonable grounds and good cause for such moratorium. No moratorium shall affect an already pending application. Further, authorities may not charge more than the market rate for the rental of public land. If the parties cannot agree on a rate for the lease, three appraisers will be chosen. Each party will choose an appraiser with a third independent appraiser being chosen by the first two appraisers. The mid point of the three appraisals will be used as the rate, unless such amount is more than 10% off from the independent appraiser's valuation. In such a case, the independent appraiser's valuation will be used. Further, authorities may not offer a lease or contract to use public land to locate a wireless support structure than is less than 15 years in duration, unless the applicant agrees to accept an lease of less than 15 years. Nothing in this section shall give the applicant the power of eminent domain or the right to compel any property owner or certain governmental departments to lease or sell property for the construction of a new wireless support structure or to locate or cause the collocation or expansion of a wireless facility on any existing structure.

These sections are substantially similar to sections contained in HCS/SB 241 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 345 (2013).

UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY ACROSS RAILROADS (389.585-389.591) - This act establishes a procedure for certain utilities to construct facilities over, under, or across a railroad right-of-way. Under this act, if a utility wants a right-of-way, the utility must apply to the land management company. The land management company must then send to the railroad or railroad corporation a copy of that notice within 2 days. The railroad or railroad corporation shall have an additional 30 days to either approve or reject the crossing proposal. If a utility is granted approval for a crossing, they shall provide the railroad or railroad corporation a written notice of the crossing before the crossing begins. No utility may commence

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Emery

a crossing until the railroad or railroad corporation has approved the crossing. If special circumstances do exist, a railroad or railroad corporation may reject a proposed crossing. If a proposed crossing is rejected, the utility may submit an amended proposal for the crossing. The railroad or railroad corporation shall have an additional 30 days to either approve or reject the amendment crossing proposal.

Land management companies and utilities must maintain and repair its own property within the railroad right-of-way and bear responsibility for its own acts and omissions, except that the utility shall be responsible for any bodily injury or property damage causing any bodily injury or property damage from the crossing. The railroad or railroad corporation may require the utility to and land management company to obtain reasonable amounts of comprehensive general liability insurance and railroad protective liability insurance for a crossing. Further, this act specifies that a utility shall have immediate access to a crossing for repair and maintenance of existing facilities in case of emergency provided that the utility first contacts the railroad or railroad corporation's dispatch center.

Under this act, a utility shall be provided a crossing, absent a claim of special circumstances, after payment by the utility of the standard crossing fee, submission of completed engineering specifications to the land management company, and approval to do so from the railroad or railroad corporation. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a utility that locates its facilities within the railroad right-of-way for a crossing, shall pay the land management company a one-time standard crossing fee of \$1,500 for each crossing plus the costs associated with modifications to existing insurance contracts of the utility and the land management company. The standard crossing fee shall be in lieu of any license, permit, application, or any other fees or charges to reimburse the land management company for the direct expenses incurred by the land management company as a result of the crossing. The utility shall also reimburse the land management company for any actual flagging expenses associated with a crossing in addition to the standard crossing fee. The railroad or railroad corporation may halt work at the crossing if the flagging does not meet the standards of the railroad or railroad corporation. Nothing in this act shall prevent a land management company and a utility from otherwise negotiating the terms and conditions applicable to a crossing or the resolution of any disputes relating to the crossing, or from impairing a utility to secure an easement. No agreement between a land management company and a utility shall affect the rights of a railroad or railroad corporation.

Under the terms of this act, if the parties cannot agree that special circumstances exist to a particular crossing, the dispute shall be submitted to binding arbitration. Special circumstances generally means that there are circumstances associated with a particular crossing that requires additional terms and conditions or additional compensation. Any decision by the board of arbitration shall be final, binding, and conclusive as to the parties. Land management companies and utilities may seek enforcement of this act through the courts, and are entitled to reasonable attorney fees if they prevail. If the dispute over special circumstances concerns only the compensation associated with a crossing, the utility may proceed with installation during the pendency of arbitration.

This act shall apply in all crossings of land management corridors involving a land management company and a utility. The provisions of this act shall apply to a crossing commenced after August 28, 2013, if an agreement concerning the crossing has expired or is terminated and to a crossing commenced on or after August 28, 2013.

The provisions of these sections are similar to SB 418 (2013) and HCS/HB 345 (2013), and are substantially similar to HCS/SCS/SB 241 (2013) and HB 901 (2013).

SPONSOR: Miller

HANDLER: Emery

CIVIL IMMUNITY (Section 392.415) - This act establishes immunity from a cause of action for any telecommunications carrier or other communications service for providing any information, facilities, or assistance to a law official or agency in response to requests made under the circumstances of an emergency situation.

This section is identical to a section contained in HCS/HB 601 (2013), SB 241 (2013), and SCS/HCS/HB 345 (2013).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXEMPTIONS (Section 392.420-392.611) - This act allows a telecommunications company to be either partially or completely exempt, upon written notice to the Public Service Commission, from any requirement to file or maintain a tariff or schedule of rates, rentals, charges, privileges, facilities, rules, regulations, or forms of contract with the Commission if the same information is available on a publicly accessible website. In addition, this act provides that a telecommunications company may include in a tariff filed with the Commission, any, all, or none of the rates, terms, or conditions for its retail telecommunications services.

Further, this act exempts telecommunication corporations and state chartered telecommunication companies from being subject to rules and regulations relating to retail services regulated by the Public Service Commission, except to the extent that it elects to remain subject to certain statutes, rules, or Commission orders. Telecommunications companies are still required to collect the universal service fund surcharge, report the intrastate telecommunications service revenues necessary to calculate the commission assessment, universal service fund surcharge, and certain telecommunications programs, and comply with the emergency location requirements.

This act also exempts broadband and other Internet protocol-enabled services from the rules and regulations of the Public Service Commission, except that voice over Internet protocol services shall continue to comply with fee and registration requirements enforced by the Commission. However, this act specifies that the Commission shall retain jurisdiction over all matters delegated to it by federal statute, rule, or order. In addition, this act allows telecommunications companies to register with the Commission and obtain certification using the same process as used for voice over Internet protocol service.

Currently, alternative local exchange telecommunications companies providing basic local telecommunications services are exempt from certain requirements. This act creates an additional exemption for price caps established by the Public Service Commission.

These provisions are identical to SB 237 (2013), HCS/HB 601 (2013), and SCS/HCS/HB 345 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Silvey

CCS/SS/HB 336 - This act modifies provisions relating to emergency services.

POLITICAL PROHIBITIONS ON FIRST RESPONDERS - 67.145 & 84.830

Under this act, political subdivisions cannot prohibit first responders from engaging in political activity while off duty and not in uniform or being a candidate for or holding a public office unless the activity or candidacy is otherwise prohibited by law.

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Silvey

This act repeals provisions of law which currently prohibit any employee or officer of the Kansas City Police Department from belonging to a political party committee, being a ward committeeman or committeewoman, or making contributions of any kind for political activity. Also repealed is a provision that prohibits any person from soliciting a police employee, officer, or a member of the police board for any political purpose.

Current law prohibits a Kansas City officer or employee from soliciting any person to vote for or against a candidate for public office, "poll precincts", or be connected with similar political work for a political organization, party, or candidate. Under this act, those activities are only prohibited while the officer or employee is on duty or in uniform.

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed SB 216 (2013) and the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013) and similar to SB 419 (2011), SB 18 (2007), SB 189 (2009), and SB 579 (2010).

KANSAS CITY POLICE SALARIES - Sections 84.480 & 84.510

This act increases the maximum salaries that may be paid to the chief of police and officers of the Kansas City Police Department.

This provision is identical to a provision of SCS/SB 224 (2013).

ST. LOUIS POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM - Sections 86.200, 86.257, & 86.263

Currently, a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis who becomes disabled from causes occurring within the performance of duties shall be retired upon certification by the medical director of the police retirement system and approved by the board of trustees of the system. This act replaces this certification process by requiring that one or more physicians of the medical board certify that the member is unable to perform the full and unrestricted duties of a police officer. The act defines both medical board and full and unrestricted duties of a police officer.

Under current law, a member who is disabled in an incident unrelated to the performance of official duties and who has ten or more years of service shall be retired by the board of trustees of the police retirement system. The act provides that a member with a non-duty disability may retire after five years of creditable service provided that the system's actuarial valuation is at least eighty percent. The act also provides that the retirement application shall be certified by a medical board, rather than the medical director.

These provisions are identical to SCS/HB 722 (2013), provisions of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 116 (2013), the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SCS/SB 224 (2013), and are similar to provisions in HB 897 (2013).

TAXES EXEMPT FROM TIF - Section 99.845

Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generate by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement.

This act adds to the list of exemptions, for projects approved after August 28, 2013, taxes imposed to pay for emergency communications systems.

SPONSOR: Hinson

HANDLER: Silvey

CERTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY PARAMEDICS - Sections 190.098 & 190.100

This act allows the Department of Health and Senior Services to certify community paramedics. A community paramedic must be currently certified as a paramedic, have successfully completed an approved community paramedic certification program, and completed an application. No person may hold himself or herself out as a community paramedic or provide community paramedic services unless the person is certified.

An ambulance service must enter into a written contract to provide community paramedic services in another ambulance service area. The contract may be for an indefinite period of time as long as it includes at least a 60-day cancellation notice by either ambulance service.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013) and HCS/HB 335 (2013).

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DIRECTORS - Section 321.015

Under current law, many officers and employees of the state or a political subdivision may not also hold office as the director of a fire protection district in certain counties. This act exempts fire protection districts in the counties of Boone, Callaway, and Cole from this prohibition on district directors.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013) and a provision of HCS/HB 335 (2013).

FILING FEES FOR FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT CANDIDATES - Section 321.210

Under current law, candidates for a fire protection district board of directors must pay a \$10 filing fee. This act provides that the filing fee shall be up to \$50, which is the amount provided under statute for a candidate for state representative.

This provision is identical to a provision of HCS/HB 335 (2013) and CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013).

ANNEXATION OF FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT PROPERTY - Section 321.322

Under current law, when certain cities annex property located within the boundaries of a fire protection district, the city takes over fire protection service for that property and the fire protection district can no longer collect taxes upon such property. This act provides that when the City of De Soto annexes property located within a fire protection district, the district and not the city continues to provide fire and emergency medical services to the annexed property.

The fire protection district may not tax the annexed area except for any bonded indebtedness that existed prior to the annexation. The annexing city must pay the district an amount equal to that which the fire protection district would have levied on all taxable property within the annexed area.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/SCS/HB 307 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Dempsey

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Dempsey

HB 339 - Under the terms of this act, uninsured motorists forfeit their ability to collect noneconomic damages from insured motorists due to motor vehicle accidents in which the insured motorists are alleged to be at fault. The statutory "no pay, no play" waiver or forfeiture shall not apply if the accident is caused by tortfeasor who operated a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or is caused by a person convicted of second degree manslaughter or second degree assault. The act shall not apply to uninsured motorists whose immediately previous insurance policy was terminated or nonrenewed for failure to pay the premium unless notice of termination or nonrenewal for failure to pay such premium was provided by the insurer at least 6 months prior to the accident. Under the act, the jury shall not be informed that the uninsured tort victim is forfeiting noneconomic damages. The terms of the act shall not apply to the passengers in an uninsured motor vehicle.

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Lager

SS/SCS/HCS/HB 345 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE (Sections 67.5102-67.5103) - Authorities may not institute a moratorium on new wireless support structures or collocations if such moratorium exceeds six months and if the legislative act establishing it fails to state reasonable grounds and good cause for such moratorium. No moratorium shall affect an already pending application. Further, authorities may not charge more than the market rate for the rental of public land. If the parties cannot agree on a rate for the lease, three appraisers will be chosen. Each party will choose an appraiser with a third independent appraiser being chosen by the first two appraisers. The mid point of the three appraisals will be used as the rate, unless such amount is more than 10% off from the independent appraiser's valuation. In such a case, the independent appraiser's valuation will be used. Further, authorities may not offer a lease or contract to use public land to locate a wireless support structure than is less than 15 years in duration, unless the applicant agrees to accept an lease of less than 15 years. Nothing in this section shall give the applicant the power of eminent domain or the right to compel any property owner or certain governmental departments to lease or sell property for the construction of a new wireless support structure or to locate or cause the collocation or expansion of a wireless facility on any existing structure.

These sections are similar to sections contained in HCS/SB 241 (2013) and the perfected SS/HB 331 (2013).

POLE ATTACHMENTS (Section 67.5104) - This act defines pole attachment as an attachment by a video service provider, telecommunications or other communications-related provider to a pole owned by a municipal utility. Any pole attachment fees, terms, and conditions demanded by a municipal utility pole owner shall be nondiscriminatory, just, and reasonable and shall not be subject to any required franchise authority or government permitting entity. A pole attachment rental fee shall be calculated on an annual, per pole basis. Either party may seek review of any fee, term, or condition by means of binding arbitration as set forth in this act. An arbitrator's award is limited to the costs of the pole attachment and a reasonable share of the fully allocated costs attributable to the pole attachment. If no prior contract exists between an attaching entity and a municipal utility pole owner, and a dispute between the pole owner and attaching entity concerns the rental fee, the attaching entity may proceed with the attachment during the pendency of arbitration under the agreed upon terms and conditions.

This section is similar to a section contained in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 241 (2013).

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Lager

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Kehoe

HCS/HB 349 - Under current law, property-carrying commercial motor vehicles registered at a gross weight in excess of 12,000 pounds are only issued one license plate. This act allows the owners of these types of vehicles to request and be issued two plates. If two license plates are issued, the plates shall distinguishing marks of them indicating which plate is for the front of the vehicle and which plate is for the rear of the vehicle. The Director of the Department of Revenue may assess and collect an additional fee for the second plate (Section 301.130).

STEPHEN WITTE

SPONSOR: Frederick

HANDLER: Brown

SCS/HCS/HB 351 -This act modifies provisions relating to hospitals and the furnishing of medical records.

PROCEDURES TO TRANSFER A LOCAL CITY HOSPITAL (Section 96.229)

This act sets out the procedures with respect to the sale, lease, or other transfer of all or substantially all of a local city hospital organized and operated under Chapter 96.

Upon filing with the city clerk of a resolution adopted by no less than two-thirds of the incumbent members of the board of trustees of the hospital to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of the hospital property, for reasons specified in the resolution, the clerk shall present the resolution to the city council. If a majority of the incumbent members of the city council determine that such proposed sale is desirable, the city council shall submit the question of such sale to the voters of the city. A majority of the votes cast on such question shall be required in order to approve and authorize such sale, lease or other transfer. The procedures for resubmitting the question to voters if a majority of the votes cast on the question failed is detailed in the act.

If approved by the voters, the act prescribes the procedures for the sale of such property as well as the sufficient amount of proceeds required to be applied for any outstanding valid indebtedness or for operation of the hospital.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is contained in HB 163 (2013).

FURNISHING OF MEDICAL RECORDS (Section 191.227)

Current law allows a health care provider to condition the furnishing of medical records on the payment of a fee to cover costs of copying, off-site records storage, postage and notary services. This act allows for a search and retrieval amount not to exceed \$22.82 plus copying in the amount of 53 cents for supplies and labor per page as well as for \$21.36 for off-site record storage. The fee amounts shall be adjusted annually per the Consumer Price Index.

This act also allows for the records to be furnished electronically upon payment of the search,

SPONSOR: Frederick

HANDLER: Brown

retrieval, and copying fees set under this act at the time of the request or \$100 total, whichever is less, if such person:

- (1) Requests health records to be delivered electronically in a format of the health care provider's choice;
- (2) The health care provider stores such records completely in an electronic health record; and
- (3) The health care provider is capable of providing the requested records and affidavit, if requested, in an electronic format.

