

***Corrected* HCS SS SB 600 Public Safety**

Bill Number/Amendment	Section	Sponsor	Summary
SS SB 600	545.140, 556.061, 557.021, 557.045, 562.014, 570.027, 571.015, 571.070, 578.419, 578.421 & 578.423, 578.425	Luectkemeyer	OFFENSE OF CONSPIRACY (Sections 545.140, 562.014, and 557.021) DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS FELONY (Section 556.061) OFFENSES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROBATION (Section 557.045) OFFENSE OF VEHICLE HIJACKING (Section 570.027) OFFENSE OF ARMED CRIMINAL ACTION (Section 571.015) UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A FIREARM (Section 571.070) CRIMINAL STREET GANGS (SECTIONS 578.419 TO 578.439)
HB 1289	217.735, 589.400, 589.401, 589.404 & 589.414	Evans	This bill specifies that sexual offenders who are subject to lifetime supervision during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release move to a different state, such offenders may remain in the state to which they move and be subject to that state's standards of supervision. However, if such offenders return to Missouri and remain for more than 30 consecutive days, such offenders will be subject to Missouri's lifetime supervision requirements. The bill removes an exemption from registration on the Sexual Offender Registry when a registrant is no longer required to register and his or her name must be removed from the registry under the provisions of Section 589.414, RSMo. The bill also removes sexual misconduct involving a child under Section 566.083, if it is a first offense and the punishment is less than one year, from Tier I of the registry. A first offense of sexual misconduct involving a child under Section 566.083, whether a misdemeanor or felony, remains on Tier II of the registry. It also changes sexual abuse in the second degree, child molestation in the second degree as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, and sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident or vulnerable person in the first degree on Tier I of the registry from when the punishment is less than a year to if the offense is a misdemeanor. Additionally, the bill adds certain offenses to Tier I and certain offenses to Tier II.
HB 1292	270.400	Dinkins	This bill states that a landowner or the landowner's agent, with verifiable consent from the landowner, may use a night vision, infrared, or thermal imaging device while attempting to take or kill a feral hog on the landowner's property. The bill adds a definition of verifiable consent.

HB 1293	217.735 & 589.414	Dinkins	This bill specifies that sexual offenders who are subject to lifetime supervision during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release move to a different state, such offenders may remain in the state to which they move and be subject to that state's standards of supervision. However, if such offenders return to Missouri and remain for more than 30 consecutive days, such offenders will be subject to Missouri's lifetime supervision requirements. Currently, Tier I sexual offenses include child molestation in the second degree under Section 566.098, RSMo, as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, if the punishment is less than one year. This bill changes the provision to include the offense if the offense is a misdemeanor.
HB 1296	221.111	Dinkins	Currently, it is unlawful to possess, deliver, deposit, or conceal certain items in a prison or jail. This bill adds two-way telecommunications devices and their component parts to the list of prohibited items. The bill provides that the prohibition on telecommunications devices does not apply to law enforcement officers lawfully engaged in their duties or any person who is authorized to use such a device in the facility as specified in the bill. However, the bill prohibits any such person from knowingly delivering, attempting to deliver, or depositing a two-way telecommunications device or its component parts to any inmate, prisoner, or detainee. Anyone refusing to comply with an order to surrender such device or its component parts is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
HB 1418	32.056	McGill	This bill includes anyone employed by the Department of Corrections, corrections officers, and jailers in the list of persons whose home address and vehicle information is to be kept confidential by the Department of Revenue under Section 32.056, RSMo.
HB 1450	579.065 & 579.068	Schroer	This bill adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree knowingly distributing, delivering, manufacturing, or producing or attempting to distribute, deliver, manufacture, or produce more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl. If the violation involves 20 milligrams or more of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing 20 milligrams or more of fentanyl, it is a class A felony. If it involves more than 10 milligrams, it is a class B felony. Additionally, one gram or more of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) or any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) is a class B felony for the first offense and a class A felony for the second or subsequent offense. The bill adds to the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree knowingly possessing or having under one's control, purchasing or attempting to purchase, or bringing into the state more than 10 milligrams of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl. If the violation involves 20 milligrams or more of fentanyl or any derivative thereof, or any mixture or substance containing 20 milligrams or more of fentanyl, it is a class B felony. If it involves more than 10 milligrams, it is a class C felony. Additionally, the offense is a class C felony for the first offense and class B felony for the second or subsequent offense for the trafficking of less than one gram of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol).

