

HCS SS#2 Senate Bill 823
Relating to Care of Children (4084H.06C)

Section	Bill or Amendment	Description
43.400, 43.401, 210.201, 210.482, 210.487, 210.762 210.195, 568.045	HCS HB 1559 (Davidson)	<p>MISSING CHILDREN</p> <p>The bill changes the age a person is considered a child, as it pertains to the provisions in the bill, to anyone under the age of 18 instead of 17. A missing child can also include a person still in foster care regardless of their age.</p> <p>The bill requires law enforcement agencies to take a missing child report from any member of the family support team, as defined in this bill, and provide a copy of the report to the agency or placement provider with legal custody of the missing child.</p> <p>An agency or placement provider with legal custody of a child is required to ensure a missing child report is filed once it has determined that a child in its custody is missing. The agency or placement provider shall maintain all missing child reports for any child under its legal custody. Within 72 hours of a missing child report being filed for a child placed in an authorized agency or foster care or within 72 hours of an authorized agency or foster care being notified that a child under its custody is missing, whichever event first occurs, the family support team, as defined in this bill, shall hold a meeting to discuss the whereabouts of the missing child and to discuss the initial decision regarding the custody and placement of the missing child once the child is found.</p> <p>The bill also requires case workers to notify a juvenile officer if a child under their supervision goes missing or is suspected to be on the run. Once notified, the juvenile officer shall file with the court a notice in the child's case file that states the child is missing and include any other relevant information, which shall include the missing child report. If the missing child is found, the juvenile officer shall file with the court a notice in the child's case file that the child has been found and include any other relevant information.</p> <p>There is a penalty provision for any agency or placement provider with legal custody of a child who goes missing but fails to comply with the provisions in this bill. Failure to comply with the provisions in this bill will cause the agency or placement provider to be liable to any injured party, which includes the missing child, parent, foster parent, or legal guardian of the missing child, and the state of Missouri, and subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000.</p>
136.055, 302.178 & 302.181	HB 2789 (Pike)	<p>LICENSE FEES WAIVER</p> <p>The bill waives driver's license fees and non-driver's license fees for verified homeless youths or unaccompanied youths. The bill specifies who may verify the person's status as a homeless youth.</p>
160.261	HB 2095 (Kelly)	<p>CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS</p> <p>The bill repeals language related to the jurisdiction of the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services and its ability to investigate reports of alleged child abuse by personnel of a school district, a teacher, or other school employee. It also repeals language related to how a school and school district are to handle reports of alleged child abuse.</p>

160.261	HA2 to HA7 HB 1750 (Proudie)	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS The bill requires that school districts notify parents and receive written permission before using corporal punishment.
163.063	HB 2376 (Kelly)	RESIDENCY OF CHILDREN IN STATE CUSTODY If a child resides in a residential treatment facility and is unable to attend the resident public school due to safety or behavioral concerns and the school district uses the residential care facility to provide any portion of the child's education, and the residential facility provides the education for the child the facility is entitled to at least 80% of all state money paid to the resident district on a per-pupil basis along with any additional funding provided through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The bill outlines alternative funding scenarios, and requires school districts to provide annual accounting to the residential treatment facility and must support or approve a facility plan for the child or provide for the child's education on the facility site. It is the responsibility of the school district to provide for the education of the child and ensure the child receives education services substantially similar to the curriculum and standards of the district.
167.630	SS#2 SB823 SB 1170 (Schupp)	EPINEPHRINE ADMINISTRATION The bill authorizes school contracted agents trained by a nurse to administer an epinephrine auto syringe on any student who is having a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction and provides that trained contracted agents will be immune from civil liability in the administration of a prefilled auto syringe.
208.044, 208.046, 208.053, 210.027, 210.102, 210.203, 210.211, 210.221, 210.223, 210.231, 210.241, 210.245, 210.251, 210.252, 210.254, 210.255, 210.256, 210.258, 210.275, 210.1007 & 210.1080 Repeal of 210.199	SS#2 SB 823 HB 2151 (Shields)	OFFICE OF CHILDHOOD The bill authorizes the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) to manage child day care services instead of the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services. This bill also authorizes DESE to grant and manage licenses to operate child care facilities instead of the Department of Health and Senior Services.
208.151 & 208.662	HB 2604 (Patterson)	MEDICAID SERVICES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN Currently, low-income pregnant and postpartum women receiving benefits through MO HealthNet for pregnant women or the Show-Me Healthy Babies Program are eligible for pregnancy-related coverage throughout the pregnancy and for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. The bill provides MO HealthNet coverage for such women will include full Medicaid benefits for the duration of the pregnancy and for one year following the end of the pregnancy. This coverage shall begin on April 1, 2022, or the effective date of the bill, whichever is later, and shall continue during any period of time the federal authorization for such coverage is in effect.

