

HCS SS #2 SB 862 (2844H.09C)

PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

Section	Original Bill	Sponsor	Description
210.201; 210.211; 210.252; 210.275; 210.560; 210.841; 211.038; 211.221; 452.375; and 487.200	SS #2 SB 862 Underlying Bill	Thompson Rehder	<p>CHILD CARE PROVIDERS (Sections 210.201, 210.211, 210.252, and 210.275)</p> <p>Currently, any program licensed as a child care provider that provides child care to school-age children located and operated on elementary or secondary school property will be deemed in compliance with child care licensure requirements relating to safety, health, and fire. This bill expands this provision to apply to all licensed programs providing child care to only schoolage children, regardless of where such program is located and operated. "School-age children" is defined as any child 5 years of age or older who is in kindergarten or above. The bill further exempts any program serving only children enrolled in sixth grade or above from certain child-care facility licensing requirements.</p> <p>MONEY HELD BY THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHILD (Section 210.560)</p> <p>Specifies that Children's Division will determine whether a child coming into the custody of the Division is eligible for or receiving U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits within 60 days of entering the Division's legal custody. The Division will apply for such benefits on the child's behalf if he or she is eligible, and will only serve as a representative payee if no other candidate is suitable. Currently, money in the child's accounts may be used by the Children's Division to pay for care or services for the child. The money will not be used to pay for care or services for the child. However, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits may be used by the Division for the child's unmet needs beyond what the Division is otherwise obligated to pay. The accounts in which the child's benefits will be placed will be established in a manner consistent with federal and state asset and resource limits.</p> <p>CHILD CUSTODY IN PATERNITY ACTIONS (Section 210.841)</p> <p>Specifies that a court will not award custody, guardianship, or unsupervised visitation in a paternity action to a parent who has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, specified offenses when a child is a victim.</p> <p>MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT AND CHILD PLACEMENT (Sections 211.038 and 487.200)</p> <p>A juvenile court will not refuse to reunify or otherwise place a child with a parent who, or in a home in which the parent or any person residing, is utilizing medication-assisted treatment for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence because of the use of such treatment or otherwise require the parent or person to cease utilizing or complete the treatment prior to reunification or placement. Additionally, a family court will not require a family court participant utilizing medication-assisted treatment to cease or otherwise complete treatment prior to reunification with his or her child.</p>

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			<p>CHILD PLACEMENT (Section 211.221)</p> <p>The Children's Division and child placing agencies will, whenever practicable, select either a person or agency or institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as that of the child's parents or that of the child, as described in the bill, when placing a child.</p> <p>CHILD CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS (Section 452.375)</p> <p>Modifies the factors a court will consider when awarding custody to parents, including the willingness and ability of parents to cooperate in the rearing of their child; the child's physical, emotional, educational, and other needs; the mental health or substance use history experienced by either parent; the history of domestic and child abuse of any individuals involved; the distance between the residences of the parents; and the reasonable input of the child as to the child's custodian.</p>
135.341	HCS HB 1973	Riley	<p>Currently, a tax credit may be claimed in an amount equal to 50% of a contribution made to Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs), child advocacy centers, or crisis care centers. Beginning January 1, 2024, this bill increases the tax credit to 70% of such contributions.</p> <p>Currently, the maximum amount of tax credits that may be claimed for all such contributions made to such qualified agencies will not exceed \$1.5 million. Beginning July 1, 2024, this bill provides that the amount of tax credits that may be claimed in a fiscal year will increase to \$2.5 million.</p> <p>Extends the sunset for these provisions to December 31, 2030.</p>
192.2550; 192.2552; 192.2554; 192.2556; 192.2558; 192.2560;	SS SB 1111	Black	<p>Beginning August 28, 2025, it will be unlawful for any person to establish, maintain, or operate a prescribed pediatric extended care facility without a license issued by the Department of Health and Senior Services. A "prescribed pediatric extended care facility" is defined as a facility providing medically necessary multidisciplinary services to children under six years of age with complex medical needs requiring continuous skilled nursing intervention of at least four hours a day under a physician's order. Multidisciplinary services may include skilled nursing, personal care, nutritional assessment, developmental assessment, and speech, physical, and occupational therapy. Prescribed pediatric extended care facilities will also be licensed child care providers under state law.</p> <p>Specifies the Department's authority to issue, suspend, or revoke such licenses, as well as conduct inspections and investigations and to promulgate rules to implement the provisions of the bill.</p> <p>Prescribed pediatric extended care facilities with caregiver staffing ratios of one licensed nurse present for every child present; hospitals, sanitariums, or homes operated for medical treatment or nursing or convalescent care for children; and certain programs licensed by the Department of Mental Health will not be required to be licensed.</p>

