Section	Original Bill	Sponsor	Description
337.510 and 337.550, RSMo	SS SCS SB 70 Underlying Bill	Sen. Fitzwater	Modifies provisions relating to license reciprocity for professional counselors. Currently, applicants licensed in another state or territory may receive a license in this state if they are approved or in good standing with certain professional organizations. This repeals this provision and implements a provision permitting any person who, for at least one year, has held a valid, current license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a U.S. territory, or the District of Columbia, to apply for an equivalent Missouri license through the Board, subject to procedures and limitations as provided in the act.
			Adopts the "Counseling Interstate Compact". The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of licensed professional counselors with the goal of improving public access to professional counseling services. The compact sets forth the requirements for a state to join the compact. Each member state must require an applicant for a professional counselor license to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure as well as all other applicable state laws.
			The compact creates a joint public agency known as the Counseling Compact Commission. The Commission has powers and duties as listed in the compact and must enforce the provisions and rules of the compact. The Commission must provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licenses, adverse actions, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.
			The compact will come into effect on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the 10 th member state. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. The compact will be binding upon member states and will supersede any conflict with state law.
191.430, 191.435, 191.440, 191.445, 191.450, 191.600, 191.828, and 191.831	HB 542	Rep. Haden	Establishes the "Health Professional Loan Repayment Program" within the Department of Health and Senior Services, offering forgivable loans to pay off existing student loans and other education expenses for health care, mental health, and public health professionals.
			The Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) is the chief administrative agency and is responsible for oversight and rulemaking of the program, the Director shall be in charge of determining who will receive forgivable health professional loans, and the professionals or disciplines that receive funding in any given year are contingent on consultation with the Department of Mental Health (DMH) and the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD).

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			 DHSS will enter into a written contract with each qualifying individual for a forgivable loan, as specified in the bill. The contract shall include an agreement that the individual serve for a period equal to at least two years in an area of defined need, in order for the loan to be forgiven. DHSS will designate counties, communities, or sections of areas in the state as "areas of defined need" for health care, mental health, or public health services. All health professional loans shall be made from funds appropriated to the health professional loan incentive fund by the General Assembly, which also includes funds from an individual and/or funds generated by loan repayments. Further stipulations of the fund are specified in the bill. Any individual who enters into a written contract but fails to maintain acceptable employment is liable for any amount awarded by the state that has not yet been forgiven. If the individual engages in a breach of contract, they are liable to the state for an amount specified from provisions in the bill. This repeals an existing loan program for students enrolled in certain health care degree programs.
195.100 and 334.735	HB 1102	Rep. Stephens	If an advanced practice registered nurse or a physician assistant is in a collaborative practice arrangement with a physician and prescribes a drug, the prescription must include the name of the physician assistant and the supervising physician. This bill repeals the requirement to include the name of the supervising physician.
$\begin{array}{r} 334.043, 334.1600,\\ 334.1605,\\ 334.1610,\\ 334.1615,\\ 334.1620,\\ 334.1625,\\ 334.1625,\\ 334.1630,\\ 334.1635,\\ 334.1645,\\ 334.1645,\\ 334.1650,\\ 334.1655,\\ 334.1660,\\ 334.1665,\\ 334.1665,\\ 334.1675,\\ 334.1680,\\ 334.1680,\\ 334.1685,\\ \end{array}$	HB 348, 285, & 407	Rep. Coleman	 This bill allows any person who holds a valid current physician and surgeon license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, who has been licensed for at least one year in that location, to apply for a physician or surgeon license in Missouri. The Board of Healing Arts can waive any examination, educational requirements, or experience requirements for the licensure if the Board determines that the applicant met the minimum education and work experience in the other territory. The Board will not waive the requirements if: The applicant had his or her license revoked by an oversight committee; The applicant is currently under investigation; The applicant does not hold a license in good standing with an oversight body outside of Missouri; or The applicant has a criminal conviction that would disqualify him or her for licensure in Missouri.