This provision is identical to HCS/SCS/SB 88 (2013) and substantially similar to HB 324 (2013).

HOSPITAL LICENSURE AND REGULATION (Sections 197.080, 197.100 and Section 1)

This act requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to review and revise its regulations governing hospital licensure and enforcement to promote efficiency and eliminate duplicate regulations and inspections by or on behalf of the state and federal agencies.

The Department shall adopt regulations that require among other things: (1) Specific findings of deficiencies to refer to the specific written interpretive guidance developed by the department and any publicly available, professionally recognized standards of care that are the basis of the citation and finding; (2) Consistency with, but not contradictory to, the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) Conditions of Participation; (3) Published guidelines for complaint investigations and a process to determine if a complaint warrants an onsite investigation; (4) Requiring the departmental investigation of a complaint to be primarily focused on the specific regulatory standard and departmental written interpretive guidance and publicly available professionally recognized standard of care related to the complaint; (5) Permitting the department, during the course of any complaint investigation, to cite any serious and immediate threat discovered that may potentially jeopardize the health and safety of patients.

Hospitals and hospital personnel shall have the opportunity to participate in annual continuing training sessions provided to state licensure surveyors with prior approval from the department director and CMS when appropriate. This act also establishes specific timelines identical, to the extent practicable, to those in CMS's State Operations Manual. SECTION 197.080

The Department shall also accept a hospital inspection report from Joint Commission and the American Osteopathic Association Healthcare Facilities Accreditation Program, provided the accreditation inspection was conducted within one year of the date of license renewal and the accrediting organization's survey process has been deemed appropriate and found to be comparable to the department's licensure survey. It is the accrediting organization's responsibility to provide the department the information necessary to determine if its survey process is comparable and fully meets the intent of the licensure regulations. SECTION 197.100

The department shall post on its website information regarding investigations of complaints made against hospitals. The act details the requirements of such postings, including the required time lines for posting. SECTION 1

The hospital licensure provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 109 (2013) and to HCS/SB 88 (2013); SS/SCS/SB 621 (2012); HB 1123 (2012); and similar to HCS/HB 579 (2011).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 374 & 434 - This act modifies various provisions relating to judicial procedures.

RELEASING INFORMATION (32.056):

First, the act repeals the requirement that a member of the judiciary must notify the Department of Revenue when the member's status changes and the member no longer qualifies for the exemption from the release of certain information.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013) and HCS/HB 371 (2013).

CRIMINAL RECORDS AND JUSTICE INFORMATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (43.518):

Within the Department of Public Safety there is a Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee, which is composed of various members. This act replaces the chairman of the circuit court budget committee as a member of the committee with the chairman of the court automation committee.

This provision is similar to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013) and identical to provisions in HCS/HB 371 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013).

ADMINISTRATIVE CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS (454.475):

This act grants the authority to administrative hearing officers from the Department of Social Services to set aside or correct administrative child support decisions or orders and proposed administrative modifications of a judicial order. Such authority to set aside or correct decisions, orders or modifications must be done after written notice and an opportunity to respond to all parties and any objection or response to such motion shall be made in writing within 15 days from the filing of the motion to correct or set aside. The act specifies the conditions and time frame under which the corrections can be made.

Specifically, no order, decision or modification based on errors arising from mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, excusable neglect or inadvertence may be corrected prior to being filed with the court provided the written motion is mailed to all parties and filed within 60 days of the administrative decision, order or proposed decision and order. Any objection or response to the motion shall be filed within 15 days from the mailing of the motion. No decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order may be vacated after 90 days from the mailing of the administrative decision, order, or proposed modification of a judicial order.

In cases of lack of jurisdiction, the hearing officer may, after notice to the parties, on his or her own initiative or upon the motion of any party or the Family Support Division, vacate the administrative order or proposed administrative modification of a judicial order if it is found the order, decision or modification was without subject matter or personal jurisdiction or due process and the order, decision or modification had not been filed with the court.

This act also specifies, however, that no corrections shall be made during the court's review of the applicable administrative decision, order or proposed order as authorized under the judicial review procedures for such administrative decisions under Chapter 536, RSMo, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court.

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 69 (2013) and to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013).

SEGREGATION OF FEES COLLECTED BY THE OFFICE OF STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

(476.057):

The act specifies that moneys collected for a particular purpose by the Office of State Courts Administrator shall be segregated and not disbursed for any other purpose.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013) and HCS/HB 371 (2013).

JUDICIAL/CLERICAL WEIGHTED WORKLOAD MODEL (477.405):

The act states that the Supreme Court shall submit a judicial weighted workload model and a clerical weighted workload model annually to the chairs of both the House and the Senate Judiciary Committees to be distributed to the members of the General Assembly.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013).

VETERANS TREATMENT COURTS (478.008):

This act authorizes circuit courts or a combination of circuits to create veterans treatment courts. These courts will handle cases involving substance abuse or mental illness of current or former military personnel. Circuit courts must enter into a memorandum of understanding with participating prosecuting attorneys, and other interested parties.

Veterans treatment courts may accept participants from other jurisdictions when there is not a veterans treatment court in the jurisdiction where the participant is charged and as long as other criteria are met.

The veteran treatment courts shall refer participants to substance abuse and mental health treatments. Any statements made by a participant during treatment or reports prepared by staff of the treatment program shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in judicial proceedings. Veterans treatment court staff shall be informed of matters relevant to a participant's treatment, but records and reports are to be treated as confidential and not available to the public.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/SB 118 (2013)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT REALIGNMENT (478.073):

This act authorizes the Judicial Conference to alter the circuit court boundaries by means of a circuit realignment plan every twenty years beginning in year 2020. The Judicial Conference must submit the circuit realignment plan, along with certain supporting information within the first ten calendar days of regular session to the chairs of the House and Senate Judiciary Committee, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate. The circuit realignment plan shall become effective the following January unless a bill realigning the judicial circuits is presented to the governor and is duly enacted. The existing number of circuits shall not be altered, and the current circuits will remain in law until December 31, 2020.

This provision is similar to provisions in HCS/HB 373 & 435 (2013) and similar to SB 22 (2013).

TRANSFER OF JUDICIAL POSITIONS (478.320):

When a judicial weighted workload indicates for three consecutive years that a judicial circuit with a population of one-hundred thousand or more is in need of four or more full-time judicial positions, then there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit. In circuits composed of multiple counties, the additional associate circuit judge position shall be apportioned among the counties based on population.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013).

REIMBURSEMENT OF FAMILY COURT COMMISSIONERS (487.020, 488.426):

Currently, the state must be reimbursed for the salaries of family court commissioners appointed after August 28, 1993. There is an exception for the eleventh judicial circuit which allows one family court commissioner to be compensated by the state without requiring reimbursement. The state-paid commissioner is subject to appropriation. This act creates a similar exception for the thirteenth and thirty-first judicial circuits.

This act also modifies provisions which allow Jackson County to charge up to a twenty dollar surcharge when a party files a civil court case. Currently, only Jackson County can charge twenty dollars, and all other circuits may charge up to fifteen dollars. This act authorizes any circuit court which reimburses the state for the salaries of family court commissioners to charge up to a twenty dollar surcharge for such cases.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 45 (2013), HB 376 (2013), SB 44 (2013), HCS/SB 100 (2013), HB 323 (2013), and HCS/HB 371 (2013).

COURT TRANSCRIPT COSTS (488.2250):

The act specifies that the court reporter shall receive three dollars and fifty cents per page for appeal transcripts. When the defendant is indigent or when a judge orders a transcript, the court reporter shall receive two dollars and sixty cents per page.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/HB 215 (2013), HCS/SB 100 (2013), and HCS/HB 371 (2013).

MODEX FUND (488.5320):

Currently, sheriffs, county marshals and other officers are not allowed to charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau. This act allows these officials to charge six dollars for their services, even when a case is disposed of by a violations bureau. One-half of the amount collected will be deposited in the MODEX fund. The other half will be deposited in the inmate security fund of the county or municipality where the citation originated. If the county or municipality does not have an inmate security fund, all of the amount collected shall be deposited in the MODEX fund.

This act also creates the MODEX fund. The fund will be used for the support and expansion of the Missouri Data Exchange (MODEX) system. The Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission will administer the fund.

The act specifies that sheriffs, county marshals or other officers located in St. Louis County or St. Louis City cannot charge for their services rendered in cases disposed of by a violations bureau.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013) and HCS/HB 371 and similar to provisions in SCS/SB 52 (2013), HCS/HB 160 (2013), HB 86 (2013), and HB 464 (2013).

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS EXEMPTIONS (513.430):

Under current law a person, either as a participant or a beneficiary, can exempt from attachment in bankruptcy proceedings the right to receive money from a retirement or profit-sharing plan. This act

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

includes a person's interest in health savings plans and inherited accounts to this list of exemptions.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SB 100 (2013), SCS/HB 329 (2013), and HB 447 (2013).

WAIVER OF COURT COSTS (514.040):

Currently when a legal aid society, legal services, or a nonprofit organization represents an indigent party in a civil case, the court costs and expenses are waived without motion and court approval, provided that the organization has already determined the party is unable to pay the expenses and filed the determination with the court. This act adds law school clinics to the list of organizations who may waive court expenses without filing a motion with the court.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 245 (2013).

COST OF ELECTRONIC MONITORING (544.455, 557.011):

Under current law, a judge may release a person charged with a crime pending trial and place the person on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of the monitoring. A judge can also order that a person convicted of a crime and placed on probation be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs of monitoring. This act provides that in both scenarios a person may be placed on electronic monitoring if the person can afford the costs or the county commission agrees to pay the costs of the monitoring from its general revenue.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 215 (2013) and SB 327 (2013).

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 120-DAY PROGRAM (559.036, 559.115):

Under current law, a court must place certain defendants who have violated the terms of probation in one of the Department of Corrections' 120-day programs before revoking probation. This act provides that a court may revoke a defendant's probation without placing the defendant in a 120-day program if the defendant consents to the revocation. The act repeals a provision of current law requiring a circuit court to release an offender who participates in a 120-day Department of Corrections program unless the release constitutes an abuse of discretion.

This act leaves in place provisions of current law that require the court to follow the recommendation of the Department regarding the release of an offender who participates in a 120-day program unless the court determines probation is not appropriate.

The act provides that the offender's sentence may only be executed after conducting a hearing on the matter within 90 to 120 days from the date the offender was delivered to the Department of Corrections rather than within 90 to 120 days from the date the offender was sentenced.

Current law provides that the Department of Corrections must provide a report and recommendations for terms and conditions of probation to the court after 100 days of incarceration if the department determines that an offender is not successful in a program. The court must then release the offender on probation or order the offender to remain incarcerated to serve the sentence imposed. This act provides that if the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a 120-day program, the offender must be removed from the program and the court advised of the removal. The department may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of probation. The court then has the power to grant probation or order execution of the offender's sentence.

SPONSOR: Cox

HANDLER: Dixon

This act provides that the court must consider other authorized dispositions if the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a 120-day program.

Under the act, the department must provide a report and sentencing recommendation to the court when an offender completes a sexual offender assessment. This act also specifies that a sexual offender assessment shall not be considered a 120-day program and identifies the provisions containing the process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the sexual offender assessment. The act repeals a provision requiring the court to request certain offenders be placed in the sexual offender assessment unit of the Department of Corrections.

Current law provides that an offender's first incarceration for 120 days in a Department of Corrections program prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for purposes of sentencing for subsequent crimes. This act provides that an offender's first incarceration prior to release on probation - even if the offender does not participate in a 120-day program - shall not be considered a previous prison commitment.

These provisions are substantially similar to SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013), and identical to SCS/SB 380 (2013).

MONITORING OF SEXUALLY VIOLENT PREDATORS (632.498, 632.505, Section 1):

The act modifies the list of persons who shall be served with the petition for conditional release of a sexually violent predator to include the prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction where the person is to be released.

When a person designated as a sexually violent predator is electronically monitored while on conditional release, the Department of Corrections must provide, upon request, the chief of the law enforcement agency for the county or city where the facility that released the offender is located with access to the real-time and recorded information collected by the electronic monitoring, including any alerts generated by the technology. The access must continue while the person is living in the county, city, town, or village where the facility that released the offender is located. The electronic information must be closed and not disclosed to anyone outside of the law enforcement agency, except upon an order of the court supervising the conditional release.

The act also specifies that it is the intent of the legislature to reject and abrogate earlier case law interpretations on the definition of "sexually violent offense."

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SB 188 (2013), HB 301 (2013), and SCS/HCS/HB 215 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Wallingford

HB 400 - This act requires that when RU-486 or any drug or chemical is used for the purpose of inducing an abortion, the initial dose of the drug or chemical shall be administered in the same room and in the physical presence of the physician who prescribed, dispensed, or otherwise provided the drug or chemical to the patient.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Wallingford

The physician inducing the abortion, or a person acting on such physician's behalf, shall make all reasonable efforts to have the patient return without a time line, unless such termination of the pregnancy has already been confirmed and the patient's medical condition has been assessed by a licensed physician prior to discharge.

This act is similar to SB 175 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Conway

HANDLER: Kehoe

HCS/HBs 404 & 614 - This act establishes psychological stress of paid peace officers of a police department as an occupational disease for the purposes of workers' compensation.

The act also sets the formula to equalize premium rates for construction employers as that formula existed on January 1, 1999. This provision becomes effective on January 1, 2014.

This act is similar to SB 278 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Neth

HANDLER: Silvey

HCS/HB 418 - This act modifies provisions of the police retirement system of Kansas City and the civilian employees' retirement system of the police department of Kansas City.

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF KANSAS CITY:

The act creates a two tier retirement system where Tier I consists of those who became members prior to August 28, 2013, and Tier II consists of members who joined on or after August 28, 2013.

FINAL COMPENSATION:

For members of Tier I the average compensation shall be calculated by averaging the highest two years of service, but only compensation obtain during the time in which a member made contributions will be included in the computation.

For Tier II members final compensation shall be computed by averaging the highest three years of annual compensation, and only compensation earned during periods of contributions will be included in the computation.

CITY CONTRIBUTIONS:

The act provides that the city's contribution shall be what is necessary to meet actuarial required contributions plus two hundred dollars per month for members entitled to receive supplemental benefits.

PAY DEDUCTIONS:

The act states that a member who is accruing creditable service shall have a percentage of compensation deducted to contribute to the member's pension fund. The act removes a provision that requires the compensation deduction to be less than six percent.

SPONSOR: Neth

HANDLER: Silvey

CREDITABLE SERVICE:

The act provides that no creditable service shall be awarded for times when the member was not making contributions, except in situations where a member is on leave for military service.

Members who are in active service on or after August 28, 2013, may accrue up to thirty-two years of credible service.

Members who are on leave of absence for military service may not accumulate creditable service for unpaid military leave exceeding five years, except in limited situations authorized by federal law.

RETIREMENT AGE AND BASE PENSION:

Currently, members may retire after twenty-five years of creditable service and must retire after thirty years of creditable service. This act repeals the mandatory retirement after thirty years provision.

The act also provides that the pension of Tier I members retiring on or after August 28, 2013, shall not exceed eighty-percent of the member's final compensation.

Tier II members may retire after twenty-seven years of creditable service, and the base pension shall be two and one-half percent of a member's final compensation multiplied by the number of years of total creditable service. As with Tier I members, Tier II members' pensions shall not exceed eighty-percent of the member's final compensation. Tier II members may also elect a seventy-five or one hundred percent optional benefit which allows a member's spouse to receive the pension after the member's death.

If a Tier II member is terminated prior to death or retirement and has at least fifteen years of creditable service, then the member may elect to receive a base pension beginning on the first day of the month following the turning of age sixty.