HB 1468	311.060, 311.660 & 313.220	Toalson Reisch	This bill provides that the Supervisor of Liquor Control shall not prohibit a person from participating in the sale of alcohol solely on the basis of being found guilty of a felony offense. The bill also repeals language requiring an employer that has a liquor license to report to the Division of Liquor Control within the Department of Public Safety the identity of any employee that has been convicted of a felony. The bill specifies that the Missouri Gaming Commission will not prohibit a person from participating in the sale of lottery tickets solely on the basis of being found guilty of a criminal offense, but the person is not eligible to be a licensed lottery game retailer.
HB 1486	579.040 & 579.076	Rehder	This bill exempts any entity registered with the Department of Health and Senior Services that possesses, distributes, or delivers hypodermic needles or syringes for the purpose of operating a syringe exchange program or otherwise mitigating health risks associated with unsterile injection drug use from provisions of law prohibiting the distribution, delivery, or sale of drug paraphernalia. No entity shall be present within 500 feet of any school building, unless such entity was already operating at a location prior to a school being built. This bill also exempts any entity registered with the department that delivers or manufactures hypodermic needles or syringes for the purpose of operating a syringe exchange program or otherwise mitigating health risks associated with unsterile injection drug use from the provisions of law prohibiting the manufacture of drug paraphernalia.
HB 1488	577.011	Bromley	This bill requires a person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated to complete a victim impact program approved by the court, except for good cause shown, and makes him or her responsible for any charges imposed by the program.
HB 1521	8.010, 8.111, 8.170, 8.172, 8.177 & 8.178	Hicks	This bill establishes the "Capitol Police Board" which shall consist of the Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, or their designees, and the chair of the State Capitol Commission. This board shall be housed in the House of Representatives for administration purposes and provide for public safety at the seat of government and for the safety and security of elected officials, government employees, and their guests as needed outside the seat of government. The board shall hire a chief of police and establish all necessary rules and regulations. The bill specifies the Circuit Court of Cole County has authority to enforce the traffic or parking regulations of the Capitol Police Board.
HB 1604	71.201, 84.344 & 285.040	Hicks	This bill amends the restriction that commissioned and civilian personnel who were previously employed by the Board of Police Commissioners be required, throughout their employment for the City of St. Louis, to retain a primary residence in the City of St. Louis for a total of seven years before being permitted to maintain a residence outside the City of St. Louis as long as the residence is located within a one-hour response time. This bill specifies that, commissioned and civilian personnel who are employed by a municipal police force will not be subject to a residency restriction so long as the employee's primary residence is located within a one-hour response time. The bill also specifies that no city, village, town, county, township, or board of police or of police commissioners may require current or prospective law enforcement officers to reside within any jurisdictional limit but may require such current or prospective officers to reside within a one-hour response time. These provisions will not apply to the Missouri Highway Patrol. Additionally, all St. Louis City employees will not be required to reside within city limits.

HB 1694	640.042	Anderson	This bill requires the Department of Natural Resources to create and make available on its website an interactive map of hazardous waste sites in the state. The maps must link to certain information. Before January 1, 2021, each hazardous waste site must post an informational sign at each entrance to the site. The department must develop language for the sign as specified in the bill.
HB 1873	211.071	Gregory	This bill creates the offense of vehicle hijacking, which is committed when an individual knowingly uses or threatens the use of physical force upon another individual to seize or attempt to seize possession or control of a vehicle. This offense is punished as a class B felony unless one of the aggravating circumstances listed in the bill was present during the commission of the offense, in which case it is punished as a class A felony. Additionally, the definition of dangerous felony is modified to include the offense of vehicle hijacking when punished as a class A felony. This bill specifies that, beginning January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking and is between the ages of 12 and 18, a mandatory hearing will be conducted to determine whether the case shall proceed in a juvenile court or the offender will be certified as an adult. As of the effective date of the bill and prior to January 1, 2021, if a person is charged with the offense of vehicle hijacking and is between the ages of 12 and 17, a mandatory hearing will be conducted to determine whether the case shall proceed in juvenile court or the offender will be certified as an adult.
HB 1896	191.255 & 195.815	Lane Roberts	This bill prohibits a state agency from disclosing to the federal government any information of a person who applied for a medical marijuana card. Any violation of this is a class E felony. Under the provisions of this bill, the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) shall require all employees, officers, managers, staff, and owners of marijuana facilities to submit fingerprints for criminal background checks to the State Highway Patrol. The fingerprint submissions must be a part of the medical marijuana facility application. All fingerprint cards and fees must be sent to the State Highway Patrol. The fingerprints will also be forwarded to the FBI for a federal criminal background check. This bill shall be effective upon its passage and approval or July 1, 2020, whichever occurs later.