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210.109	Amendment 2 to HCS SS #2 SB 862 HCS	McMullen	<p>Currently, in implementing the child protection system, the children's division will contract for the provision of children's services through children's services providers in the community.</p> <p>Specifies that the Division may contract for services designed to ascertain a child's safety and provide preventative services provided that a contractor is not also a placement provider for that child.</p>
210.211	Amendment 1 to HCS SS #2 SB 862 HCS	Baker	<p>Currently, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has the power to grant licenses to operate child-care facilities if satisfied with the intentions and character of the applicant and that such applicant is qualified to render care to children. This bill specifies that each license will indicate its effective dates and whether the license is temporary.</p> <p>Specifies that a temporary license will be granted if a child-care provider is not on probation nor has a letter of censure and has completed the required background checks and sanitation and fire safety inspections.</p>
136.055; 302.178; 302.181	HB 1775	Perkins	<p>Homeless children, homeless youth, and unaccompanied youth are exempted from certain fees collected by Department of Revenue fee offices.</p> <p>A minor's status as a homeless child, homeless youth, or unaccompanied youth must be verified by a letter signed by a director or designee of a governmental or nonprofit agency providing services to homeless persons, by a local education agency liaison as described under Federal law, by a school social worker or counselor, or by an attorney who is representing the minor in a legal matter.</p> <p>Adds a homeless child or homeless youth to the definition of "emancipated minor" for purposes of proving the supervised driving experience required to obtain an intermediate driver's license, and exempts emancipated minors from intermediate driver's license fees.</p> <p>No fee will be required or collected from a homeless child, homeless youth, or unaccompanied youth to obtain his or her first nondriver identification card.</p>
452.705; 452.730; 452.885; 452.1100; 452.1102; 452.1104;	HB 1660	Hausman	Currently, a court may communicate with a court in another state concerning proceedings arising out of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA). This bill allows this communication with proceedings arising out of the "Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act" and modifies the procedure when seeking enforcement of a child custody determination under UCCJEA.

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<p>452.1106; 452.1108; 452.1110; 452.1112; 452.1114; 452.1118; 452.1120; 452.1122; 487.110</p>			<p>Establishes the "Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act" and specifies that parties to a child custody determination, as defined in the bill, can petition the court seeking abduction prevention measures to protect the child. The petition must be filed in a court with jurisdiction to make child custody determinations. Missouri courts will have temporary emergency jurisdiction under Section 452.755, RSMo if the court finds a credible risk of abduction. Identifies the procedure for filing such a petition and the information that should be included.</p> <p>A court on its own motion can order abduction prevention measures in a child custody proceeding if it finds evidence that there is a credible risk of the child being abducted. Specifies the factors the court must consider when determining whether there is a credible risk of abduction and what a court order must include, especially when the court enters an abduction prevention order.</p> <p>To prevent imminent abduction of a child, a court may:</p> <p>(1) Issue a warrant to take physical custody of the child;</p> <p>(2) Direct the use of law enforcement to take any action reasonably necessary to locate the child, obtain return of the child, or enforce a custody determination as described in this bill; or</p> <p>(3) Grant any other relief allowed under the law.</p> <p>If an abduction prevention order is granted and does not have a specified time period the order will terminate when the child is emancipated, attains the age of 18, or the order is modified or revoked.</p> <p>Modifies, limits, and supersedes the Federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001, et seq., but do not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).</p>
<p>452.1200; 452.1202; 452.1204; 452.1206; 452.1208; 452.1210; 452.1212; 452.1214; 452.1216;</p>	HB 1494	Griffith	<p>Establishes the "Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act".</p> <p>States the situations in which the residence of a deploying parent is not changed by reason of deployment and when disclosure of their residence is allowed and prohibited when a court with jurisdiction issues a temporary or permanent order regarding custodial responsibility.</p> <p>A deploying parent will notify the other parent, in a record, of a pending deployment not later than seven days after receiving notice of deployment unless reasonably prevented from doing so by the circumstances of service, and then the deploying parent will notify as soon as reasonably possible. Each parent will</p>