334.1690, 334.1695, 334.1700, 334.1705, 334.1710, 334.1715, and 334.1720			The bill adopts the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact". The Compact allows a physician who meets the eligibility requirements to receive an expedited license. The state must perform a criminal background check on an applicant and the state cannot require any additional verification beyond primary-source verification of medical education or results of medical or licensing examinations by the state of principal license. A physician may renew his or her expedited license as a member of the Compact.
554.1720			The Compact:
			(1) Establishes a confidential database of all physicians who have been granted an expedited license or who have applied for an expedited license, for the purpose of allowing member states to report disciplinary or investigatory information. Member states may participate in joint investigations of physicians with other member states, and any disciplinary action taken by one member state may subject the physician to discipline with other member states. If a physician's license is revoked, surrendered, or relinquished in one state, it shall automatically be placed on the same status in the other member states.
			(2) Establishes the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission" to act as a corporate and joint agency of the member states and to oversee and maintain administration of the Compact.
			(3) Outlines procedures for any member state that fails to perform its obligations of the Compact. The Compact will only be effective once seven states have enacted legislation to join the Compact.
			(4) Outlines the procedure to withdraw from the Compact.
224 100 224 505		Dan	The Compact supersedes all other laws that conflict with provisions of the Compact.
334.100, 334.506, and 334.613	SS HCS HB 115 & 99	Rep. Shields	Changes the laws regarding physical therapists so that physical therapists no longer need a prescription or referral from a doctor in order to evaluate and initiate treatment on a patient, as long as the physical therapist has a Doctorate of Physical Therapy Degree or has five years of clinical practice as a physical therapist. The bill does require a physical therapist to refer to an
			approved health care provider any patient whose condition is beyond the physical therapist's scope of practice, or any patient who does not demonstrate measurable or functional improvement after 10 visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first.

			The physical therapist must also consult with an approved health care provider before continuing therapy if after 10 visits or 30 days, whichever occurs first, the patient has demonstrated measurable or functional improvement and the physical therapist believes that continuation of physical therapy is necessary. Continued physical therapy must be in accordance with any direction of the health care provider. The physical therapist must notify the health care provider of continuing physical therapy every 30 days. Physical therapy services performed within a primary or secondary school for individuals within ages not in excess of 21 years are exempt from this requirement.
			Removes a provision that allows the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts to file a complaint against a physical therapist who provides physical therapy without a prescription.
334.747	HB 1209	Rep. Shields	Section 334.747, allows a physician assistant with a certificate of controlled substance prescriptive authority to prescribe specified controlled substances when given the authority to prescribe controlled substances in a collaborative practice arrangement. This bill adds the word "narcotic" before the words "controlled substance" in Section 334.747 regarding Schedule III drugs.
335.203 and 335.205	HB 775	Rep. Coleman	Removes the \$150,00 cap for grants awarded through the "Nursing Education Incentive Program" within the State Board of Nursing to eligible institutions of higher education based on criteria jointly determined by the Board and the DHEWD.
			Creates a new nursing education incentive program surcharge for initial license applications and renewal applications for nurses. Practical nurses will pay a \$1 fee per year and registered professional nurses will pay \$5 per year. The fee will be deposited in the State Board of Nursing Fund.
			Repeals both the Nursing Student Loan Program and the Nursing Student Loan Repayment Program.
337.615, 337.644, 337.665, 337.1000, 337.1005, 337.1010, 337.1015, 337.1020, 337.1025, 337.1030,	HCS HB 1399	Coleman	Allows any person who holds a valid current social worker license issued by another state, a branch or unit of the military, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, who has been licensed for at least one year in that location, to apply for a social worker license in Missouri. The State Committee for Social Workers can waive any examination, educational requirements, or experience requirements for the licensure if the State Committee for Social Workers determines that the applicant has met the minimum education and work experience in the other territory.
337.1035,			The State Committee for Social Workers will not waive the requirements if the applicant:

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5 337.1040,	
337.1045, 337.1050,	(1) Has had his or her license revoked by an oversight body;
337.1055,	(2) Is currently under investigation, has a complaint pending, or currently under administrative
337.1055,	disciplinary action;
337.1065,	(3) Does not hold a license in good standing with an oversight body outside of Missouri; or
337.1070, and	(5) Does not note a neense in good standing with an oversight body outside of Missouri, of
337.1070, and 337.1075	(4) Has a criminal conviction that would disqualify him or her for licensure in Missouri.
	This bill establishes the "Social Work Licensure Compact".
	The Compact allows a social worker who meets the eligibility requirements to receive an expedited license or renew his or her expedited license as a member of the Compact; establishes a confidential database of all social workers granted or who have applied for an expedited license, to allow member states to report disciplinary or investigatory information.
	Member states may participate in joint investigations of social workers with other member states, and any disciplinary action taken by one member state may subject the social worker to discipline by other member states. If a social worker's license is revoked, surrendered, or relinquished in one state, the social worker's multistate authorization to practice in all other member states will be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the multistate license.
	The Compact establishes the "Social Work Licensure Compact Commission" to act as a corporate and joint agency of the member states and to oversee and maintain administration of the Compact.
	The Compact outlines procedures for any member state that fails to perform its obligations under the Compact and will only be effective once seven states have enacted legislation to join the Compact.
	The Compact outlines the procedure to withdraw from the Compact.
	The Compact supersedes all other laws that conflict with provisions of the Compact