The act states that any member convicted of a felony prior to separation from active service shall not receive retirement benefits, except for the contributions made by the member.

RETIREMENT BASED ON DISABILITY:

A member who must retire due to a job related illness or injury on or after August 28, 2013, shall receive eighty percent of the final compensation as a base pension. The base pension may be reduced under workers' compensation law.

PARTIAL LUMP SUM OPTION PAYMENT:

Under the act, Tier II members can be eligible for a partial lump sum option plan. For those who choose the partial lump sum option, the normal pension will be reduced as defined in the act.

COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS:

The act specifies that Tier II members are eligible for a cost-of-living adjustment the year following retirement when the retired member has at least thirty-two years of service, or the year following the year in which the member would have had thirty-two years of service if the member had remained in active service.

Tier II members who retire due to disability caused by performance of duty will receive a cost of living adjustment the year following retirement. Cost of living adjustments for those who retired due to

SPONSOR: Neth

HANDLER: Silvey

disability not caused by duty performance will be made the year following the fifth year of retirement or the year following the year when the member would have attained thirty-two years of service had the member remained in active service, whichever is earlier.

The act also modifies certain provisions relating to cost-of-living adjustments for surviving spouses of Tier II members.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFIT TIER II:

The act provides that eligible Tier II members may receive a supplemental retirement benefit of two hundred dollars per month.

SURVIVING SPOUSE BENEFIT:

The surviving spouse of Tier II members who have not elected an optional annuity shall be entitled to a base pension payable for life, which will be equal to fifty percent of the member's base pension.

VESTED:

A Tier II member's benefit shall be completely vested upon the earlier of completion of twenty seven years of service or age sixty with the completion of fifteen years of creditable service.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM:

The act creates a two tier retirement system for civilian employees. Tier I consists of those who became members prior to August 28, 2013, and Tier II consists of members who joined on or after August 28, 2013.

Members who are on leave of absence for military service may not accumulate creditable service for unpaid military leave exceeding five years, except in limited situations authorized by federal law.

The act provides that the age of normal retirement for Tier II members is sixty-seven or upon the twentieth anniversary of employment.

Tier II members may elect early retirement beginning at age sixty-two if they have five years of creditable service, but benefits will be reduced. Tier II members may also retire early after twenty years of creditable service at age sixty-two with no computation reduction of benefits or if the total of years of service and age equals or exceeds eighty-five.

A Tier II member's benefit shall be completely vested upon completion of twenty years of service or age sixty seven, whichever is later. A Tier II member can also be vested when the sum of age and years of creditable service equals eighty-five.

This act is identical to SB 215 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Wasson

SS/SCS/HB 428 - This act modifies provisions relating to the issuance of salvage titles and the registration of motor vehicles.

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Wasson

Under the current law, any insurer which purchases a vehicle that is currently titled in Missouri through the claims adjustment process for which the insurer is unable to obtain a negotiable title, may make application to the Department of Revenue for a salvage certificate of title or junking certificate. This act adds additional consumer protection language to the current law by providing that if the Director of Revenue identifies any additional owner or lienholder who has not been notified by the insurer, the director must inform the insurer of such additional owner or lienholder and the insurer shall notify the additional owner or lienholder of the insurer's intent to obtain title as prescribed by law (Section 301.193). This provision is also contained in SB 148 (2013).

Under the terms of this act, an insurer that purchases a motor vehicle through the claims adjustment process which is subject to a lien may apply for a salvage title or junking certificate without obtaining a lien release. The insurer may request a letter of guarantee from the lienholder containing a description of the motor vehicle, including the vehicle identification number, and indicating the amount payable by the insurer to the lienholder in order to release the lien. Within 10 days of receipt of the letter of guarantee, the insurer may remit payment to the lienholder. If the payment satisfies the lien, the lienholder shall provide proof of satisfaction to the insurer. The insurer may then submit copies of all letters of guarantee, proof of payment and title for the vehicle or trailer to the Department of Revenue in lieu of a lien release for processing of the application (Section 301.642).

Under current law, a public school or college shall be considered the temporary owner of a vehicle acquired from a new motor vehicle franchised dealer which is used as a courtesy vehicle or driving training vehicle. This act allows dealers to choose whether to give school districts new or used vehicles for universities or high school drivers education. The act allows for title or manufacturer's statement of origin for proof of ownership in the transaction (Section 301.260).

STEPHEN WITTE

***** HB 432 *****

SPONSOR: Funderburk

HANDLER: Lager

HB 432 - Currently, the Public Service Commission does not have the authority to intervene in certain legal proceedings allowable by federal administrative rules. This act would allow the Public Service Commission to intervene in certain legal proceedings after August 28, 2013.

This act is similar to SB 897 (2010) and SB 294 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

***** HB 436 *****

SPONSOR: Funderburk

HANDLER: Nieves

SCS/HCS/HB 436 - This act modifies provisions relating to firearms.

SECOND AMENDMENT PRESERVATION ACT - Section 1.320

This act lists various declarations of the Missouri General Assembly regarding the United States Constitution and the scope of the federal government's authority. In addition, this act declares that federal supremacy does not apply to federal laws that restrict or prohibit the manufacture, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition within the state because such laws exceed the scope of the federal government's authority. Laws necessary for the regulation of the land and the United States Armed Forces are excluded from the types of federal firearms laws that exceed federal authority. This act

SPONSOR: Funderburk

HANDLER: Nieves

also declares that the General Assembly strongly promotes responsible gun ownership and condemns unlawful transfers of firearms and the use of a firearm in criminal or unlawful activity.

This act declares as invalid all federal laws that infringe on the right to bear arms under the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article I, Section 23 of the Missouri Constitution. Some laws declared invalid under this act include the Gun Control Acts of 1934 and 1968, certain taxes, certain registration and tracking laws, certain prohibitions on the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of a specific type of firearm, and confiscation orders.

This act declares that it is the duty of the courts and law enforcement agencies to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear arms.

Under this act, no public officer or state employee has the authority to enforce firearms laws declared invalid by the act. Any federal official, agent or employee who enforces any of the laws declared invalid under the act is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

Any Missourian who has been subject to an enforcement action involving any of the laws declared invalid by this act has a private cause of action for declaratory judgment and damages against any person or entity attempting to enforce the law.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 325 (2013).

OPEN CARRY ORDINANCES - Section 21.750

This act provides that the open carrying of a firearm by a political subdivision may not be prohibited for any person with a valid concealed carry endorsement in his or her possession who presents such endorsement upon the demand of a law enforcement officer and the firearm is more than 16 inches in length. In addition, no person carrying a concealed or unconcealed handgun may be disarmed or physically restrained by a law enforcement officer unless under arrest or if there is no reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity. Any person who violates these provisions may be issued a citation for up to \$35.

SCHOOL PROTECTION OFFICERS - Sections 160.665, 571.107, 590.010 to 590.207

This act allows a school district to designate one or more school teachers or administrators as a school protection officer. School protection officers must carry a firearm on his or her person at all times while on school property or be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and subject to immediate removal from the classroom and employment termination proceedings.

School protection officers may detain any person the officer sees or has reasonable grounds to believe has violated any law or school policy. A school protection officer must turn a detained person over to law enforcement for a violation of law or to school administration for a violation of policy as soon as practicable, and no longer than four hours.

Those seeking to be designated as school protection officers must make a request in writing to the superintendent of the school district along with proof of ownership of a valid concealed carry endorsement and a certificate of completion of a school protection officer training program.

The school district must notify the director of the Department of Public Safety of the designation of any school protection officer. The department must make a list of all school protection officers available

SPONSOR: Funderburk

HANDLER: Nieves

to all law enforcement agencies.

This act requires the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission to establish standards and curriculum for training of school protection officers. The director of the Department of Public Safety must develop, and make available to all school districts, a list of approved school protection officer training instructors, centers, and programs.

In order to attend a school protection officer training program, a person must submit to a criminal history background check and prove he or she has a valid concealed carry endorsement.

Any school employee who discloses identifying information about a school protection officer to anyone other than the director of the Department of Public Safety is guilty of a class B misdemeanor and subject to employment termination proceedings.

PUBLISHING NAMES OF FIREARM OWNERS - Section 571.011

This act makes it a Class A misdemeanor to publish the name, address, or other identifying information of any firearm owner or applicant for, or holder of, a license, certificate, permit, or endorsement to own, acquire, possess, or carry a firearm.

HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AND FIREARMS - Section 571.012

This act specifies that no licensed health care professional may be required by law to ask a patient whether he or she owns a firearm, document firearm ownership in a patient's medical records, or notify any governmental entity of the identity of a patient based solely on the patient's status as a firearm owner.

LOWERING THE AGE FOR CONCEALED CARRY TO 19 - Sections 571.030, 571.101, & 571.117

Under current law, a person, who is not a member of the United States Armed Forces or honorably discharged from the armed forces, must be at least 21 years of age, in order to qualify for a concealed carry endorsement. This act lowers the age to at least 19 years of age.

GUN BUY-BACK PROGRAMS - Section 571.067

This act prohibits a county, municipality, or other governmental body, or agent of one of the above, from participating in a program in which individuals are given a thing of value in exchange for surrendering a firearm unless the county, municipality or governmental body adopts an ordinance providing that any firearm received will be offered for sale or trade to a licensed firearms dealer.

The proceeds from the sale must be deposited with the county, municipality, or governmental body unless the proceeds are collected by a sheriff, in which case they must be deposited in the County Sheriff's Revolving Fund.

If the firearm is not sold or traded after being offered to at least two licensed firearms dealers, then the county, municipality, or governmental body may destroy the firearm.

This provision is identical to SB 352 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HB 533 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Diehl, Jr.

HANDLER: Cunningham

SPONSOR: Diehl, Jr.

HANDLER: Cunningham

HCS/HBs 446 & 211 - This act establishes that the enforcement and servicing of secured real estate loans shall be governed only by state and federal law. Local laws may not affect any rights, or obligations of or impose fees related to such loan agreement.

This act is identical to SB 343 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Fraker

HANDLER: Sater

HB 451 - This act allows and establishes procedures for counties to decrease their annual budgets no more than twice each fiscal year when faced with an unanticipated decline in funding of two percent or greater.

The budget reduction may not affect any one independently elected officeholder unless all officeholders who receive funds from the same budget category have negotiated ways to cover the shortfall. Also, the reductions may not impact any dedicated fund created by law.

The provisions of this act expire on July 1, 2016.

Charter counties may follow procedures in their charters for amending their budgets rather than the provisions of this act.

This provision is identical to a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 116 (2013), SB 137 (2013), a provision of HCS/SCS/SB 692 (2012), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1623 (2012) and HCS/SCS/SB 729 (2012), and is similar to a provision of HCS/HB 1373 (2012), HB 1573 (2012), HB 1307 (2012), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 580 (2010) and HB 1793 (2010).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Romine

HB 478 - This act modifies the manner in which credit union shares may be issued and paid.

Shares may be issued in joint tenancy with the right of survivorship with any number of minors or adults and the records of the credit union describing such issuance shall be conclusive evidence of the intention of all parties to vest title to the account in the surviving joint tenants. Such shares shall be the property of the joint tenants. An adjudication of disability or incapacity or a joint tenant shall not sever the tenancy.

Shares held in the name of a husband and a wife shall be considered a joint tenancy and not a tenancy by the entirety, unless specified.

Payment of any or all shares releases the credit union with respect to those payments paid prior to notice by a joint tenant to refrain from paying the shares.

Credit unions paying a joint tenancy shall not be liable for estate or succession taxes.

SPONSOR: Wieland

HANDLER: Romine

Credit unions may require another to be a joint owner of a minor's account. Shares held in the name of a minor are subject to the credit union's lien. A credit union may pay funds to a conservator and thereby discharge its liability to the minor for the shares.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Jones

HANDLER: Sifton

SCS/HB 498 - Currently, the distribution of paid-in surplus to corporate shareholders is required to be identified as a liquidating dividend and the amount per share is required to be disclosed to the receiving shareholders when it is paid. This act repeals this provision.

This act is identical to the perfected version of SB 142 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Haefner

HANDLER: Dixon

SCS/HCS/HB 505 - This act modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect.

MEDIATION: This act allows the Office of the Child Advocate to coordinate mediation efforts between charter schools and students when requested by both parties when allegations of child abuse arise in a school setting. (Sections 37.710 & 160.262)

REPORTS TO CHILDREN'S DIVISION: A person to whom a student reports alleged sexual misconduct on the part of a school employee and the superintendent of the school district must report the allegation to the Children's Division as set forth in section 210.115. (Section 160.261)

CHARTER SCHOOL POLICIES ON INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER EMPLOYEES: This act requires each charter school to adopt a written policy on information that the charter school provides about former employees to other public schools. (Section 162.068)

POLICIES ON EMPLOYEE-STUDENT COMMUNICATION: The governing body of each charter school must adopt a written policy concerning employee-student communication by January 1, 2014. All school boards and all governing bodies of charter schools must adopt and implement training guidelines and an annual training program, as described in the act, for all school employees who are mandatory reporters of child abuse or neglect. (Section 162.069)

MANDATORY REPORTING: Current law requires that certain personnel must report, or cause a report to be made, to the Children's Division when child abuse or neglect is suspected. This act requires that an individual must immediately report to the Children's Division when child abuse or neglect is suspected. This act prohibits an internal investigation from being initiated until a report has been made.

If two or more members of a medical institution are required to report jointly, a single report may be made by a designated member of that medical team. If the designated team member fails to report, any other member must immediately make the report. Supervisors and administrators are prohibited from impeding and inhibiting reporting. Employers are prohibited from sanctioning or imposing any adverse employment action on any mandatory reporter for making a report. Every employer must ensure that any

SPONSOR: Haefner

HANDLER: Dixon

employee who is required to report has immediate and unrestricted access to communications technology necessary to make and immediate report and is temporarily relieved of work duties to make any required report. (Section 210.115)

CRIMINAL CHILD ABUSE: This act specifies that child abuse is a Class A felony and shall also be classified as a dangerous felony if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from chargeable conduct.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

This provisions are also contained in SCS/HB 301 (2013), HCS/HB 589 (2013) and HB 831 (2013). (Sections 556.061 and 568.060)

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS IN CHILD ABUSE CASES: This act requires the Department of Public Safety to establish rules regarding the reimbursement of the costs of forensic examinations for children younger than 14 years of age, including establishing conditions and definitions for emergency and non-emergency forensic exams and specific qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing non-emergency forensic exams. The Department must provide reimbursements regardless of whether or not the findings indicate the child was abused.

This act also allows the department to establish additional qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing non-emergency forensic evaluations for children younger than 14 years of age.

This section is also contained in CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 256 (2013). (Section 595.220)

MICHAEL RUFF

SPONSOR: Torpey

HANDLER: Sifton

HB 510 - This act modifies the law relating to limited liability companies (LLCs).

The act allows an operating agreement to establish a designated series of members, managers, or LLC interest with separate rights, powers, duties, business purposes, and investment objectives. Under current law, certain information is required to set forth in the articles of organization of an (LLC). Under the act, the same information shall also be provided for each separate series of the LLC. Liabilities of each series shall remain separate and be only enforceable with respect to that series. Certain aspects of the series, including filings, operation, and dissolution may be executed by the LLC.

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SCS/HB 533 - This act modifies provisions relating to firearms.

EXEMPTION FROM UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS FOR FIRE CHIEFS - Section 571.030.2(12)

Under this act, chiefs of paid fire departments or districts are exempt from a crime establishing otherwise unlawful uses of weapons when such uses are associated with the chiefs' duties if the chiefs have the written approval of the governing body of the fire department or district and a valid concealed carry endorsement.

