

## HCS HB 2300 (LR#5831H.02C)

### Professional Licensing

Section	Original Bill	Sponsor	Status as of 2/26/26	Description
324.004	HB 2300	Oehlerking	Voted out of Committee	<p>Under the provisions of this bill, any person who has at least three years of work experience in an occupation or profession in another state or the District of Columbia that does not use a license to regulate that occupation or profession can submit an application for a one-time nonrenewable, two-year temporary license in Missouri, with proof of experience and U.S. citizenship, to the relevant oversight body. Within 45 days of receiving the application, the oversight body must make a determination of qualification. The oversight body will require an applicant to take and pass a profession-specific examination and may require an examination specific to Missouri laws.</p> <p>If the applicant is not residing in Missouri, the oversight body will conditionally approve the application. If an applicant fails to provide proof of domicile in Missouri within 90 days of receipt of temporary license, the oversight body may terminate the two-year temporary license and the applicant can reapply for the temporary license.</p> <p>Upon expiration of the temporary license, the individual will be required to apply for a permanent license, consistent with the licensure and application requirements of that license as set forth in statute and rule. A license issued under this bill will not be qualified for reciprocity with another state or to be a part of an interstate compact.</p> <p>This bill is similar to SB 895 (2026); SS SB 61 (2025); and HB 478 (2025).</p>
324.009	HB 2974	Stinnett	Voted out of Committee	<p>This bill specifies that a health care provider who has received his or her licenses to practice in Missouri via our license reciprocity law can provide telehealth services within the profession's scope of practice.</p>
324.263 and 331.084	HB 1623	Sassmann	Voted out of Committee	<p>This bill specifies that the Board of Therapeutic Massage and the Board of Chiropractic Examiners can apply to the Administrative Hearing Commission (AHC) for an emergency suspension or restriction of a license for a licensed massage therapist or a licensed chiropractor if the licensee is the subject of a pending criminal indictment or other criminal charge related to the duties and responsibilities of the licensed</p>

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				<p>occupation, and there is reasonable cause to believe that the public health, safety, or welfare is at imminent risk of harm.</p> <p>Within five days of receiving the complaint, the AHC must conduct a review and, if the AHC determines there is reasonable cause for the Board's complaint, the AHC will enter the order requested by the Board. The order will be effective upon personal service or delivery of a copy at all of the licensee's current addresses on file with the Board. The AHC must then hold an evidentiary hearing on the record within 45 days of the Board's filing or upon final adjudication of any criminal charges to determine if the initial order entered by the AHC will continue in effect and whether a cause for discipline exists.</p> <p>This bill is similar to HB 58 (2025) and HB 1549 (2024).</p>
<p>326.256, 326.277, 326.280, 326.283, 326.286, 326.289, and 326.292</p>	<p>HB 1797</p>	<p>McGill</p>	<p>Voted out of Committee</p>	<p>Currently, for an applicant to be eligible to apply for the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination (Examination), the applicant must provide proof that the applicant has completed at least 120 semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board of Accountancy (Board), with an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by the Board, by rule.</p> <p>This bill replaces the 120 semester hours with obtaining a baccalaureate degree or a post-baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board.</p> <p>Currently, an applicant for a license to be a certified public accountant must have either:</p> <p>(1) Applied for the initial examination prior to June 30, 1999, and hold a baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with a concentration in accounting or the substantial equivalent of a concentration in accounting as determined by the Board; or</p> <p>(2) Applied for the initial examination on or after June 30, 1999, and have at least 150 semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;</p>