210.127, 210.305 & 210.565	HB 1563 (Griffith)	<p>DILIGENT SEARCHES</p> <p>The bill requires the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services to make diligent searches for the biological parent or parents in a timely manner after a child is placed into its custody. Additionally, when an initial emergency placement of a child is deemed necessary, the Children's Division is to diligently search and locate grandparents for placement of the child. If grandparents are deemed unavailable or unfit, then the Children's Division must make a diligent search to locate other relatives for placement of the child within 30 days from the time the emergency placement is deemed necessary for the child.</p>
210.135, 210.140, 210.147, 210.715, 210.762 , 211.081 & 509.520	SS#2 SB 823 (White)	<p>CHILD PROTECTION</p> <p>The bill modifies existing statutory immunity from liability for certain persons involved with reporting, investigating, or responding to allegations of child abuse or neglect to include employees of the Department of Social Services, as well as to include additional provisions of law under which such individuals' actions may receive immunity from liability.</p> <p>This bill modifies existing statutory exceptions against recognizing privileged communications in situations of child abuse or neglect to include cooperation with the Children's Division in its activities under additional provisions of law, including child abuse or neglect investigations, termination of parental rights, and adoption and foster care.</p> <p>Under current law, all information provided at a family support team meeting relating to the removal of a child from the child's home is confidential. The bill modifies this provision so that all information provided at the meeting is confidential.</p> <p>The Department of Social Services must establish programs to implement the provisions of the federal Family First Prevention Services Act by providing support to children and their families to prevent foster care placements when doing so is safe for the children and by limiting the use of residential setting placements.</p> <p>If a child is placed in a residential congregate setting, the Children's Division shall arrange for a qualified individual to complete an assessment of the child within 30 days to determine the child's placement options and short-term and long-term goals, as specified in the bill. The Children's Division shall assemble a family support team for the child. A qualified individual working with the child to develop the child's assessment shall have unlimited access to the child's records, including medical, educational, mental health, and placement records. The assessment shall be provided to all parties in a juvenile proceeding and admitted into evidence, with redactions as needed.</p> <p>Within 60 days of the start of a placement in a residential setting, the court shall assess the appropriateness of the child's placement and make specific findings of fact, as described in the bill. The court shall reassess the appropriateness for the child to remain in a residential setting placement at every subsequent hearing, but not less than every 6 months, until the child is discharged to a less restrictive, non-residential setting.</p> <p>The bill modifies current law regarding family support team meetings to permit biological family members and relatives, as appropriate, as well as professionals who are a resource to the child's family, to participate in the family support team meetings. In the case of a child who is age 14 or older, the team shall include members selected by the</p>

		<p>child. The Children's Division may exclude an individual from a meeting or make alternative arrangements for an individual to express his or her views if the individual becomes disruptive.</p> <p>The bill prohibits pleadings, attachments, and exhibits filed with the court from including any personal identifying information of a minor and any next friend, except as provided in a confidential information filing sheet.</p>
210.201 & 210.211	HCS HB 1550 (Veit)	<p>CHILD CARE FACILITIES</p> <p>The bill adds a definition of "day camp" and exempts a day camp that is conducted primarily to provide recreation from having to obtain a license for a child-care facility.</p>
210.211	HA 2 to HA 6 on HB 2376 (Toalson Reisch)	<p>CHILD CARE</p> <p>The bill states that up to two children who are five years of age or older and are related within three degrees of consanguinity to the operator of a licensed in-home or group-home day care are not to be counted when calculating the maximum number of children allowed under the license. Parents of children in the in-home or group-home day care must be notified in writing that the facility is caring for children not counted in the maximum number allowed, and must retain a signed copy of this notification on file.</p>
210.278	HB 1813 (Kelly)	<p>NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS</p> <p>Currently, one of the elements to be exempt from the child care licensing provisions is that a program must provide activities designed for recreational, educational, and character building purposes for children six to 17 years old. The bill changes the age to five to 17 years old.</p>
210.493	HB 2623(Veit)	<p>BACKGROUND CHECKS</p> <p>The bill repeals the requirement that a background check include a search of the National Sex-Offender Registry.</p>
210.1450	HCS HC 2013 (Kelly)	<p>RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES</p> <p>This bill requires all residential care facilities currently contracted with the Department of Social Services to seek and obtain national accreditation from one of the entities listed in the bill.</p> <p>Each accredited facility shall apply for designation as a qualified residential treatment program by the Department of Social Services before October 1, 2023 or within 60 days of receiving accreditation, unless the facility is licensed by the Department for intensive residential treatment to meet above level IV needs and may apply for certification as a psychiatric residential treatment facility by the Department of Health and Senior Services.</p> <p>The bill requires the Department of Social Services to issue a qualified residential treatment program designation to all qualified applicants within 45 days of receiving their application. The Department of Social Services shall assess and determine if each qualified residential treatment program is an institution for mental diseases (IMD) using the criteria provided in The State Medicaid Manual. The Department shall also seek a section 1115 demonstration waiver of the IMD exclusion for qualified residential treatment programs within 90 days after the effective date of this bill and seek an extension of said waiver 180 days before the waiver is to expire.</p> <p>These provisions do not apply to certain licensed residential care facilities.</p>

452.415		<p>DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE</p> <p>The bill specifies that certain provisions of law pertaining to the dissolution of marriages, as the provisions existed on August 27, 2021, apply to all pending actions and proceedings brought under Chapter 452 as of that date, except that actions on appeal to the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals are governed by the law in effect at the time of the final judgment being appealed. Any amendments to these provisions of law shall apply to all pending actions and proceedings entered by the court, which are not subject to public inspection or availability.</p>
571.031	HB 1568 (Sharp, M.)	<p>BLAIR'S LAW</p> <p>The bill establishes "Blair's Law" which states a person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if that person, with criminal negligence, discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality. This provision does not apply if the person discharges a firearm under the circumstance listed in the bill.</p> <p>This section contains a graduated penalty provision.</p>
EMERGENCY CLAUSE		This bill contains an emergency clause for Sections 208.151, 208.662, 210.201 and 210.211 and 210.1450.