SPONSOR: Riddle

HANDLER: Munzlinger

FIREARMS IN STATE EMPLOYEE VEHICLES - Section 571.030.6

Under this act, the state may not prohibit a state employee from having a firearm in his or her vehicle on state property as long as the vehicle is locked, the firearm is not visible, and the employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment.

This provision is identical to SB 372 (2013).

GUN BUY-BACK PROGRAMS - Section 571.067

This act prohibits a county, municipality, or other governmental body, or agent of one of the above, from participating in a program in which individuals are given a thing of value in exchange for surrendering a firearm unless the county, municipality or governmental body adopts an ordinance providing that any firearm received will be offered for sale or trade to a licensed firearms dealer.

The proceeds from the sale must be deposited with the county, municipality, or governmental body unless the proceeds are collected by a sheriff, in which case they must be deposited in the County Sheriff's Revolving Fund.

If the firearm is not sold or traded after being offered to at least two licensed firearms dealers, then the county, municipality, or governmental body may destroy the firearm.

This provision is identical to SB 352 (2013) and a provision of the truly agreed to and finally passed SCS/HCS/HB 436 (2013).

DECLARATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY - SECTION 1

This act declares that the General Assembly strongly promotes responsible gun ownership and condemns unlawful transfers of firearms and the use of a firearm in criminal or unlawful activity.

This provision is similar to a provision of SCS/HCS/HB 436 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SS/SCS/HB 542 - This act modifies provisions relating to agriculture.

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (Section 64.196) - This act states that no county building ordinance shall conflict with liquefied petroleum gas installations.

This section is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 795 (2013), HB 891 (2013), HCS/HB 927 (2013), HCS/SB 24 (2013), and CCS/HCS/SB 342 (2013).

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL (Section 178.550) - This act shall be known and may be cited as the Career and Technical Education Student Protection Act. This act establishes the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council. It repeals the State Advisory Committee for Vocational Education.

SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Munzlinger

The advisory council will consist of eleven members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members will serve a term of five years, except for the initial appointees. Members will consist of the following individuals: a director or administrator of a career and technical education center; an individual from the business community with a background in commerce; three current or retired career and technical education teachers who serve or have served as an advisor to a career and technical education student organization; a representative from Linn State Technical College; a school administrator; a representative from a business organization; a representative from a community college; a representative from SEMO or UCM; and an individual participating in an apprenticeship recognized by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations or approved by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship.

A director of career and guidance counseling at the Department of Elementary and Secondary education, the director of the Division of Workforce Development and one member of the Coordinating Board for Higher Education will serve as ex-officio members.

The Assistant Commissioner for the Office of College and Career Readiness of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education will provide staff support to the advisory council. The advisory council must meet at least four times annually. Business coming before the advisory council, including all decisions, votes, exhibits, outcomes, and materials must be made available by free electronic record, as described in the act.

The advisory council must make an annual written report to the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education regarding the state budget for career and technical education. The advisory council must annually submit written recommendations to the State Board of Education and Commissioner of Education regarding the oversight and procedures for the handling of students career and technical education organization funds.

The advisory council must: develop a statewide short-range and long-range plan for career and technical education; identify legislative recommendations to improve career and technical education; promote coordination of existing career and technical education programs, as described in the act.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must provide documentation and information to allow the advisory council to be effective.

This section is identical to SCS/SB 17 (2013) and a provision contained in HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013) and HCS/SB 342 (2013), and is similar to HB 56 (2013) and HB 927 (2013).

DEFINITION OF EGGS (Section 196.311) - This act expands the definition of eggs from only chicken eggs to also include turkey, duck, goose, or guinea eggs that are intended for human consumption.

This section is identical to SB 329 (2013), HB 542 (2013), and a provision contained in HCS/HB 927 (2013) and HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013).

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI EXTENSION DISTRICTS (Section 262.598) - This act allows University of Missouri extension councils, except for any council located in St. Louis County, to form extension districts made up of cooperating counties for the purpose of funding extension programming. An extension district can be a single-council district or a consolidated district, which would consist of two or more extension councils. A majority vote of each participating council is required to form an extension

SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Munzlinger

district.

In a single-council district, the existing University of Missouri extension council will serve as the extension district's governing body. In a consolidated district, the district's governing body will consist of three to five representatives appointed by each participating council. The powers and authorities granted to a district's governing body are described in the act.

The governing body of a district may submit a question to the voters of the district to institute a property tax levy in the district's counties. A property tax levy cannot exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. In a single-county district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters vote in favor of it. In a consolidated district, the property tax levy will be imposed if a majority of the voters in each county in the district approves it. If one county does not approve it, the council in that county may withdraw from the district by a majority vote; upon such withdrawal, the district would be made up of the remaining counties and the tax would be imposed on them. However, if the county that did not approve the tax does not withdraw from the district, then the tax will not be imposed.

A single-council district for which a tax has not been levied may be dissolved in the same manner in which it was formed. A county may withdraw from a consolidated district at any time by filing a petition, as described in the act, with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the council. The court must hear evidence on the petition, and if it determines it is in the best interest of the county inhabitants, it must submit the question to the voters at the next general municipal election. If two-thirds of the voters vote in favor of withdrawing from the district, the court must issue an order withdrawing the county from the district. However, the withdrawal will not become effective until the following January 1 and the district will remain intact for the purposes of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and to dispose of the district's property.

The governing body of any district may seek voter approval to increase its current tax rate, provided the tax will not exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The governing body must submit such a question to the voters at the next general municipal election. In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, the tax will be imposed. In a consolidated district, a majority of voters in the district is required.

Election costs are to be paid by the extension district, as provided in the act.

This section is identical to SCS/HCS/HB 202 (2013) and CCS/HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013), is substantially similar to SCS/SB 865 (2012), and is similar to HB 1895 (2012) and HCS/HB 1254 (2012).

URBAN AGRICULTURAL ZONES (Section 262.900) - This act allows a person or organization to submit to any incorporated municipality an application to develop a UAZ on a blighted area of land. The application shall demonstrate or identify criteria as set forth in the act. The municipality shall review and modify the application before either approving or denying the request to establish the UAZ. Approval shall be reviewed again at 5 and 10 years after the development of the UAZ. At 25 years, the UAZ shall dissolve, or the municipality may dissolve it if the UAZ does not meet certain requirements.

The governing body of any municipality planning to seek a UAZ must establish an UAZ board. Qualifications and requirements of the board are set forth in this act. The board shall be responsible for reviewing and assessing UAZ activities.

SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Munzlinger

The real property of the UAZ shall not be subject to property tax assessment for 25 years, except to the extent that the amount is not greater than the amount of taxes due during the preceding year in which the UAZ was designated. At the conclusion of the period of tax abatement, the property shall then be reassessed. If only a portion of the property is used as an UAZ, only that portion of the property shall be exempt.

If water services for the UAZ are provided by the municipality, the municipality may authorize a grower UAZ to pay wholesale water rates, and fifty percent of the cost to hook onto the water source.

Any local sales tax revenues received from the sale of products in the UAZ shall be deposited into the Urban Agricultural Zone Fund. An amount equal to 1% shall be retained by the Director of Revenue for deposit into general revenue. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements. School districts may apply to the Department of Agriculture for money in the fund to be used for the development of curriculum on or the implementation of urban farming practices under the guidance of the University of Missouri extension service and a certified vocational agricultural instructor. The funds are to be distributed on a competitive basis within the school district(s) in which the UAZ is located.

This act exempts St. Charles County from this section.

This section is similar to SB 228 (2013) and HB 902 (2013).

VIOLATIONS OF THE MISSOURI LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL AND ERADICATION LAW (Section 267.655) - This act allows additional civil penalties to be imposed for violations of the Missouri Livestock Disease Control and Eradication Law. If the director of the Department of Agriculture determines that an individual has violated the law, the director will have authority to assess a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars per incident. If a person fails to pay a penalty or restitution, the director may apply to the Circuit Court of Cole County for an order to enforce the penalty or restitution.

This section is identical to a provision contained in HCS/HB 927 (2013), HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013), HCS/SB 342 (2013), and SCS/SB 371 (2013).

AGRICULTURAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (Sections 323.100 and 413.225) - This act sets the testing fee for all liquid meters used for the measurement and retail sale of liquefied petroleum gas at \$25 for 2014, \$50 for 2015, and allows the fee to be set based upon program expenses for years thereafter so long as the fee does not exceed \$75. This act also requires the Director of the Department of Agriculture to submit an annual report to the General Assembly that states the current testing fee, expenses for administering this section in the previous calendar year, any proposed change to the fee, and estimated expenses for the ensuing year. The proposed change to the testing fee shall not yield revenue greater than the program cost. The Director shall also publish the testing fee schedule on the departmental website and update the website within 30 days of a fee change.

This act also modifies the fee for inspection and calibration services. All fees collected from inspection and calibration service fees shall be deposited into the Agriculture Protection Fund. This act sets the laboratory fees for metrology calibrations at \$60 per hour for tolerance testing or precision calibration. Time periods shall be computed to the nearest quarter hour. The Director of Agriculture shall fix a fee schedule for the year 2014 based upon receipts and expenses of the program so long as the fee

SPONSOR: Love

HANDLER: Munzlinger

does not exceed \$125. The devices that require payment of a fee are listed in this act. Devices that require on-site field evaluations shall be charged a fee, plus mileage from the inspector's domicile to and from the inspection site.

This act also requires the Director of the Department of Agriculture to submit an annual report to the General Assembly that states the current testing fee, expenses for administering this section in the previous calendar year, any proposed change to the fee, and estimated expenses for the ensuing year. The proposed change to the testing fee shall not yield revenue greater than the program cost. The Director shall also publish the testing fee schedule on the departmental website and update the website within 30 days of a fee change.

These sections are similar to provisions contained in HB 891 (2013), and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 927 (2013) and SS/SCS/SB 373 (2013).

MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (Section 348.521) - Currently, the Missouri agricultural and small business development authority may issue loans for livestock feed and crop input to individuals for up to forty thousand dollars. This act raises the loan amount to one hundred thousand dollars.

This section is identical to SB 342 (2013), HB 412 (2013), and a provision contained in HCS/HB 927 (2013) and HCS/SCS/SB 9 (2013).

FLUSH SYSTEM ANIMAL WASTE WET HANDLING FACILITIES (Section 640.725) - Currently, any owner or operator of a flush system animal waste wet handling facility must inspect the facility and lagoons for unauthorized discharge and structural integrity every 12 hours. This act modifies this requirement to the inspection of gravity outfall lines, recycle pump stations, and recycle force mains and appurtenances once per week. This act adds the requirement that the owner or operator shall also visually inspect once per day any lagoon whose water level is less than 12 inches from the emergency spillway.

This section is identical to a section contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013) and SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013).

PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER OPERATING PERMITS (Section 644.052) - This act sets a fee for non-substantive modifications to public water and sewer operating permits at \$100.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013) and SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Kraus

SCS/HCS/HB 611 - This act modifies the law relating to employment.

Under current law, employers are required to have each newly hired employee to fill out a federal W-4 form. Those forms are forwarded to the Department of Revenue and then to the Division of Child Support Enforcement. This act defines a "newly hired employee" as one who has not been previously employed by the employer or was previously employed but separated from employment for at least 60

SPONSOR: Lant

HANDLER: Kraus

days.

This act redefines "misconduct" for which an employee may be disqualified from unemployment benefits. Currently, misconduct includes a wanton or willful disregard of the employer's interest and a disregard of standards of behavior the employer has the right to respect. The act changes that standard to a knowing disregard of that interest and a knowing violation of the standards the employer expects. Currently, an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employer's duties and obligations to the employer also qualifies as misconduct. The act changes that standard to a knowing disregard of such interests, duties and obligations. Currently, a deliberate violation of the employer's rules constitutes misconduct. Under the act, a violation of an employer's rule is misconduct unless the employee demonstrates that he or she did not know and could not reasonably know the requirement or the rule is unlawful.

Misconduct also includes a violation of a no-call, no-show policy, chronic absenteeism, tardiness, unapproved absences following a written warning, and a knowing violation of a state standard or regulation of an employee of a licensed employer which would cause the employer to be sanctioned.

The misconduct standard shall apply when the conduct is reasonably related to the job environment and the job performance and irrespective of whether it occurs at the workplace or during work hours.

Currently, employees are disqualified from benefits if they voluntarily leave work without good cause. The act defines "good cause" as that which would compel a reasonable employee to cease working or which would require separation from work due to illness or disability.

Under current law, unemployment claimants are required to report in person to an unemployment office at least once every 4 weeks in order to be eligible for unemployment compensation. The amendment removes the requirement that the claimant appear in person and allows the claimant to report via the internet.

Employer's unemployment accounts shall not be relieved of charges relating to payments that were erroneously made from the unemployment compensation fund if the payment was made because the employer failed to respond to the division and the employer has established a pattern of failing to respond.

Under current law, employer payments made for penalties are credited to the special employment security fund. Under the act, 15% of the amount of benefits fraudulently obtained shall be credited to the unemployment compensation fund with the remaining amount credited to the special employment compensation fund.

This act contains provisions that are similar to provisions in SS/SB 28 (2013).

CHRIS HOGERTY

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

SS/SCS/HB 650 - This act modifies provisions relating to the environment.

FINGERPRINTING (Section 43.543) - This act adds the Department of Natural Resources to the list of state agencies that may use a fingerprint background search performed by the State Highway Patrol on

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

persons seeking employment or permit issuance or renewal.

This section is identical to a section contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013), HCS/HB 604 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 650 (2013), and HCS/HB 881 (2013).

LAND SURVEY PROGRAM (Sections 60.185-60.670, 256.117, 261.023, 640.010, 640.065-640.075) - This act transfers the Land Survey Program and the Land Survey Commission from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture by Type I transfer. The Land Survey Program shall be at or near the principal office of the state geological survey. The state geologist shall provide such space in the state geological survey building as may be available. No department shall charge any fee over or above the amount paid to the Office of Administration for utilization of the building. The building that occupies the permanent headquarters of the Land Survey Program may be renamed and referred to as the "Robert E. Myers Building." A portion of the funds in the Department of Natural Resources Revolving Services Fund will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture Revolving Services Fund. The transfer between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture shall be made such that only the balance related to the reproduction and sale of land survey documents is transferred.

The provisions of these sections are similar to HB 651 (2013), SCS/SB 417 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

DAMS AND RESERVOIRS (Sections 236.410) - This act modifies the composition of the Dam and Reservoir Safety Council to require that there be one council member from each of the 3 U.S. congressional districts in this state with the highest number of dams. Further, the Council shall prepare and present an annual report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year.

This section is similar to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HCS/HB 880 (2013) .

STATE PARK EARNINGS FUND (Section 253.090) - This act allows the state treasurer to invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Interest on deposits shall be credited to the Fund.

This section is similar to a provision contained in HB 618 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), HB 819 (2013), and HCS/HB 880 (2013).

DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD ANIMALS IN STATE PARKS (Sections 253.180-253.185) - Currently, domestic household animals are not allowed in any state park unless restrained by a leash. This amendment allows domestic household animals to be off-leash in any designated area within any state park serving as a dog park or other off-leash area.

This section is identical to a section contained in HCS/HB 604 (2013), HB 758 (2013), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

MULTI-PURPOSE WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM RENEWABLE WATER PROGRAM FUND (Section 256.438) - This act creates the Fund which shall consist of money collected from public or private sources. Fund moneys shall be used for carrying out the Multipurpose Water Resource Act.

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

This section is identical to a section contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

OUTDOOR RECREATION (Sections 258.010-258.080) - This act eliminates the State Interagency Council for Outdoor Recreation and gives the Department of Natural Resources the ability to convene any committee to perform functions related to historic sites, trails, outdoor recreation, state parks, federal grant programs, any land and water conservation fund act, or any other law. Funds appropriated for the State Interagency Council for Outdoor Recreation will be allocated to the Department pursuant to this act.