HB 1898	217.850, 577.800 & 632.460	Henderson	<p>This bill creates the offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near a correctional center, mental health hospital, or certain open air facilities, including sports stadiums holding 5,000 or more persons, as defined in the bill. A person commits such offense if he or she operates an unmanned aircraft within a distance of 400 feet of a correctional center, mental health hospital, or open air facility as specified in the bill or allows an unmanned aircraft to make contact with a correctional center, mental health hospital, or open air facility, including any person or object on the premises of or within the facility. The bill provides exceptions to the offense including a law enforcement agency, fire department, or utility company under specified circumstances. The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near a correctional center or mental health hospital is an infraction unless the person uses the unmanned aircraft for the purpose of: (1) Delivering a weapon or other article that may be used in such a manner to endanger the life of an offender or correctional center or mental health hospital employee, in which case it is a class B felony; (2) Facilitating an escape from confinement, in which case it's a class C felony; or (3) Delivering a controlled substance, in which case it is a class D felony. Each correctional center or mental health hospital shall post a sign of the provisions of the offense. The sign must be at least 11" by 14" and be posted in a conspicuous location. The offense of unlawful use of an unmanned aircraft near an open air facility is a class A misdemeanor unless the person uses the unmanned aircraft for the purpose of: (1) Delivering a weapon or other article that may be used in such a manner to endanger the life of an employee or guest, in which case it is a class B felony; (2) Delivering a controlled substance, in which case it is a class D felony.</p>
HB 2120	640.142, 640.144 & 640.145	Kidd	<p>This bill specifies that within one year, every public water system in the state that uses an Internet-connected control system must create a plan that establishes policies and procedures for identifying and mitigating cyber risk. All public water systems must also create a valve inspection and a hydrant inspection program as specified in the bill and must submit a report upon the request of the Department of Natural Resources that certifies compliance with regulations regarding water quality sampling, testing, reporting, hydrant and valve inspections, and cyber security plans. These requirements do not apply to cities with a population of more than 30,000 inhabitants, Jackson or St. Louis counties.</p>
HB 2199	307.179	Gannon	<p>This bill requires child restraint seats to be rear facing for children under two years of age.</p>

HB 1460	190.092 & 190.1005	Shaul	<p>The bill states that a person or entity that acquires an automated external defibrillator (AED) shall: (1) Comply with regulations regarding the placement of the AED; (2) Notify an agent of the local EMS agency of the AED and the AED's location, including any change of locations or removal of an AED; (3) Ensure that the AED is maintained and tested according to the guidelines set forth by the manufacturer; (4) Ensure that the AED is tested at least biannually and after each use; and (5) Ensure that an inspection is made of all AEDs at least every 90 days. The bill removes provisions that AED users receive training from the American Red Cross or American Heart Association, that any person who uses an AED activates the emergency medical services system as soon as possible and that any person who has an AED for use outside of a health care facility must have a physician review and approve the clinical protocol for use of the AED. The bill removes liability for a criminal penalty for any person who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care by use of an AED. The bill also removes liability for a criminal penalty for a person who provides AED training, the person who owns the AED, and the person who is responsible for the site where the AED is located. The bill requires that any training course in CPR must also include training on the proper use of AEDs. Any training course in CPR must follow the standards created by the American Red Cross or the American Heart Association or equivalent standards from a nationally-recognized organization.</p>
HB 1282	173.2700, 173.2703, 173.2706, 173.2709 & 173.2712	Justus	<p>This bill establishes the "Private College Campus Protection Act". The governing board of a private college or university may employ police officers, who must take an oath of office and complete police officer training to obtain a peace officer license. Private colleges and universities may establish and enforce traffic regulations for on-campus thoroughfares. These provisions only apply to the College of the Ozarks. The bill contains a five-year sunset on the program, and it specified that the records of this police force will be subject to the same open records statutes as other police forces under Chapter 610, RSMo.</p>
HB 2034	217.697	Hannegan	<p>This bill specifies that any incarcerated offender 65 years of age or older who has no prior felony convictions of a violent nature, who is not a convicted sexual offender, who is serving a sentence of life without parole for a minimum of 50 years or more, and who was sentenced under Section 565.008, RSMo, for an offense committed prior to October 1, 1984, must receive a parole hearing upon serving 30 years or more of his or her sentence. The Parole Board must determine whether there is a reasonable probability that the offender will not violate the law upon release and therefore is eligible for release based upon a finding that the offender meets specified criteria. The bill requires any offender granted parole under these provisions to be placed on a minimum of five years supervision by the Division of Probation and Parole.</p>