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<p>452.1218; 452.1220; 452.1222; 452.1224; 452.1226; 452.1228; 452.1230; 452.1232; 452.1234; 452.1236; 452.1238; 452.1240; 452.1242; 452.1244; 452.1246; 452.1248; 452.1250; 452.1252; 452.1254; 452.1256; 452.1258</p>			<p>provide the other parent, in a record, with a plan for fulfilling that parent's share of custodial responsibility during deployment. Each parent will provide the plan as soon as reasonably possible after notification of deployment.</p> <p>States that in a proceeding for custodial responsibility of a child of a service member, a court may not consider a parent's past deployment or possible future deployment in itself in determining the best interest of the child but may consider any significant impact on the best interest of the child of the parent's past or possible future deployment.</p> <p>Explains the procedure in which the parents can enter into a temporary agreement that grants custodial responsibilities over the child during deployment. Such agreement will terminate after the deploying parent returns from deployment unless the agreement has been terminated before that time by court order or modification. If granted caretaking authority over the child by the temporary agreement, subject to the provisions in this bill, that nonparent has standing to enforce the agreement until it has been terminated by court order or by modification.</p> <p>States the court procedures needed to file a motion to grant custodial responsibility as well as the procedure in which the temporary custodial responsibility agreement can be modified or terminated. Unless a grant of caretaking authority to a nonparent is agreed to by the other parent, the granted authority is limited to an amount of time not greater than:</p> <p>(1) The amount of time granted to the deploying parent under a permanent custody order, but the court may add unusual travel time necessary to transport the child; or</p> <p>(2) In the absence of a permanent custody order that is currently in effect, the amount of time that the deploying parent habitually cared for the child before being notified of deployment, but the court may add unusual travel time necessary to transport the child.</p> <p>After a deploying parent returns from deployment, until a temporary agreement or order for custodial responsibility is terminated, the court will issue a temporary order granting the deploying parent reasonable contact with the child unless it is contrary to the best interest of the child, even if the time of contact exceeds the time the deploying parent spent with the child before deployment.</p> <p>If an agreement between the parties to terminate a temporary order for custodial responsibility has not been filed, the order terminates 60 days after the deploying parent gives notice to the other parent and any nonparent granted custodial responsibility that the deploying parent has returned from deployment.</p>
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			<p>Modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq., but do not modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Section 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).</p> <p>This does not affect the validity of a temporary court order concerning custodial responsibility during deployment which was entered before August 28, 2024.</p>
<p>453.700; 453.702; 453.704; 453.706; 453.708; 453.710; 453.712; 453.714; 453.716; 453.718; 453.720; 453.722; 453.724; 453.726; 453.728; 453.730; 453.732; 453.734; 453.736; 453.738; 453.740; 453.742</p>	<p>HB 2631</p>	<p>Hausman</p>	<p>Establishes the "Uniform Unregulated Child Custody Transfer Act" and specifies that a parent or guardian of a child or an individual with whom a child has been placed for adoption may not transfer custody of the child to another person with the intent, at the time of the transfer, to abandon the rights and responsibilities concerning the child. That type of transfer is only allowed through the methods described in the bill.</p> <p>A person may not receive custody of a child, or act as an intermediary in a transfer of custody of a child, if the person knows or reasonably should know the transfer violates any provision in the bill. The person must notify Children's Division within the Department of Social Services of the transfer violation as soon as practicable. A violation of this matter is a class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>If the Children's Division has a reasonable basis to believe that a person has transferred or will transfer custody of a child in violation of the provisions in this bill, the Children's Division may conduct a home visit as provided by law and take appropriate action to protect the welfare of the child. Law enforcement agencies may also investigate a possible violation of the provisions in this bill.</p> <p>If the Children's Division conducts a home visit for a child adopted or placed through an inter-country adoption, the Children's Divisions will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Prepare a report on the welfare and plan for permanent placement of the child; and (2) Provide a copy to the United States Department of State. <p>A person may not solicit or advertise to find a person or child in which to violate the provisions in this bill nor to act as an intermediary in violation of the provisions in this bill. A violation of this matter is as class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>Within a reasonable time before a child-placing agency places a child for adoption with a prospective adoptive parent, the agency must provide or have provided to the prospective adoptive parent general adoption information, which should address the information as described in the bill, as well as information specific to the child that is known to or reasonably obtainable by the agency and material to the prospective adoptive parent's informed decision to adopt the child, which must include information as</p>