The provisions of these sections are identical to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HB 880 (2013).

SOLID WASTE (Section 260.200-260.335) - Currently, the Department of Natural Resources requires any person applying for a permit to operate a solid waste facility to file a disclosure statement. This act modifies the requirements of the disclosure statement and expands the definition of person to include a limited liability company, trust, or any other legal entity. This act repeals the disclosure statement requirement for permit renewals. This act also requires, upon the request of the Director of the Department of Natural Resources, a criminal background check for any person involved in the management activities of a solid waste disposal area or processing facility.

Additionally, the criminal background check may require the permit applicant to cooperate with the Missouri State Highway Patrol. After the disclosure statement has been filed with the Department, any changes must be reported to the Director within 30 days of the change. Failure to notify the Director may result in permit denial, conditional granting, or permit revocation.

After permit issuance, each solid waste facility must file an updated disclosure statement to the Department by March 31. Failure to file an updated disclosure statement may result in civil penalties as set forth in this act. This act exempts certain people and entities from the requirement to file a disclosure statement. Any person or entity operating a solid waste processing facility or disposal area that has had their permit suspended or has faced other penalties may appeal the decision to the Department. A bond may be required to stay the effect of the Department's action until the appeal is resolved. Any final order imposing an administrative penalty may be appealed subject to judicial review as provided by law. No judicial review shall be available until all administrative remedies are exhausted.

This act exempts municipal utilities located in Springfield from a preliminary site investigation for purposes of proceeding with a utility waste landfill detailed site investigation.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SB 417 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HCS/HB 880 (2013).

LEAD ACID BATTERIES (Section 260.262) - This act extends the lead acid-battery fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 21, 2018.

This section is identical to a section contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 604 (2013), HB 740 (2013), and SB 417 (2013).

HAZARDOUS WASTE (Sections 260.379-260.475) - This act repeals: the requirement that hazardous waste facility owners, operators, and hazardous waste transporters have to obtain a permit before conducting postclosure activities and operations; the requirement that a person must apply for a permit

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

before constructing, altering, or operating a hazardous waste facility; and, the requirement that each permit for a land disposal facility must be reviewed every 5 years; the provision that a permit shall not be issued to any person who is determined to have habitually engaged in hazardous waste management practices which pose a threat to the health of humans or the environment or who has had multiple criminal convictions; the requirement that the Department of Natural Resources must assess the transportation system serving a proposed site for a new hazardous waste facility as part of the review for a permit application; and, the requirement that the Department of Natural Resources must assess the transportation system serving a proposed site for a new hazardous waste facility as part of the review for a permit application.

The authority to change the hazardous waste fee structure is given to the Hazardous Waste Management Commission. The authority of the Commission to change the hazardous waste fee structure expires August 28, 2023. This act also extends the expiration of the hazardous waste fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018.

This act modifies membership on the Hazardous Waste Management Commission. Currently, three members of the Commission must represent agriculture, the waste generating industry, and the waste management industry. This act modifies membership to require that one member must also represent the retail petroleum industry.

The provisions of these sections are similar to section contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013) and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS FEE STRUCTURE (Section 444.772) - This act extends the industrial mineral fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018.

This section is identical to a provision contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 604 (2013), and HB 741 (2013).

PERMITS (Sections 621.250-640.017) - For contested case administrative appeals, the Administrative Hearing Commission will give the final decision. The burden of proof for appeals shall lie with the Department to demonstrate the lawfulness of the finding or order.

For activities that require obtaining multiple permits or certifications from the Department, the applicant may petition the Director to coordinate in approving or denying such permits or certifications in order to streamline the permit application process. Pursuant to this act, the Director must develop and implement a streamlined permitting process that helps applicants determine, at the earliest stage, all of the permits required, and inform applicants of the uniform permitting schedule.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SB 416 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), and HB 881 (2013).

DOCUMENTS REPORTED TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (Section 640.026) - This act requires the Department to develop a list of all documents produced for external dissemination, excluding permits, that the Department utilizes to implement enforcement actions or penalties that have not been established in statute or by rulemaking. All documents must contain certain information as set forth in this act. The list and documents can be provided to the Joint Committee by either physical hard copies or by a list accompanied by the appropriate document URL.

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

This section is similar to Section 2 in the perfected HCS/HB 881 (2013).

E.COLI TESTING AT SWIM BEACHES (Section 640.080, Section B) - This act requires that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Method 1603 or an equivalent method be used to measure E. coli at Missouri state parks' swim beaches. Beaches that exceed the geometric mean standard shall post a sign stating "Swimming is Not Recommended". Beaches exceeding the statistical threshold value (STV) standard shall be retested twice. If either of the retests exceeds the STV standard, a sign shall be posted stating "Swimming is Not Recommended". The state reserves the right to close a beach in the event of a documented health risk.

This section contains an emergency clause.

This section is substantially similar to HB 51 (2013) and SB 140 (2013).

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATIONS (Section 640.715-640.725) - This act repeals the requirement that a construction permit be obtained for construction of a concentrated animal feeding operation, and instead requires an operating permit for a new or expanded facility.

Currently, any owner or operator of a flush system animal waste wet handling facility must inspect the facility and lagoons for unauthorized discharge and structural integrity every 12 hours. This act modifies this requirement to the inspection of gravity outfall lines, recycle pump stations, and recycle force mains and appurtenances once per week. This act adds the requirement that the owner or operator shall also visually inspect once per day any lagoon whose water level is less than 12 inches from the emergency spillway.

This section is identical to a section contained the perfected SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HCS/HB 880 (2013).

AIR CONSERVATION COMMISSION (Section 643.079) - This act gives the authority to adjust the clean air fee structure to the Air Conservation Commission. This authority expires August 28, 2023.

This section is identical to a section contained in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013), and is similar to HB 774 (2013), HCS/HB 881 (2013), and HCS/HB 880 (2013), and SB 417 (2013).

CLEAN WATER LAW (Section 644.029) - This act requires the Department of Natural Resources to allow an appropriate schedule of compliance for a permittee to make facility upgrades to meet new water quality requirements.

CLEAN WATER COMMISSION (Sections 644.051-644.064, Section B) - Currently, any person building, erecting, altering, replacing, operating, using, or maintaining any water contaminant or point sources must obtain a permit from the Commission. This act modifies these requirements by requiring that any person operating, using, or maintaining a point source to obtain an operating permit and any person constructing, building, replacing, or making major modification to any point source or collection systems to obtain a construction permit. In addition, any point source that proposes to construct a storage structure to hold, convey, contain, store, or treat wastewater shall also be subject to the construction permit requirement. Construction permit requirements and construction permit exemptions are set forth in this act. A governmental unit may also apply to the Department of Natural

SPONSOR: Ross

HANDLER: Munzlinger

Resources for authorization to operate a local supervised program.

This act sets a fee for non-substantive modifications to public water and sewer operating permits at \$100. This provision is identical to a section contained the perfected SS/SCS/HB 542 (2013).

This act extends the expiration of the clean water fee structure from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2018 and gives the Clean Water Commission the ability to change the clean water fee structure. The Commission's ability to change the clean water fee structure expires on August 28, 2023. In no case shall the Commission recommend any clean water fee in excess of \$5,000.

The Director of the Department of Natural Resources may also grant a provisional variance for water pollution for conditions beyond reasonable control. In granting a provisional variance, the Director shall consider the hardship imposed by requiring compliance and the adverse impacts from granting a variance. Any provisional variance granted shall not exceed 45 days, and may be extended 45 days, but shall in no case exceed 90 days. Applications for a variance shall be accompanied by a \$250 fee, and all applications should be investigated within 14 days of the request. If a provisional variance is granted, the applicant shall be promptly notified and a written copy of the decision must be maintained by the Clean Water Commission.

The section giving the Clean Water Commission the ability to amend the fee structure contains an emergency clause.

The provisions of these sections are similar to provisions contained in SCS/SB 417 (2013) and are identical to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

STATE PARKS (Section 1) - This act requires the Division of State Parks to hold an annual stakeholder meeting in each park district. In addition, the act allows a stakeholder to petition the Director of State Parks regarding any policy or park issue. The director shall respond within 14 days of the petition filing and may schedule a stakeholder meeting to determine future action. If a stakeholder meeting occurs, the director shall notify the stakeholder of the decision in writing within 30 days of the meeting. The decision of the Director shall be final.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT OPERATIONS (Section 2) - This act creates the Joint Committee on Solid Waste Management District Operations, which shall be composed of five members from both the House of Representatives and Senate. The Committee shall examine solid waste management district operations, including efficiency, efficacy, and reasonableness of costs and expenses of such districts to Missouri taxpayers. The Committee shall prepare a report for submission to the General Assembly by December 31, 2013 at which time the Committee shall dissolve.

This act is substantially similar to SS/SCS/HCS/HB 28 (2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

SPONSOR: May

HCS/HB 656 - Under current law, the Supervisor of Parking Meters in the City of St. Louis must supervise a parking enforcement division and a parking meter division. This act provides that the supervisor only has to supervise a parking division.

SPONSOR: May

This act provides that revenues derived from the parking division rather than employees of the Supervisor of Parking be deposited in the parking meter fund.

Current law also provides that the director of the parking meter operations serves on the Parking Commission. This act provides that the director of parking operations serves on the commission.

This act is substantially similar to SB 423 (2013).

MEGHAN LUECKE

*** HB 673 ***

SPONSOR: Schatz

HANDLER: Kehoe

HB 673 - This act renames Linn State Technical College as "State Technical College of Missouri" effective July 1, 2014.

This act is substantially similar to SB 410 (2013).

MICHAEL RUFF

*** HB 675 ***

SPONSOR: Grisamore

HANDLER: Pearce

HCS/HB 675 - This act modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools.

CADE'S LAW: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education must develop and adopt rules relating to a physical fitness challenge for elementary, middle, and high school level students. The challenge must include elements that address physical conditioning, flexibility, strength, and aerobic capacity and must recognize individual, team and school-wide performance.

This section is identical to HB 1011 (2013). (Section 161.450)

DIABETES MANAGEMENT: This act requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop guidelines for the training of school employees in the care needed for students with diabetes by January 15, 2014. The Department must develop the training guidelines in conjunction with the Department of Health and Senior Services, the State Board of Nursing, and organizations dealing with diabetes. Required activities to be included in the training are described in the act. School districts and charter schools may adopt and implement the training guidelines for all school nurses and diabetes care personnel.

If a school district or charter school adopts the training guidelines, at least three school employees at a school attended by a student with diabetes must undergo the diabetes training. Procedures are outlined in the event fewer than three school employees have been trained. School employees will not be subject to any penalty or disciplinary action for refusing to be trained. Training will be coordinated by a school nurse, if one is employed, and provided by a school nurse or other healthcare professional with expertise in diabetes. Training must occur prior to the start of the school year or when a student is newly enrolled at the school or when a student is newly diagnosed with diabetes. Coordination, delegation, and supervision of care must be performed by a school nurse or other qualified health care professional.

SPONSOR: Grisamore

HANDLER: Pearce

Training must also include the recognition of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia and responses to emergency situations for school personnel and bus drivers responsible for the transportation of students with diabetes.

The parent or guardian of each student with diabetes who seeks diabetes care at school should submit a diabetes medical management plan to the school. The school must review it. Each school district and charter school may ensure that all students with diabetes receive appropriate diabetes care as specified in the diabetes medical management plan. Diabetes care functions are described in the act. The school nurse or at least one of the trained diabetes care personnel may be on site and available to provide care during regular school hours, during all school sponsored activities, and on buses when the bus driver has not completed training.

Diabetes care functions described in the act do not constitute the practice of nursing and will be exempt from all statutory and regulatory provisions restricting activities that can be delegated to or performed by a person who is not a licensed health care professional. A licensed health care professional may provide training to and supervise school employees with diabetes care functions.

Students with diabetes will be permitted to perform certain diabetes care functions themselves at school, with written permission by a parent or guardian, as described in the act.

No physician, nurse, school employee, charter school or school district will be liable for civil damages or subject to disciplinary action when acts are committed as an ordinarily reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

These provisions are also contained in SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013) and are substantially similar to perfected SB 211 (2013). (Sections 167.800 to 167.824)

DARE CURRICULUM: The Missouri State Training Center for the DARE program must develop curriculum and certification requirements for school resource officers. School resource officers must complete, at a minimum, forty hours of basic school resource officer training that includes legal operations within an educational environment, intruder training and planning, juvenile law, and other relevant topics.

This provision is also contained in SCS/HCS/HB 388 (2013), SCS/HB 152 (2013), and perfected SB 211 (2013). (Section 1)

MICHAEL RUFF

*** HB 702 ***

SPONSOR: Lorenz Englund

HANDLER: Brown

HB 702 - This act authorizes the State Treasurer to release certain information contained in the holder report of abandoned military medals to the public in order to facilitate the identification of the original owner or the owner's heirs or beneficiaries. This act also allows the Treasurer to designate a veterans' organization to assist in the identification of the original owner of the medal.

JESSICA BAKER

*** HB 715 ***

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Nieves

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Nieves

HB 715 - This act allows a motorcycle to be equipped with a means of varying the brightness of its brake light for a duration of not more than 5 seconds upon application of the vehicle's brakes. This provision is also contained in the truly agreed to version of SB 73 (2013).

STEPHEN WITTE

*** HB 722 ***

SPONSOR: Leara

HANDLER: Schmitt

SCS/HCS/HB 722 - Currently, a member of the Police Retirement System of St. Louis who becomes disabled from causes occurring within the performance of duties shall be retired upon certification by the medical director of the police retirement system and approved by the board of trustees of the system. This act replaces this certification process by requiring that one or more physicians of the medical board certify that the member is unable to perform the full and unrestricted duties of a police officer. The act defines both medical board and full and unrestricted duties of a police officer.

Under current law, a member who is disabled in an incident unrelated to the performance of official duties and who has ten or more years of service shall be retired by the board of trustees of the police retirement system. The act provides that a member with a non-duty disability may retire after five years of creditable service provided that the system's actuarial valuation is at least eighty percent. The act also provides that the retirement application shall be certified by a medical board, rather than the medical director.

This act is similar to provisions in HB 897 (2013).

JESSICA BAKER

*** HB 986 ***

SPONSOR: Barnes

HANDLER: Wasson

SCS/HCS/HB 986 - This act extends the sunset date for the Hand-Up Program, reauthorizes the Ticket-to-Work program until 2019 and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund.

HEALTH INFORMATION ORGANIZATION (Section 191.237)

Prohibits a health information organization from imposing connection fees on another health information organization under certain conditions.

This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 89 (2013).

HAND-UP PROGRAM (Section 208.053)

This act extends the sunset date for the Hand-Up Program from 3 years after August 28, 2012, to three years after August 28, 2014. This act also provides that in order to qualify for the program the recipient shall have been receiving full child care service benefits for a period of at least four months prior to implementation of the program.

TICKET-TO-WORK PROGRAM (Section 208.146)

This act reauthorizes the Ticket-to-Work program until 2019. Currently the program is set to expire on August 28, 2013.

SPONSOR: Barnes

HANDLER: Wasson

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 985 (2013); and similar to a provision in HCS/HB 700 (2013).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON MEDICAID TRANSFORMATION (Section 208.993)

Allows the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to jointly establish a committee to be known as the "Joint Committee on Medicaid Transformation"

MISSOURI SENIOR SERVICES PROTECTION FUND (Section 208.1050)

This act creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund. Moneys in the fund are to be used for services for low-income seniors and people with disabilities. The State Treasurer is directed to deposit \$55,100,000 into the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund on July 1, 2013. This provision has an emergency clause.

TELEHEALTH HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE (Section 376.1900 and Section B).