HB 1366	610.021	Ellebracht	This bill modifies the law to allow records or meetings of governmental bodies that include descriptions of discussion about security procedures, including evacuation and lock down procedures, to remain confidential and closed to the public.
HB 1484	56.086 & 192.2435	Rehder	This bill allows prosecuting attorneys to develop multidisciplinary adult protection teams that protect elderly and other dependent persons from abuse. A "multidisciplinary adult protection team" is defined as a team of two or more persons trained in the investigation, prosecution, prevention, identification, and treatment of abuse and are qualified to provide a broad range of services to vulnerable, elderly, or disabled persons who, at the time of the abuse do not reside in a hospital, facility, or nursing home. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall use the team to investigate and prosecute an offender and to supplement any protective services by the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). Adult protection personnel responding to a report under these provisions shall contact law enforcement upon receipt of a report involving a potential crime, provide law enforcement with a detailed description of the report, and request the assistance of law enforcement in investigating the complaint. If law enforcement is unable to assist they must provide the division with a written explanation within 24 hours. Includes provisions for coordination and non-duplication of services between other offices and departments. Specifies that reports made are confidential and shall not be a public record. The agencies and departments that may have access to a report are specified in the bill. Provisions do not affect the current authority of the DHSS.
HB 1620	575.15	Shawan	A person commits the offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle if he or she resists an arrest, stop or detention by fleeing from law enforcement in a motor vehicle and, during the course of fleeing, drives at a speed in a manner that demonstrates a disregard for the safety of a person or property, including that of the pursuing officer or other occupants of the fleeing vehicle. The offense of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle is a class E felony. For a second or subsequent conviction, it is a class D felony. If, during the commission of resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle, serious bodily injury or death to another person, including any officer, results, the person is guilty of the offense of aggravated resisting arrest by fleeing in a motor vehicle, which is a class D felony. For a second or subsequent conviction, it is a class C felony. A prosecuting attorney shall not be required to prove that the defendant knew why he or she was being stopped, arrested, or detained.