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			<p>This bill amends that requirement. The bill requires the applicant to meet one of the following educational requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Holds a baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;</li><li>(2) Has obtained a baccalaureate degree and completed at least 30 additional semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate; or</li><li>(3) Holds a post-baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university recognized by the Board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate;</li></ol> <p>Currently, in addition to the other requirements for licensure as a certified public accountant, an applicant must have one year of experience before being licensed. This bill specifies that the experience will be verified by a licensee and will include any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills, including governmental accounting, budgeting or auditing. The Board will promulgate rules and regulations concerning the verifying licensee's review of the applicant's experience.</p> <p>Currently, prior to June 30, 2021, an applicant for an examination who meets the specified educational requirements or who reasonably expects to meet those requirements within 60 days after the examination will be eligible for examination if the applicant is also 18 years of age or older and of good moral character. For an applicant admitted to examination on the reasonable expectation that the applicant will meet the educational requirements within 60 days, no license can be issued nor credit for the Examination or any part thereof given unless the educational requirement is in fact met within the 60 day period. This bill repeals that provision.</p>
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			<p>Currently, an individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this State and who holds a valid and unrestricted license to practice public accounting from any State can have all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license or to otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee.</p> <p>This bill amends that provision to now allow an individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this State and who holds a valid and unrestricted license in good standing to practice public accounting from any state to have all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license or to otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee provided that at the time of initial licensure, the individual was required to show evidence of having passed the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination and of having met one of the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) A baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and no less than two years of experience, both as defined by Board rule;</p> <p>(2) A baccalaureate degree and the completion of at least 30 additional semester hours of college education at an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and not less than one year of experience, both as defined by Board rule; or</p> <p>(3) A post-baccalaureate degree conferred by an accredited college or university, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent, and not less than one year of experience, both as defined by Board rule.</p> <p>An individual whose principal place of business, domicile, or residency is not in this state; who holds a valid and unrestricted license in good standing to practice public accounting from any state as of December 31, 2024, and who, as of such date, has practice privileges in this state under this subdivision will continue to have all the privileges of licensees in this state without the need to obtain a license or otherwise notify or register with the Board or pay any fee.</p>
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				<p>Currently, a certified public accountant licensed by another state who establishes a principal place of business in this state must request the issuance of a license from the Board prior to establishing the principal place of business. The Board can issue a license to the person who obtains verification from the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service that the individual's qualifications are substantially equivalent to the licensure requirements for a public accountant.</p> <p>This bill removes the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service verification and instead states the Board can issue a license to the person whose qualifications the Board verifies to be comparable to the initial licensure requirements. Currently, any accountant firm with an office in this state that uses the title "CPA" or "CPA firm" must hold a permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm.</p> <p>This bill allows a sole practitioner or single-member limited liability company using the title of "certified public accountant", "certified public accountants", "CPA", or any similar abbreviation in its business name to request exemption from the firm permit requirement by submitting a written request to the Board that affirms the business does not offer or perform attest services or any other services subject to peer review.</p> <p>Currently, accounting firms with the permit to practice as a certified public accounting firm must undergo, no more frequently than once every three years, peer reviews conducted in a manner as the board specifies. The peer review must be a satisfactory equivalent to peer review generally required by law. This bill changes this to say the peer review needs to be comparable to peer review generally required by law.</p> <p>Currently, the fees for the peer reviews for accounting firms must be substantially equivalent to the cost of oversight. This bill changes this to say the fee must be comparable to the cost of oversight. This bill is similar to SB 1233 (2026).</p>
<p>334.1800, 334.1805, 334.1810, 334.1815, 334.1820,</p>	<p>HB 3129</p>	<p>Keathley</p>	<p>Voted out of Committee</p>	<p>The bill creates the "Physician Assistant Licensure Compact".</p> <p>Physician assistants licensed in states that are participating in the interstate compact can practice in other participating states without additional requirements.</p>