Under this act, health carriers issuing or renewing health benefit plans on or after January 1, 2014, shall not deny coverage for a health care service on the basis that the service was provided through telehealth if the same service would be covered when delivered in person.

Under the act, a health carrier may not exclude an otherwise covered health care service from coverage solely because the service is provided through telehealth rather than face-to-face consultation or contact between a health care provider and a patient.

The act does not require a health carrier to reimburse a telehealth provider or a consulting provider for technological fees or costs for the provision of telehealth services. However, a health carrier must reimburse a telehealth provider for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of an insured delivered through telehealth on the same basis that the health carrier covers the service when it is delivered in person.

Under the act, a health care service provided through telehealth services shall not be subject to any greater deductible, copayment, or coinsurance amount than would be applicable if the same health care service was provided through face-to-face diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

The act allows health carriers to undertake utilization review to determine the appropriateness of telehealth as a means of delivering a health care service. Utilization review determinations, however, must be made in the same manner as those regarding the same service when it is delivered in person.

The act allows a health carrier or health benefit plan to limit coverage for health care services that are provided through telehealth to health care providers that are in a network approved by the plan or the health carrier.

The provisions of the act do not apply to certain types of supplemental insurance policies such as accident-only policies or Medicare supplement policies.

The telehealth mandate portion of the act has an effective date of January 1, 2014

This provision is identical to a provision in CCS/HCS/SS/SB 262 (2013).

ADRIANE CROUSE

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Schmitt

CCS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1035 - This act modifies provisions relating to political subdivision.

REBUILD DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

Sections 33.080, 33.295 & 360.045

This act creates the "Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Program" to provide funding for the reconstruction, replacement, or renovation of, or repair to, any infrastructure damaged by a presidentially declared natural disaster in this state. This act also provides that on July 1, 2013, certain funds from the Insurance Dedicated Fund and the Missouri Health and Educational Facilities Authority Act shall be transferred to the Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Fund created under this act. Moneys from the Insurance Dedicated Fund shall also be transferred to the state General Revenue Fund.

The Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Program and Rebuild Damaged Infrastructure Fund shall expire on June 30, 2014. These provisions have an emergency clause. These provisions are similar to SB 366 (2013).

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

This act requires the county or city clerk of the governing body creating a neighborhood improvement district (NID) to file a notice with the recorder of deeds in the county where the land is located. Such notice shall contain the following information: each owner of property in the NID listed as a grantor, the governing body establishing the NID listed as a grantee, a legal description of the NID, and the identifying number or a copy of the ordinance creating the NID. (Section 67.457)

Currently, the Boone County collector is authorized to collect a fee when collecting special assessments for Neighborhood Improvement Districts. This act allows the Jackson County collector to also collect this fee. (Section 67.463)

This act also expands the existing law that allows liens against property to be foreclosed for failure to pay Neighborhood Improvement district special assessments, so that certain first class counties, charter counties, and the city of St. Louis may also foreclose on these liens by a land tax sale under the provisions of law that govern land tax sales in those counties. (Section 67.469)

These provisions are identical to SB 138 (2013) and similar to provisions of SCS/HCS/HB 161 (2013), HCS/HB 175 (2013), SS/SCS/HB 1170 (2012), HB 568 (2013), HB 980 (2013), SCS/SB 83 (2013), SB 248 (2013), HCS/HB 74 (2013), HB 104 (2013), HB 197 (2013), and SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1865 (2012).

ANNEXATION OF LAND BY A CITY

This act authorizes a municipality to annex an unincorporated area of land in Jackson County unless the governing body of Jackson County disapproves. (Section 71.011)

SALE OF LOCAL CITY HOSPITALS

Section 96.229

This act sets out the procedures with respect to the sale, lease, or other transfer of all or substantially all of a local city hospital organized and operated under Chapter 96.

Upon filing with the city clerk of a resolution adopted by no less than two-thirds of the incumbent members of the board of trustees of the hospital to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of the hospital property, for reasons specified in the resolution, the clerk shall present the resolution to the

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Schmitt

city council. If a majority of the incumbent members of the city council determine that such proposed sale is desirable, the city council shall submit the question of such sale to the voters of the city. A majority of the votes cast on such question shall be required in order to approve and authorize such sale, lease or other transfer.

If approved by the voters, the act prescribes the procedures for the sale of such property as well as the sufficient amount of proceeds required to be applied for any outstanding valid indebtedness or for operation of the hospital. Any balance of the proceeds from a sale of the hospital shall be used to provide health care services in the city and in the geographic region previously served by the hospital.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is similar to a provision contained in TATFP/HB 163 (2013), SS/HCS/HB 199 (2013), HB 777 (2013), HCS/SCS/SB 89 (2013), and SB 43 (2013).

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Currently, fifty percent of additional revenue generate by taxes and attributable to economic activities in a redevelopment area utilizing tax increment financing are to be deposited into the special allocation fund for the TIF project. Certain taxes are exempt from this deposit requirement. This act adds for projects approved after August 28, 2013, taxes imposed to pay for emergency communications systems in St. Louis County to the list of exemptions. The act also adds what is commonly referred to as the "Arch Tax" to the exemptions. (Section 99.845)

FORMS FILED WITH THE STATE AUDITOR

Currently, taxing authorities levying a property tax must file a form with the State Auditor every year. The State Auditor then determines if the tax rate complies with state law . This act allows taxing authorities to amend the form. The amended form must be accompanied by an explanation of the need for changes. The State Auditor must take the amended form into consideration when determining if the tax rate complies with state law. This provision is similar to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SBs 26, 11 & 31 (2013). (Section 137.073)

PROPERTY TAXES ON TRACTORS AND TRAILERS

This act specifies that tractors or trailers used in interstate commerce will have their Missouri assessed value based on the ratio of the number of miles traveled in Missouri and the number of total miles traveled. This provision is similar to a provision contained in CCS/HCS/SB 23 (2013), HCS/SB 24 (2013), and HCS/SB 148 (2013). (Sections 137.090 and 137.095)

VALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Section 137.115

Currently, county assessors are required to use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide as a guide when determining the value of motor vehicles for personal property tax purposes. This act requires a county assessor to use the lowest trade-in value published in the October issue of one nationally recognized guide for establishing the value of motor vehicles. This guide will be approved by the State Tax Commission in conjunction with the association representing the majority of assessors in Missouri. The State Tax Commission is also required to approve four additional guides for establishing the value of motor vehicles. If the owner of a motor vehicle presents evidence that any of the four other approved publications has a lower applicable trade-in value, the assessor is required to use that value in determining the vehicle's true value.

SPONSOR: Kelley

HANDLER: Schmitt

This provisions is identical to SB 454 (2013) and is similar to SCS/HCS/HB 1300 (2012) and HB 955 (2011).

DEPOSITS INTO THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT FUND

Currently, all counties are required to deposit a percentage of property taxes collected into the assessment fund of the county. An additional amount is required to be deposited in the fund until December 31, 2015. This act requires collection of the additional amount indefinitely. This provision is identical to HB 602 (2013), CCS/HCS/HB 23 (2013), and SB 315 (2013). (Section 137.720)

ASSIGNMENT OF HEARING OFFICERS BY STATE TAX COMMISSION

Currently, taxpayers may appeal the decision of a board of equalization to the State Tax Commission. This act requires the State Tax Commission to assign a hearing officer within 60 days of the appeal being filed. This provision is identical to SB 261 (2013). (Section 138.431)

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Currently, transportation development districts are audited at least once every three years by the State Auditor. This act prohibits the State Auditor from auditing the districts more often than once every three years. The act also limits the amount of the cost that the district bears for the audit to 3% of the district's gross revenues. This provision is similar to HB 909 (2013) and to a provision in HB 116 (2013). (Section 238.272)

MIKE HAMMANN

*** HJR 11 ***

SPONSOR: Reiboldt

HANDLER: Parson

CCS#2/SS/HCS/HJRs 11 & 7 - Upon voter approval, this proposed constitutional amendment affirms the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in farming and ranching practices.

This joint resolution is similar to SCS/SJR 22(2013).

KAYLA CRIDER

*** HJR 16 ***

SPONSOR: McCaherty

HANDLER: Schaaf

SCS/HJR 16 - Upon voter approval, this constitutional amendment would allow, in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under eighteen years of age, relevant evidence of prior criminal acts, whether charged or uncharged, to be admissible for the purpose of corroborating the victim's testimony or demonstrating the defendant's propensity to commit the crime with which he or she is presently charged. Also, courts would be able to exclude such evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice.

This act is identical to SJR 15 (2013) and is similar to SJR 40 (2012) and SJR 33 (2010).

MEGHAN LUECKE

Abortion

- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
-

Administrative Law

- SB 69 - Modifies provision relating to administrative child support orders
SB 267 - Specifies how courts may rule in contractual disputes involving the law of other countries
-

Administrative Rules

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
HB 351 - Amends various provisions regarding the licensure and inspection of hospitals and to the furnishing of medical records
-

Agriculture and Animals

- SB 16 - Exempts farm work performed by children under 16 from certain child labor requirements
SB 33 - Modifies provisions relating to individuals with mental disabilities and establishes PKS Awareness Day
SB 329 - Modifies the definition of eggs
SB 342 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
HB 542 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
HJR 11 - Proposes a constitutional amendment affirming the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in farming and ranching practices
-

Agriculture Dept.

- SB 329 - Modifies the definition of eggs
HB 542 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
-

Aircraft and Airports

- SB 236 - Provides that a Highway Patrol fund include money for the maintenance of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft and be used for the maintenance of such items
-

Alcohol

- SB 121 - Modifies provisions relating to liquor control laws
-

Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
-

Annexation

- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions
-

Appropriations

- HB 1 - Appropriates money to the Board of Fund Commissioners
HB 2 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the State Board of Education and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Appropriations (cont'd)

- HB 3 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education
- HB 3 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Higher Education
- HB 4 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Revenue and Department of Transportation
- HB 5 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Office of Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Public Safety
- HB 6 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources, and Department of Conservation
- HB 7 - Appropriates money for the expenses and distributions of the departments of Economic Development; Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration; and Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 8 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Public Safety
- HB 9 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Corrections
- HB 10 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of the Department of Mental Health, Board of Public Buildings, and Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 11 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, and distributions of the Department of Social Services
- HB 12 - Appropriates money for the expenses, grants, refunds, and distributions of statewide elected officials, the Judiciary, Office of the State Public Defender, and General Assembly
- HB 13 - Appropriates money for real property leases and related services
- HB 14 - Appropriates money for supplemental purposes
- HB 17 - Appropriates money for capital improvement and other purposes as provided in Article IV, Section 28
- HB 18 - Appropriates money for capital improvement projects involving the maintenance, repair, replacement, and improvement of state buildings and facilities
- HB 19 - Appropriates money for planning and capital improvements, including but not limited to major additions and renovations, new structures and land improvements or acquisitions

Attorney General, State

- SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
- HB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to the closure of certain records under the Missouri Sunshine Law

Auditor, State

- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions

Banks and Financial Institutions

- SB 235 - Modifies the law relating to residential real estate loan reporting

Banks and Financial Institutions (cont'd)

- SB 254 - Raises the fees a lender can charge for certain loans
 - SB 254 - Raises the fees a lender can charge for certain loans
 - SB 342 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 - HB 212 - Modifies Uniform Commercial Code sections relating to secured transactions and funds transfers
 - HB 329 - Modifies the law relating to financial institutions
 - HB 446 - Establishes that real estate loans shall be governed only by state and federal law
-

Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils

- SB 9 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
 - SB 17 - Establishes the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council
 - SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
 - SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
 - SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
 - SB 117 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
 - SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
 - SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
 - SB 258 - Reduces the membership of the Kansas City School District board of education and changes the election date for board members
 - SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
 - SB 381 - Creates the Innovation Education Campus Fund and recognizes the University of Central Missouri's Missouri Innovation Campus
 - HB 152 - Modifies provisions relating to school officers
 - HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
 - HB 673 - Renames Linn State Technical College as "State Technical College of Missouri" effective July 1, 2014
 - HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools
-

Boats and Watercraft

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
-

Bonds - Surety

- HB 235 - Requires county treasurer and collector candidates to provide the election authority with a signed affidavit indicating they can meet bond requirements for the office
-

Business and Commerce

- SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of personal property
- SB 287 - Modifies Missouri's captive insurance law to allow for the formation of sponsored captive insurance companies and other ancillary matters
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation

Business and Commerce (cont'd)

- HB 253 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
 HB 253 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
 HB 510 - Allows limited liability companies to create a separate series of the company
-

Charities

- SB 35 - Creates an income tax return check-off program to provide funds for CureSearch for Children's Cancer
-

Children and Minors

- SB 16 - Exempts farm work performed by children under 16 from certain child labor requirements
 SB 36 - Modifies provisions related to juvenile offenders who have been certified as adults and found guilty in a court of general jurisdiction
 SB 47 - Adds to the list of legal guardians of a child who may receive subsidies
 SB 69 - Modifies provision relating to administrative child support orders
 SB 77 - Allows for certain neighborhood youth development programs to be exempt from child care licensing requirements
 SB 110 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
 SB 205 - Allows for higher education or armed services visits for children in foster care or in the Division of Youth Services and raises the age limit for foster care re-entry
 SB 208 - Raises the age limit for when a youth may reenter into foster care
 SB 230 - Establishes's Chloe's Law which requires newborn screenings for critical congenital heart disease
 SB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect including the Safe Place for Newborns Act
 SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
 HB 148 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
 HB 159 - Creates an exemption from the proof of residency and domicile for school registration for students whose parents are serving on specified military orders
 HB 478 - Modifies the manner in which credit union shares may be issued and paid
 HB 505 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect
 HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen
-

Circuit Clerk

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
 HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
-

Cities, Towns and Villages

- SB 58 - Modifies annexation procedures, allows certain cities to adopt nuisance abatement ordinances, and modifies ordinance adoption procedures in certain cities
 SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
 SB 182 - Eliminates state and local use taxes on motor vehicle sales and modifies state and local sales taxes on such purchases
 SB 216 - Prohibits political activity restrictions on first responders and modifies current political activity restrictions on the Kansas City Police Department

Cities, Towns and Villages (cont'd)

- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
- SB 265 - Prohibits the state and political subdivisions from implementing policies affecting property rights and from entering into certain relationships with organizations
- HB 103 - Modifies several provisions relating to transportation
- HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
- HB 656 - Requires the Supervisor of Parking Meters in the City of St. Louis to supervise a parking division rather than a parking enforcement division and a parking meter division

Civil Procedure

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- HB 339 - Enacts a "No Pay, No Play" law which requires uninsured motorists to forfeit recovery of noneconomic damages under certain conditions
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures

Commercial Code

- HB 212 - Modifies Uniform Commercial Code sections relating to secured transactions and funds transfers

Conservation Dept.