HB 1632	311.332	Porter	This bill modifies provisions relating to donations and delivery of certain alcoholic beverages for nonresale purposes to include distilled spirits.
HB 1292	270.4	Dinkins	This bill states that a landowner or the landowner's agent, with verifiable consent from the landowner, may use a night vision, infrared, or thermal imaging device while attempting to take or kill a feral hog on the landowner's property. The bill adds a definition of verifiable consent. Currently, during firearms deer or turkey season, the Missouri Wildlife Code applies to a person attempting to take a feral hog. This bill removes that requirement.
HB 1699	311.293	Knight	Currently, an establishment with the appropriate liquor license is allowed to sell intoxicating liquor between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and midnight on Sundays. This bill expands the hours to 6:00 a.m. on Sundays through 1:30 a.m. on Mondays.
HB 1701	94.900 & 94.902	Reedy	Adds certain cities and villages to the list of cities and villages authorized to impose, upon voter approval, a sales tax of up to .05% for public safety purposes, including expenditures on equipment, city and village employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. Currently, the only additional cities described in Section 94.900 are Branson West, Smithville, Kearney, and Hallsville, and the only additional cities described in Section 94.902 are Clinton, Lincoln, and Claycomo.
HB 1809 & 1570	565.002	Pollitt	This bill expands the definition of "special victim" under Section 565.002, RSMo, to include sports officials at a sporting event while performing their duties as sports officials.
HB 2125	190.094, 190.100, 190.105, 190.143 & 190.196	Dinkins	This bill adds physician assistants and assistant physicians to statutes related to staffing ambulances. The bill also provides that duly licensed physician assistants are exempt from mileage requirements and are not required to hold an emergency medical technician's license. The bill also adds physician assistants to those who may supervise someone with a temporary emergency medical technician license.
HB 1961	160.665	Schroer	This bill defines "law enforcement officer", "school protection officer", and "volunteer", and allows school districts to use volunteers as school protection officers. The bill requires anyone designated as a school protection officer to carry a concealed firearm and self defense spray.
HB 2209	40.003, 41.005, 45.010, 45.020, 45.030 & 650.005	Schnelting	Beginning December 31, 2020, this bill creates a "Department of Defense" and transfers the powers, duties, and functions vested in the Office of Adjutant General, the state militia, and the Office of the State Judge Advocate from the Department of Public Safety, via Type I transfer. This bill has an effective date contingent upon the passage and approval by the voters of an amendment to the Constitution creating a Department of Defense.
HB 2241	67.142	Gregory	The bill specifies that the General Assembly occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation touching in any way the control or regulation of specific breeds of dogs. However, a village, town, city, or county can still prohibit dogs from running at large or to further control or regulate dogs within its boundaries so long as the ordinance, order, policy, or regulation is not breed specific.

HB 2111	578.018 & 578.030	Anderson	<p>This bill changes the laws regarding the confiscation of animals. Specifies that a warrant issued under the bill must be served in the presence of a law enforcement official. Requires a person acting under the authority of a warrant to appear at a disposition hearing before the court through which the warrant was issued within 10 days of the confiscation, instead of being given a disposition hearing within 30 days of the filing of the request, for the purpose of granting immediate disposition of the animals. An animal cannot be sterilized before the completion of the disposition hearing unless it is necessary to save life or relieve suffering. Allows a third party approved by the court to care for confiscated animals. Specifies that the owner of any animal that has been confiscated cannot be responsible for the animal's care and keeping prior to a disposition hearing if the owner is acquitted or there is a final discharge without conviction. Requires a reasonable bond or security to be posted within 72 hours of the disposition hearing in an amount sufficient to provide for the care of the animal and consistent with the fair market cost of boarding the animal in an appropriate retail boarding facility if the owner, custodian, or any person claiming an interest in an animal that has been confiscated because of neglect or abuse would like to prevent disposition of the animal while the case proceeds. Currently, the owner, custodian, or any person claiming an interest in an animal that has been impounded because of neglect or abuse may prevent disposition of the animal by posting bond or security in an amount sufficient to provide for the animal's care for at least 30 days, inclusive of the date on which the animal was taken into custody. Specifies that all animals confiscated must receive proper care as determined by state law and regulations. Any facility or organization must be liable to the owner for damages for any negligent act or abuse of the animal which occurs while the animal is in its care, custody, and control. Specifies that in the event that an animal owner is not liable for the costs incurred while the charges were pending, the costs of care and the liability for the life or death of the animal and medical procedures performed are the responsibility of the confiscating agency. Allows an owner to demand the return of the animal held in custody if he or she posted a sufficient bond and is acquitted or there is a final discharge without a conviction unless there is a settlement agreement, consent judgment, or a suspended imposition of sentence. Any entity with care, custody, and control of the animal must immediately return it to the owner upon demand and proof of the acquittal or final discharge without conviction. The animal owner must not be liable for any costs incurred relating to the placement or care of the animal while the charges were pending unless there is a settlement agreement, consent judgment, or a suspended imposition of sentence. Specifies that any person or entity that intentionally euthanizes, other than as permissible under the provisions of the bill, or intentionally sterilizes an animal prior to a disposition hearing or during any period for which a reasonable bond was secured for the animal's care will be guilty of a class B misdemeanor and is liable to the owner for damages including the actual value of the animal. Each individual animal for which a violation occurs is a separate offense. Any second or subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor, and any entity licensed under state law must be subject to licensure sanction by its governing body. Includes dogs confiscated by any member of the State Highway Patrol or other law enforcement officer that were involved in dog fighting to those animals covered under these provisions. Requires, in the event that the animal owner is not liable for the costs incurred, the confiscating agency to be responsible for the usual and customary veterinary costs and fair market boarding fees and be liable for the life or death of the animal and for medical procedures performed while the charges were pending.</p>
HB 1342	575.18	Lane Roberts	<p>This bill specifies that it is an affirmative defense to prosecution of the offense of failure to execute a warrant if the law enforcement officer acted under exigent circumstances in failing to execute an arrest warrant on a person who has committed a misdemeanor offense under Chapters 301, 302, 304, or 307, RSMo, or a misdemeanor traffic offense in another state with the exception of certain offenses, specified in the bill.</p>