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<p>334.1825, 334.1830, 334.1835, 334.1840, 334.1845, 334.1850, 334.1855, and 334.1860</p>				<p>The bill defines the qualifications and obligations of a licensee who seeks to obtain and exercise a compact privilege in a remote state, such as having a qualifying license, meeting any jurisprudence requirement, reporting any adverse action, and complying with the scope of practice of the remote state.</p> <p>Participating states have the authority to impose adverse actions against qualifying licenses. Remote states can take adverse actions against compact privileges within that state's jurisdiction. States can take necessary legal actions to protect citizens' health and safety. States can issue subpoenas for hearings and investigations, which must be enforced by courts in other participating states. Subpoenas cannot be used to gather evidence for lawful conduct in another state to take adverse action against a licensee's compact privilege. States cannot impose discipline for lawful practice in another state.</p> <p>States must treat reported conduct from other states as if it occurred within their own jurisdiction. States can take adverse actions based on findings from other states, following their own procedures. States can participate in joint investigations and share materials. Adverse actions against a qualifying license result in the deactivation of the compact privilege in all remote states for two years after restrictions are removed. States must notify the compact data system administrator promptly of any adverse actions.</p> <p>The bill establishes the "Physician Assistant Compact Commission", composed of one commissioner from each participating state, to administer and enforce the compact. The commission will have the power to adopt rules and bylaws, maintain a data system, charge fees, conduct investigations, take disciplinary actions, issue subpoenas, and initiate legal proceedings. The bill also specifies the procedures and standards for the Commission's meetings, financial review, purchasing, borrowing, executive board, and annual report. This bill specifies how commission meetings can be held and legal actions the commission can take.</p> <p>This bill is similar to HB 1388 (2025).</p>
<p>334.1900, 334.1903, 334.1906,</p>	<p>HB 1844</p>	<p>Gallick</p>	<p>Perfected</p>	<p>This bill creates the "Athletic Trainer Compact". Athletic trainers licensed in a state that participates in the Compact can practice in other participating states without additional</p>

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<p>334.1909, 334.1912, 334.1915, 334.1918, 334.1921, 334.1924, 334.1927, 334.1930, 334.1933, 334.1936, and 334.1939</p>				<p>requirements. The bill also enhances the ability of participating states to protect the public health and safety and cooperate in regulating the practice of athletic trainers.</p> <p>The bill specifies the conditions for a state to join and continue as a participating state, such as enacting a compact that is not materially different from the model compact, implementing a criminal background check requirement, accepting certain examinations and accreditations, and paying a participation fee to the Athletic Trainer Compact Commission. The bill also defines the qualifications and obligations of a licensee who seeks to obtain and exercise a compact privilege in a remote state, such as having a qualifying license, meeting any jurisprudence requirement, reporting any adverse action, and complying with the scope of practice of the remote state.</p> <p>The bill establishes the "Athletic Trainer Compact Commission", composed of one commissioner from each participating state, to administer and enforce the Compact. The Commission will have the power to adopt rules and bylaws, maintain a data system, charge fees, conduct investigations, take disciplinary actions, issue subpoenas, and initiate legal proceedings. The bill also outlines the procedures and standards for the Commission's meetings, financial review, executive board, and annual report.</p>
<p>337.600</p>	<p>HB 1963</p>	<p>Peters</p>	<p>Voted out of Committee Consent</p>	<p>Currently, applicants for baccalaureate social worker licenses, advanced macro social worker licenses, and clinical social worker licenses are required to have 3,000 hours of supervised experience in the field they are pursuing a license to practice in.</p> <p>Qualified advanced macro supervisors, qualified baccalaureate supervisors, and qualified clinical supervisors of social workers who supervise the applicants have to have practiced in the field of social work as a licensed social worker for which they are supervising the applicant for a minimum of five years. This bill changes that to three years. This bill is similar to HB 886 (2025).</p>
<p>338.312</p>	<p>HCS HB 3009</p>	<p>Hausman</p>	<p>Voted out of Committee</p>	<p>This bill gives the Missouri Board of Pharmacy the authority to waive compliance with any Missouri rule or regulation for a pharmacy licensed in this state when the pharmacy is dispensing, shipping, or delivering prescription drugs into another state or United States territory that is experiencing a declared state disaster or emergency, provided that:</p>

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345.050	HB 2591	Stinnett	Perfected	<p>Currently, a requirement for licensure for speech-language pathologists and audiologists is submitting evidence of completion of a clinical fellowship from supervisors. The period of employment must be under the direct supervision of a person who is licensed by the State of Missouri in the profession in which the applicant seeks to be licensed.</p> <p>This bill changes the period of employment to be under the direct supervision of a speech-language pathologist in good standing in any state.</p> <p>This bill is similar to HB 765 (2025).</p>