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails

Constitutional Amendments

- HJR 11 - Proposes a constitutional amendment affirming the right of farmers and ranchers to engage in farming and ranching practices
- HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen

Consumer Protection

- HB 58 - Modifies the law regarding portable electronics insurance coverage

Contracts and Contractors

- SB 267 - Specifies how courts may rule in contractual disputes involving the law of other countries
- SB 357 - Modifies the law relating to mechanics' liens for rental machinery and equipment
- HB 34 - Modifies prevailing wage laws

Corporations

- HB 128 - Authorizes certain counties to send property tax statements electronically and modifies provisions relating to corporate taxation and tax increment financing
- HB 498 - Repeals a provision requiring corporate paid-in surplus distributions to be identified as liquidating dividends
- HB 510 - Allows limited liability companies to create a separate series of the company

Counties

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
- SB 216 - Prohibits political activity restrictions on first responders and modifies current political activity restrictions on the Kansas City Police Department
- SB 265 - Prohibits the state and political subdivisions from implementing policies affecting property rights and from entering into certain relationships with organizations
- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 128 - Authorizes certain counties to send property tax statements electronically and modifies provisions relating to corporate taxation and tax increment financing
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
- HB 235 - Requires county treasurer and collector candidates to provide the election authority with a signed affidavit indicating they can meet bond requirements for the office
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 451 - Allows and establishes procedures for counties to decrease their annual budgets when faced with an unanticipated decline in funds
- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions

County Government

- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 542 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

County Officials

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
- SB 248 - Modifies provisions relating to neighborhood improvement districts and delinquent property taxes
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
- HB 235 - Requires county treasurer and collector candidates to provide the election authority with a signed affidavit indicating they can meet bond requirements for the office
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
- HB 451 - Allows and establishes procedures for counties to decrease their annual budgets when faced with an unanticipated decline in funds
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Courts

- SB 36 - Modifies provisions related to juvenile offenders who have been certified as adults and found guilty in a court of general jurisdiction
- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
- SB 69 - Modifies provision relating to administrative child support orders
- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 118 - Authorizes the creation of veterans treatment courts
- SB 188 - Modifies provisions relating to civil commitment of sexually violent predators
- SB 267 - Specifies how courts may rule in contractual disputes involving the law of other countries
- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
- HB 301 - Modifies provisions relating to sexually violent predators and a prisoner re-entry program
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
- HB 432 - Allows the Public Service Commission to intervene in certain legal proceedings
- HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen

Courts, Juvenile

- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures

Credit and Bankruptcy

- SB 254 - Raises the fees a lender can charge for certain loans
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures

Credit Unions

- SB 235 - Modifies the law relating to residential real estate loan reporting
- SB 254 - Raises the fees a lender can charge for certain loans
- HB 329 - Modifies the law relating to financial institutions
- HB 446 - Establishes that real estate loans shall be governed only by state and federal law
- HB 478 - Modifies the manner in which credit union shares may be issued and paid

Crimes and Punishment

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 36 - Modifies provisions related to juvenile offenders who have been certified as adults and found guilty in a court of general jurisdiction
- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles

Crimes and Punishment (cont'd)

- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
- HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
- HB 505 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect
- HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen
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Criminal Procedure

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
- HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen
-

Dentists

- SB 127 - Modifies various public assistance provisions including MO HealthNet dental, home and community based referrals, MAGI for MO HealthNet eligibility and extends Ticket-to-Work
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
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Disabilities

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions of law regarding certain benevolent tax credits
- SB 33 - Modifies provisions relating to individuals with mental disabilities and establishes PKS Awareness Day
- SB 350 - Eliminates the renter's portion of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Credit and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund
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Domestic Relations

- SB 110 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
- HB 148 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
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Drugs and Controlled Substances

- SB 126 - Prohibits any requirement that pharmacies carry a specific drug or device
- SB 306 - Allows the Board of Pharmacy to test the drugs possessed by licensees
- HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
-

Drunk Driving/Boating

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts

Economic Development

- SB 10 - Creates a tax credit to attract amateur sporting events to the state
- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
- HB 316 - Extends the expiration date on the Division of Tourism Supplemental Fund and a provision requiring the deposit of certain sales taxes into the fund from 2015 to 2020

Economic Development Dept.

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
- HB 316 - Extends the expiration date on the Division of Tourism Supplemental Fund and a provision requiring the deposit of certain sales taxes into the fund from 2015 to 2020

Education, Elementary and Secondary

- SB 17 - Establishes the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council
- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
- SB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect including the Safe Place for Newborns Act
- SB 258 - Reduces the membership of the Kansas City School District board of education and changes the election date for board members
- HB 152 - Modifies provisions relating to school officers
- HB 159 - Creates an exemption from the proof of residency and domicile for school registration for students whose parents are serving on specified military orders
- HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
- HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools

Education, Higher

- SB 9 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture

Education, Higher (cont'd)

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 117 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
- SB 205 - Allows for higher education or armed services visits for children in foster care or in the Division of Youth Services and raises the age limit for foster care re-entry
- SB 208 - Raises the age limit for when a youth may reenter into foster care
- SB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect including the Safe Place for Newborns Act
- SB 376 - Allows hospital districts to permit higher education institutions to use space for health care education or training
- SB 381 - Creates the Innovation Education Campus Fund and recognizes the University of Central Missouri's Missouri Innovation Campus
- HB 673 - Renames Linn State Technical College as "State Technical College of Missouri" effective July 1, 2014

Education, Proprietary

- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation

Elderly

- SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
- SB 350 - Eliminates the renter's portion of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Credit and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund

Elections

- SB 58 - Modifies annexation procedures, allows certain cities to adopt nuisance abatement ordinances, and modifies ordinance adoption procedures in certain cities
- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
- SB 116 - Modifies the law relating to uniformed military and overseas voters
- SB 258 - Reduces the membership of the Kansas City School District board of education and changes the election date for board members
- HB 110 - Requires the Governor to call a special election if the office of Lieutenant Governor is vacated
- HB 117 - Modifies the law relating to initiative and referendum petitions
- HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
- HB 235 - Requires county treasurer and collector candidates to provide the election authority with a signed affidavit indicating they can meet bond requirements for the office
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers

Elementary and Secondary Education Dept.

- SB 17 - Establishes the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council

Elementary and Secondary Education Dept. (cont'd)

- SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
HB 505 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect
HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools
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Emblems

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
HB 702 - Authorizes the release of certain information to identify the owners of abandoned military medals
-

Emergencies

- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
-

Employees - Employers

- SB 1 - Modifies the law relating to workers' compensation
SB 28 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
SB 29 - Requires authorization for certain labor unions to use dues and fees to make political contributions and requires consent for withholding earnings from paychecks
SB 34 - Requires the Division of Workers' Compensation to develop and maintain a workers' compensation claims database and modifies provisions relating to experience ratings for workers' compensation insurance
SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
SB 229 - Modifies provisions relating to the Mental Health Employment Disqualification Registry
HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
HB 611 - Modifies the law relating to employment
-

Employment Security

- HB 611 - Modifies the law relating to employment
-

Energy

- SB 240 - Modifies provisions relating to ratemaking for gas corporations
-

Environmental Protection

- HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
-

Family Law

- SB 47 - Adds to the list of legal guardians of a child who may receive subsidies
SB 69 - Modifies provision relating to administrative child support orders
SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel

Family Law (cont'd)

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 110 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
- HB 148 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
-

Family Services Division

- SB 47 - Adds to the list of legal guardians of a child who may receive subsidies
- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 205 - Allows for higher education or armed services visits for children in foster care or in the Division of Youth Services and raises the age limit for foster care re-entry
- SB 208 - Raises the age limit for when a youth may reenter into foster care
-

Federal - State Relations

- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
-

Fees

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 252 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Revenue, including provisions that prohibit the department from retaining copies of source documents used to obtain driver's licenses
- SB 254 - Raises the fees a lender can charge for certain loans
- HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
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Fire Protection

- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
-

Firearms and Fireworks

- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
- HB 533 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
-

Funerals and Funeral Directors

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
-

Gambling

- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
-

General Assembly

- SB 17 - Establishes the Advisory Council on the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and the Career and Technical Education Advisory Council
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
- HB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to the closure of certain records under the Missouri Sunshine Law
- HB 542 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
-

Governor & Lt. Governor

- HB 110 - Requires the Governor to call a special election if the office of Lieutenant Governor is vacated
-

Health Care

- SB 127 - Modifies various public assistance provisions including MO HealthNet dental, home and community based referrals, MAGI for MO HealthNet eligibility and extends Ticket-to-Work
- SB 161 - Requires actuarial analyses to be performed to determine potential costs of instituting oral anti-cancer parity and eating disorders mandate
- SB 230 - Establishes's Chloe's Law which requires newborn screenings for critical congenital heart disease
- SB 262 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 306 - Allows the Board of Pharmacy to test the drugs possessed by licensees
- SB 376 - Allows hospital districts to permit higher education institutions to use space for health care education or training
- HB 68 - Designates the month of November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in Missouri
- HB 986 - Extends sunset provision on the Ticket to Work Program to August 28, 2019
-

Health Care Professionals

- SB 126 - Prohibits any requirement that pharmacies carry a specific drug or device
- SB 129 - Establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act to allow for licensed health care professionals to provide volunteer services for a sponsoring organization
- SB 159 - Requires parity between the out-of-pocket expenses charged for physical therapist services and the out-of-pocket expenses charged for similar services provided by primary care physicians
- SB 161 - Requires actuarial analyses to be performed to determine potential costs of instituting oral anti-cancer parity and eating disorders mandate
- SB 262 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- SB 306 - Allows the Board of Pharmacy to test the drugs possessed by licensees
- HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services

Health Care Professionals (cont'd)

- HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
- HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
-

Health Dept.

- SB 33 - Modifies provisions relating to individuals with mental disabilities and establishes PKS Awareness Day
- SB 77 - Allows for certain neighborhood youth development programs to be exempt from child care licensing requirements
- SB 197 - Modifies current provisions relating to tuberculosis treatment and prevention and provides for meningococcal disease information
- SB 230 - Establishes's Chloe's Law which requires newborn screenings for critical congenital heart disease
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
- HB 351 - Amends various provisions regarding the licensure and inspection of hospitals and to the furnishing of medical records
- HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools
-

Health, Public

- SB 129 - Establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act to allow for licensed health care professionals to provide volunteer services for a sponsoring organization
- SB 197 - Modifies current provisions relating to tuberculosis treatment and prevention and provides for meningococcal disease information
-

Higher Education Dept.

- SB 117 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs
- SB 381 - Creates the Innovation Education Campus Fund and recognizes the University of Central Missouri's Missouri Innovation Campus
- HB 673 - Renames Linn State Technical College as "State Technical College of Missouri" effective July 1, 2014
-

Highway Patrol

- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Holidays

- SB 72 - Designates the month of May as "Motorcycle Awareness Month" and designates December 4th as "PKS Day"
- HB 68 - Designates the month of November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in Missouri
- HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
-

Hospitals

- SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
- SB 376 - Allows hospital districts to permit higher education institutions to use space for health care education or training

Hospitals (cont'd)

- HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
- HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
- HB 351 - Amends various provisions regarding the licensure and inspection of hospitals and to the furnishing of medical records
- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions
-

Insurance - Automobile

- HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
- HB 339 - Enacts a "No Pay, No Play" law which requires uninsured motorists to forfeit recovery of noneconomic damages under certain conditions
-

Insurance - General

- SB 60 - Modifies the law regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies and specifies when insurers can take credit or reduce liability due to reinsurance
- SB 148 - Modifies provisions relating to the issuance of junking certificates and salvage motor vehicle titles
- SB 287 - Modifies Missouri's captive insurance law to allow for the formation of sponsored captive insurance companies and other ancillary matters
- SB 324 - Regulates the sale of travel insurance and establishes a limited lines travel insurance producer licensure system
- HB 58 - Modifies the law regarding portable electronics insurance coverage
- HB 133 - Modifies the law regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies and specifies when insurers can take credit or reduce liability due to reinsurance
- HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
-

Insurance - Life

- SB 59 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Association and the Missouri Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association
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Insurance - Medical

- SB 59 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Association and the Missouri Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association
- SB 159 - Requires parity between the out-of-pocket expenses charged for physical therapist services and the out-of-pocket expenses charged for similar services provided by primary care physicians
- SB 161 - Requires actuarial analyses to be performed to determine potential costs of instituting oral anti-cancer parity and eating disorders mandate
- SB 262 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund

Insurance - Medical (cont'd)

- HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
 HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
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Insurance - Property

- SB 59 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Association and the Missouri Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association
 HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
-

Insurance Dept.

- SB 59 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of the Missouri Property and Casualty Insurance Association and the Missouri Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association
 SB 60 - Modifies the law regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies and specifies when insurers can take credit or reduce liability due to reinsurance
 SB 287 - Modifies Missouri's captive insurance law to allow for the formation of sponsored captive insurance companies and other ancillary matters
 SB 324 - Regulates the sale of travel insurance and establishes a limited lines travel insurance producer licensure system
 HB 133 - Modifies the law regarding the accreditation requirements for reinsurance companies and specifies when insurers can take credit or reduce liability due to reinsurance
 HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
 HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
-

Judges

- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
 SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
 SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
 SB 327 - Modifies provisions relating to electronic monitoring of criminal defendants and DWI courts
 HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
 HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
-

Juries

- HB 339 - Enacts a "No Pay, No Play" law which requires uninsured motorists to forfeit recovery of noneconomic damages under certain conditions
-

Kansas City

- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
 SB 258 - Reduces the membership of the Kansas City School District board of education and changes the election date for board members
 HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers

Kansas City (cont'd)

- HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
 HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services

Labor and Industrial Relations Dept.

- SB 1 - Modifies the law relating to workers' compensation
 SB 28 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
 SB 34 - Requires the Division of Workers' Compensation to develop and maintain a workers' compensation claims database and modifies provisions relating to experience ratings for workers' compensation insurance
 HB 34 - Modifies prevailing wage laws
 HB 404 - Modifies workers' compensation laws relating to occupational diseases for peace officers and insurance premium rates for construction employers
 HB 611 - Modifies the law relating to employment

Labor and Management

- SB 29 - Requires authorization for certain labor unions to use dues and fees to make political contributions and requires consent for withholding earnings from paychecks

Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
 SB 73 - Modifies provisions relating to the judicial process, including provisions relating to motorcycle brake lights
 SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
 SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
 SB 236 - Provides that a Highway Patrol fund include money for the maintenance of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft and be used for the maintenance of such items
 HB 152 - Modifies provisions relating to school officers
 HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
 HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
 HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
 HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
 HB 404 - Modifies workers' compensation laws relating to occupational diseases for peace officers and insurance premium rates for construction employers
 HB 418 - Modifies provisions relating to the Kansas City police retirement systems
 HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
 HB 722 - Modifies provisions relating to the Police Retirement System of St. Louis

Liability

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
 SB 129 - Establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act to allow for licensed health care professionals to provide volunteer services for a sponsoring organization

Liability (cont'd)

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 510 - Allows limited liability companies to create a separate series of the company
-

Licenses - Driver's

- SB 252 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Revenue, including provisions that prohibit the department from retaining copies of source documents used to obtain driver's licenses
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- HB 428 - Modifies law regarding the issuance of salvage titles and registration of vehicles
-

Licenses - Misc

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
- SB 77 - Allows for certain neighborhood youth development programs to be exempt from child care licensing requirements
- SB 121 - Modifies provisions relating to liquor control laws
-

Licenses - Motor Vehicle

- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- SB 252 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Revenue, including provisions that prohibit the department from retaining copies of source documents used to obtain driver's licenses
- HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
- HB 349 - Allows certain property-carrying commercial motor vehicle owners to request two license plates under certain conditions
-

Licenses - Professional

- SB 80 - Requires the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators to notify, instead of mail, an applicant when it is time for license renewal
- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 234 - Requires an applicant for a marital and family therapist license to show a master's or doctoral degree from a Commission on Accreditation for Marriage and Family Therapy accredited program
- SB 306 - Allows the Board of Pharmacy to test the drugs possessed by licensees
- SB 324 - Regulates the sale of travel insurance and establishes a limited lines travel insurance producer licensure system
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses

Licenses - Professional (cont'd)

- HB 351 - Amends various provisions regarding the licensure and inspection of hospitals and to the furnishing of medical records
- HB 351 - Amends various provisions regarding the licensure and inspection of hospitals and to the furnishing of medical records
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Liens

- SB 357 - Modifies the law relating to mechanics' liens for rental machinery and equipment
- HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
- HB 212 - Modifies Uniform Commercial Code sections relating to secured transactions and funds transfers
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
-

Lotteries

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
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Medicaid

- SB 127 - Modifies various public assistance provisions including MO HealthNet dental, home and community based referrals, MAGI for MO HealthNet eligibility and extends Ticket-to-Work
- HB 986 - Extends sunset provision on the Ticket to Work Program to August 28, 2019
-

Medical Procedures and Personnel

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
- HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools
-

Mental Health

- SB 33 - Modifies provisions relating to individuals with mental disabilities and establishes PKS Awareness Day
- SB 188 - Modifies provisions relating to civil commitment of sexually violent predators
- HB 301 - Modifies provisions relating to sexually violent predators and a prisoner re-entry program
-

Mental Health Dept.