HB 1483	168.133	Rehder	<p>This bill requires criminal background checks to be conducted on any person who is 18 years of age or older, who is not counted by the district for purposes of average daily attendance, and who requests enrollment in a course that takes place on school property during regular school hours. A person shall be prohibited from enrolling in such a course if he or she has plead guilty to, or been convicted of, any crime or offense which would currently prevent the issuance of a teaching certificate. The background check shall be conducted before the person enrolls in the course. Substitute teachers are added to the list of individuals for which school districts must have a criminal background check conducted. The bill requires school districts that are not enrolled in the Missouri Rap Back program to facilitate an annual check of employed persons holding current active certificates against criminal history records, sexual offender registry, and child abuse central registry. Beginning January 1, 2021, the bill allows substitute teachers to disseminate fingerprint information to up to five school districts with one application as outlined in the bill.</p>
HB 2386	321.552	Wilson	<p>Currently, the governing body of ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties are authorized to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This bill allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%.</p>
HB 1935	306.127	Miller	<p>Currently, a person or company that rents or sells vessels may issue a temporary boating safety identification card to an individual to operate a rented vessel or one that is being considered for sale. This provision expires December 31, 2022. The bill changes the expiration date to December 31, 2032.</p>
HB 2097	320.091	Kolkmeier	<p>This bill adds any company or organization to the list of entities against which there can be no cause of action if one of two conditions is met for donation of fire equipment or clothing and it adds fire training academy to the list of receiving entities. The current conditions for fire protection donation are repealed and the bill specifies that the two conditions that may be met are either the recipient certifies to the donor at the time of donation that the equipment received works properly; or the donor informs the recipient in writing of any defects in the equipment or clothing about which the donor knew or, by using ordinary care, could have known at the time of donation.</p>
HCA 1 (3178H09.01H)	571.031	Bailey	Adds HB 1893 Blair's Law
HCA 2 (3178H09.02H)	544.107	Bailey	Adds HB 2635
HCA 3 (3178H09.03H)	491.016, 572.270	Bailey	Adds 1964 Witness Tampering
HCA 4 (3178H09.12H)	Removes 56.086 & 192.2435	Bailey	Removes HB 1484 (see above)

HCA 5 (3178H09.06H)	190.094, 190.142, 190.243	Hicks	Waives geographic proximity requirements for physician assistants and assistant physicians staffing an ambulance. Allows an physician assistant to the list of providers in the definition of "medical control" for section 190.100, and to the list of providers who can order care to be performed by emergency medical technicians. Allows ambulance services to create and implement protocols to triage emergency calls during pandemic.
HCA 6 (3178H09.05H)	491.641	Hicks	Adds HB 2207 creating a Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund
HCA 7 (3178H09.10H)	Removes 285.040	Hicks	Removes language stating that no employee of the City of St. Louis can be required to reside with St. Louis
HCA 8 (3178H09.11H)	Amends 579.040	Hicks	Amends language in HB 1486, substantively the same, just clarifies that the entities described in subsection 1 (needle exchanges registered with the Department of Health) are prohibited from being located within 500 feet of any school.
HCA 9 (3178H09.08H)	589.805	Hicks	Adds SB 572 establishing a pilot Community Crime Reduction Grant Program
HCA 10 (3178H09.16H)	311.199	Hicks	Allow liquor to go liquor sales with the purchase of a meal. Creates standards for the container that the liquor is served in.