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			<p>specified in the bill. Also, a child-placing agency must provide or have provided to the prospective adoptive parent guidance and instruction specific to the child to help prepare the parent to respond effectively to needs of the child, which must address issues as described in the bill. If new information is discovered by the child-placing agency at any point in the adoption process, they are to provide that information to the prospective parent.</p> <p>Upon request from the child or the adoptive parent, the child-placing agency or the Children's Division will provide information about how to obtain financial assistance or support services:</p> <p>(1) To assist the child or parent to respond effectively to adjustment, behavioral health, and other challenges; and</p> <p>(2) To help preserve the placement or adoption.</p> <p>The Children's Division and law enforcement can initiate proceedings to determine whether a child-placing agency has failed to comply with the provisions in the bill, which can result in either law enforcement filing for injunctive relief or initiating an administrative proceeding, or Children's Division suspending or revoking the agency's license.</p> <p>The provisions in this bill do not apply to custody of an Indian child, as defined in Section 4(4) of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. Section 1903(4), as amended, to the extent custody is governed by the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. Sections 1901 through 1963, as amended.</p>
454.1050	RD HB 1958 w/changes	Henderson	<p>Establishes "Bentley and Mason's Law", which requires a person convicted of an offense of driving while intoxicated where the death of a parent or parents results to pay child maintenance to the child's or children's surviving parent or to the legal guardian until the child: turns 18 or graduates from high school, whichever occurs first.</p> <p>Specifies how the amount of maintenance to be paid is determined and how the maintenance is to be paid. If the court orders maintenance to be paid and the parent or guardian later brings a civil action and obtains a judgment in his or her favor, the amount awarded will be offset by the amount of maintenance ordered.</p>
27.170; 56.265; 190.142; 210.1505; 211.326; 337.618; 455.010; 455.035; 455.513; 491.075; 491.641; 492.304;	SCS HB 1706 & 1539	Myers	<p>Establishes the "Committee on Sex and Human Trafficking Training", which will be composed of eight members, including, among others, a representative of the Attorney General's Office, a representative of the Department of Public Safety, and a juvenile officer. The committee must annually evaluate and establish guidelines for required sex and human trafficking training. The committee will dissolve on December 31, 2029.</p>

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566.151; 567.030; 589.700; 590.050			<p>Establishes the "Statewide Council Against Adult Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children" to replace the "Statewide Council on Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children", which expired on December 31, 2023. The new council must be created within 30 days of August 28, 2024, is required to meet at least quarterly, and is within the Office of the Attorney General. The Attorney General or his or her designee will be the chair of the council. The members of the council are specified and include two members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tem rather than one being appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, and the two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker rather than one being appointed by the Minority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Creates the "Anti-Trafficking Fund". Money in the Fund will be used solely to pay for the position of the executive director of the statewide council, education and awareness regarding human trafficking, and anti-trafficking efforts throughout the State.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Senior Services will require each EMT or advanced EMT, including each paramedic, to receive four hours of sex and human trafficking training as part of continuing education requirements for relicensure every five years. Each county prosecuting attorney and juvenile officer must complete one hour of sex and human trafficking training annually. Social workers will be required to complete two hours of sex and human trafficking training for license renewal. Lastly, each peace officer will be required to receive two hours of sex and human trafficking training within the law enforcement continuing education one-year reporting period.</p> <p>Currently, when a respondent who is under the age of 17 is served an ex parte order of protection, the service of process is made upon a custodial parent, guardian of the respondent, or guardian ad litem. The bill increases the age to a respondent under the age of 18.</p> <p>Currently, if an ex parte order of protection is entered and the respondent is less than 17, the court will transfer the case to juvenile court. The bill increases the age to a respondent under the age of 18.</p> <p>Currently, the court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection upon a finding that no custody order involving the respondent and the child is pending or the respondent is under the age of 17. The bill increases the age to a respondent under the age of 18.</p> <p>Currently, under certain circumstances, a statement made by a child under the age of 14 or by a vulnerable person, or the visual and aural recording of a verbal or nonverbal statement of such child or vulnerable person, is admissible into evidence in criminal proceedings as substantive evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted. This bill increases the age to a child under the age of 18 and it amends the definition</p>
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			<p>of "vulnerable person" to include a person whose developmental level does not exceed that of an ordinary child of 17 years of age.</p> <p>Currently, a person 21 years old or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she satisfies the elements of the offense and the child is under 15 years old. This bill increases the age of the child to under 17 years old.</p> <p>Currently, any law enforcement agency may provide for the security of witnesses and others in criminal proceedings or investigations. This bill allows any prosecuting attorney's office or circuit attorney's office to provide such security as well. The Department of Public Safety may authorize funds to be disbursed to prosecuting attorneys' offices or circuit attorney's offices for such offices to be able to provide security. Provides that a person who pled guilty to or was found guilty of certain sexual offenses, specified in the bill, will be required to pay \$10,000 in restitution per identified victim and \$2,500 for each county in which the offense or offenses occurred, payable to the State to be deposited into the Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Fund. Upon receipt of money from the Fund, a county must allocate disbursement of the funds according to the requirements in the bill.</p>
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