- SB 229 - Modifies provisions relating to the Mental Health Employment Disqualification Registry
-

Merchandising Practices

- SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of personal property
-

Military Affairs

- SB 110 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
- SB 116 - Modifies the law relating to uniformed military and overseas voters
- SB 117 - Modifies provisions relating to military affairs

Military Affairs (cont'd)

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- HB 148 - Establishes procedures to follow in child custody and visitation cases for military personnel
- HB 159 - Creates an exemption from the proof of residency and domicile for school registration for students whose parents are serving on specified military orders
- HB 702 - Authorizes the release of certain information to identify the owners of abandoned military medals
-

Mortgages and Deeds

- SB 235 - Modifies the law relating to residential real estate loan reporting
- HB 329 - Modifies the law relating to financial institutions
- HB 446 - Establishes that real estate loans shall be governed only by state and federal law
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Motels and Hotels

- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
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Motor Vehicles

- SB 43 - Modifies various provisions relating to transportation
- SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- SB 72 - Designates the month of May as "Motorcycle Awareness Month" and designates December 4th as "PKS Day"
- SB 73 - Modifies provisions relating to the judicial process, including provisions relating to motorcycle brake lights
- SB 148 - Modifies provisions relating to the issuance of junking certificates and salvage motor vehicle titles
- SB 182 - Eliminates state and local use taxes on motor vehicle sales and modifies state and local sales taxes on such purchases
- SB 236 - Provides that a Highway Patrol fund include money for the maintenance of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft and be used for the maintenance of such items
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- HB 103 - Modifies several provisions relating to transportation
- HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
- HB 339 - Enacts a "No Pay, No Play" law which requires uninsured motorists to forfeit recovery of noneconomic damages under certain conditions
- HB 349 - Allows certain property-carrying commercial motor vehicle owners to request two license plates under certain conditions
- HB 715 - Allows motorcycles to be equipped with a means of varying the brightness of the vehicle's brake light for up to five seconds upon application of the vehicle's brakes
- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions
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Museums

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles

Natural Resources Dept.

- HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
 HB 142 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
 HB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

Notary Public

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel

Nurses

- SB 127 - Modifies various public assistance provisions including MO HealthNet dental, home and community based referrals, MAGI for MO HealthNet eligibility and extends Ticket-to-Work
 SB 129 - Establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act to allow for licensed health care professionals to provide volunteer services for a sponsoring organization
 SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
 HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
 HB 675 - Modifies provisions relating to student health in elementary and secondary schools

Nursing and Boarding Homes

- SB 80 - Requires the Missouri Board of Nursing Home Administrators to notify, instead of mail, an applicant when it is time for license renewal
 SB 89 - Allows certain nursing home districts to establish senior housing and modifies provisions relating to health information organizations
 SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses

Parks and Recreation

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
 HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
 HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
 HB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

Pharmacy

- SB 126 - Prohibits any requirement that pharmacies carry a specific drug or device
 SB 306 - Allows the Board of Pharmacy to test the drugs possessed by licensees
 HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services

Physicians

- SB 126 - Prohibits any requirement that pharmacies carry a specific drug or device
 SB 129 - Establishes the Volunteer Health Services Act to allow for licensed health care professionals to provide volunteer services for a sponsoring organization
 SB 161 - Requires actuarial analyses to be performed to determine potential costs of instituting oral anti-cancer parity and eating disorders mandate

Physicians (cont'd)

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 262 - Modifies various provisions relating to health insurance
- SB 330 - Modifies provisions relating to professional licenses
- HB 315 - Modifies various provisions relating to the provision of health care services
- HB 400 - Requires the physical presence of the physician who prescribed or dispensed any abortion-inducing drugs while such drug is administered
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Political Parties

- HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
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Political Subdivisions

- SB 216 - Prohibits political activity restrictions on first responders and modifies current political activity restrictions on the Kansas City Police Department
- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
- SB 257 - Modifies provisions contained in the Port Improvement District Act
- SB 265 - Prohibits the state and political subdivisions from implementing policies affecting property rights and from entering into certain relationships with organizations
- HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
- HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
- HB 656 - Requires the Supervisor of Parking Meters in the City of St. Louis to supervise a parking division rather than a parking enforcement division and a parking meter division
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Prisons and Jails

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
- HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
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Property, Real and Personal

- SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- SB 235 - Modifies the law relating to residential real estate loan reporting
- SB 248 - Modifies provisions relating to neighborhood improvement districts and delinquent property taxes
- SB 265 - Prohibits the state and political subdivisions from implementing policies affecting property rights and from entering into certain relationships with organizations

Property, Real and Personal (cont'd)

- HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
HB 329 - Modifies the law relating to financial institutions
HB 446 - Establishes that real estate loans shall be governed only by state and federal law
HB 702 - Authorizes the release of certain information to identify the owners of abandoned military medals
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Public Assistance

- SB 251 - Updates provisions relating to public assistance fraud and abuse
HB 142 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
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Public Buildings

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
HB 34 - Modifies prevailing wage laws
HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
HB 533 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
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Public Officers

- SB 170 - Allows members of public governmental bodies to cast roll call votes in a meeting if the member is participating via videoconferencing
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Public Records, Public Meetings

- SB 170 - Allows members of public governmental bodies to cast roll call votes in a meeting if the member is participating via videoconferencing
HB 256 - Modifies provisions relating to the closure of certain records under the Missouri Sunshine Law
-

Public Safety Dept.

- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
SB 100 - Modifies provisions regarding bankruptcy, child custody, adoptions, and child support administrative proceedings as well as court surcharges, court costs, and judicial personnel
SB 121 - Modifies provisions relating to liquor control laws
SB 236 - Provides that a Highway Patrol fund include money for the maintenance of Highway Patrol vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft and be used for the maintenance of such items
HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
HB 505 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect
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Public Service Commission

- SB 191 - Allows the Public Service Commission to publish certain papers, studies, reports, decisions and orders electronically
SB 237 - Exempts certain telecommunications companies from Public Service Commission price caps
SB 240 - Modifies provisions relating to ratemaking for gas corporations
HB 142 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
HB 331 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications

Public Service Commission (cont'd)

- HB 345 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications
 HB 345 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications
 HB 432 - Allows the Public Service Commission to intervene in certain legal proceedings
-

Religion

- SB 267 - Specifies how courts may rule in contractual disputes involving the law of other countries
-

Retirement - Local Government

- SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
 HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
 HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
 HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
 HB 418 - Modifies provisions relating to the Kansas City police retirement systems
 HB 722 - Modifies provisions relating to the Police Retirement System of St. Louis
-

Retirement - Schools

- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
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Retirement - State

- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
 HB 233 - Modifies provisions relating to public retirement systems
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Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
 HB 233 - Modifies provisions relating to public retirement systems
 HB 722 - Modifies provisions relating to the Police Retirement System of St. Louis
-

Revenue Dept.

- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
 SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 SB 148 - Modifies provisions relating to the issuance of junking certificates and salvage motor vehicle titles
 SB 252 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Revenue, including provisions that prohibit the department from retaining copies of source documents used to obtain driver's licenses
 SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
 SB 350 - Eliminates the renter's portion of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Credit and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund
 HB 215 - Modifies provisions relating to criminal procedures
 HB 322 - Allows proof of financial responsibility and other insurance-related documents to be provided or presented through electronic means
 HB 339 - Enacts a "No Pay, No Play" law which requires uninsured motorists to forfeit recovery of noneconomic damages under certain conditions
 HB 428 - Modifies law regarding the issuance of salvage titles and registration of vehicles
-

Roads and Highways

- SB 43 - Modifies various provisions relating to transportation
SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
SB 73 - Modifies provisions relating to the judicial process, including provisions relating to motorcycle brake lights
HB 103 - Modifies several provisions relating to transportation
HB 303 - Designates several highways and bridges located in Missouri
-

Saint Louis

- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
SB 224 - Modifies provisions relating to crimes and law enforcement officers and agencies
HB 163 - Modifies provisions relating to elections in third class cities, procedures to transfer a city hospital, emergency services board elections, and the St. Louis Public Administrator
HB 336 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
HB 656 - Requires the Supervisor of Parking Meters in the City of St. Louis to supervise a parking division rather than a parking enforcement division and a parking meter division
HB 722 - Modifies provisions relating to the Police Retirement System of St. Louis
-

Saint Louis County

- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
-

Salaries

- HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
-

Secretary of State

- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
SB 116 - Modifies the law relating to uniformed military and overseas voters
HB 117 - Modifies the law relating to initiative and referendum petitions
HB 510 - Allows limited liability companies to create a separate series of the company
-

Securities

- HB 478 - Modifies the manner in which credit union shares may be issued and paid
-

Sexual Offenses

- SB 188 - Modifies provisions relating to civil commitment of sexually violent predators
HB 301 - Modifies provisions relating to sexually violent predators and a prisoner re-entry program
HB 374 - Modifies provisions relating to judicial procedures
HJR 16 - Modifies the Constitution to allow for propensity evidence in prosecutions for crimes of a sexual nature involving a victim under the age of sixteen
-

Social Services Dept.

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions of law regarding certain benevolent tax credits

Social Services Dept. (cont'd)

- SB 36 - Modifies provisions related to juvenile offenders who have been certified as adults and found guilty in a court of general jurisdiction
- SB 36 - Modifies provisions related to juvenile offenders who have been certified as adults and found guilty in a court of general jurisdiction
- SB 69 - Modifies provision relating to administrative child support orders
- SB 205 - Allows for higher education or armed services visits for children in foster care or in the Division of Youth Services and raises the age limit for foster care re-entry
- SB 208 - Raises the age limit for when a youth may reenter into foster care
- SB 251 - Updates provisions relating to public assistance fraud and abuse
- HB 505 - Modifies provisions relating to child abuse and neglect
- HB 986 - Extends sunset provision on the Ticket to Work Program to August 28, 2019
-

Sovereign or Official Immunity

- SB 75 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

State Departments

- HB 278 - Prohibits any state or local governmental entity from banning or restricting the practice, mention, celebration or discussion of any federal holiday
-

State Employees

- HB 233 - Modifies provisions relating to public retirement systems
- HB 533 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms
-

Tax Credits

- SB 10 - Creates a tax credit to attract amateur sporting events to the state
- SB 20 - Modifies provisions of law regarding certain benevolent tax credits
- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 350 - Eliminates the renter's portion of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Credit and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
-

Taxation and Revenue - General

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
-

Taxation and Revenue - Income

- SB 20 - Modifies provisions of law regarding certain benevolent tax credits
- SB 35 - Creates an income tax return check-off program to provide funds for CureSearch for Children's Cancer
- SB 42 - Modifies provisions relating to county sheriffs, school protection officers, and creates procedures and policies for unpaid debts to county jails
- HB 128 - Authorizes certain counties to send property tax statements electronically and modifies provisions relating to corporate taxation and tax increment financing
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program

Taxation and Revenue - Income (cont'd)

- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
- HB 253 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
-

Taxation and Revenue - Property

- SB 248 - Modifies provisions relating to neighborhood improvement districts and delinquent property taxes
- SB 350 - Eliminates the renter's portion of the Senior Citizens Property Tax Credit and creates the Missouri Senior Services Protection Fund
- HB 128 - Authorizes certain counties to send property tax statements electronically and modifies provisions relating to corporate taxation and tax increment financing
- HB 175 - Modifies provisions of law relating to taxation of property
- HB 542 - Modifies provisions relating to agriculture
- HB 1035 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation and political subdivisions
-

Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- SB 99 - Modifies provisions relating to elections, printing of the official state manual, and tax ballot issues
- SB 182 - Eliminates state and local use taxes on motor vehicle sales and modifies state and local sales taxes on such purchases
- HB 253 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation
- HB 307 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency service providers
- HB 316 - Extends the expiration date on the Division of Tourism Supplemental Fund and a provision requiring the deposit of certain sales taxes into the fund from 2015 to 2020
-

Teachers

- SB 125 - Modifies duties of boards of education
-

Telecommunications

- SB 237 - Exempts certain telecommunications companies from Public Service Commission price caps
- HB 331 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications
- HB 345 - This act modifies provisions relating to telecommunications
-

Tourism

- SB 23 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation, economic development, political subdivision, Kansas City public school teacher retirement, criminal law, and motor vehicles
- HB 184 - Modifies provisions relating to transient guest taxes, motor vehicle sales taxes, and creates the Missouri Works Program
- HB 316 - Extends the expiration date on the Division of Tourism Supplemental Fund and a provision requiring the deposit of certain sales taxes into the fund from 2015 to 2020
-

Transportation

- SB 43 - Modifies various provisions relating to transportation
- SB 51 - Modifies provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- SB 257 - Modifies provisions contained in the Port Improvement District Act
- SB 282 - Modifies various provisions relating to the regulation of motor vehicles
- HB 103 - Modifies several provisions relating to transportation
- HB 116 - Modifies provisions relating to audits, the accountability portal, retirement systems, county finances and creates the senior services protection fund
- HB 303 - Designates several highways and bridges located in Missouri
- HB 715 - Allows motorcycles to be equipped with a means of varying the brightness of the vehicle's brake light for up to five seconds upon application of the vehicle's brakes
-

Transportation Dept.

- HB 103 - Modifies several provisions relating to transportation
-

Treasurer, State

- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- HB 702 - Authorizes the release of certain information to identify the owners of abandoned military medals
-

Unemployment Compensation

- SB 28 - Redefines "misconduct" and "good cause" for the purposes of disqualification from unemployment benefits
- HB 196 - Establishes the Missouri Works Training Program and modifies provisions relating to unemployment compensation
-

Uniform Laws

- HB 212 - Modifies Uniform Commercial Code sections relating to secured transactions and funds transfers
-

Utilities

- SB 237 - Exempts certain telecommunications companies from Public Service Commission price caps
- SB 240 - Modifies provisions relating to ratemaking for gas corporations
- HB 142 - Modifies provisions relating to utilities
-

Veterans

- SB 106 - Modifies various provisions relating to veterans and members of the military including the awarding of academic credit, professional licenses, and child custody rights
- SB 118 - Authorizes the creation of veterans treatment courts
- SB 186 - Authorizes the release of certain information in order to identify veterans' remains and the owners of abandoned military medals, and modifies provisions relating to the registering and issuance of death certificates
- HB 702 - Authorizes the release of certain information to identify the owners of abandoned military medals
-

Waste - Hazardous

- HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment
-

Waste - Solid

SB 157 - Modifies provisions relating to the disposition of personal property

Water Resources and Water Districts

HB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to the environment

HB 650 - Modifies provisions relating to the Department of Natural Resources

Weapons

HB 436 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms

HB 533 - Modifies provisions relating to firearms

Workers Compensation

SB 1 - Modifies the law relating to workers' compensation

SB 34 - Requires the Division of Workers' Compensation to develop and maintain a workers' compensation claims database and modifies provisions relating to experience ratings for workers' compensation insurance

HB 404 - Modifies workers' compensation laws relating to occupational diseases for peace officers and insurance premium rates for construction employers
