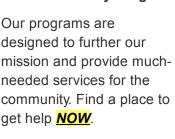
state, a topic that caused logjams in the Senate throughout this legislative session. Governor Mike Parson will now have the opportunity to act on the various bills sent to him. He has the option to sign bills into law or veto legislation he finds problematic. The legislature will return on Wednesday, September 14, for an annual Veto Session in which members could potentially override any vetoes made by the governor. During this legislative session, 2,314 bills were introduced in the Missouri legislature – 1,595 in the House of Representatives and 719 in the Senate. At the end of the day on May 13, only 43 non-



Find a Recovery Program



Below are some of the bills that have been sent to the governor for his signature, along with some pieces of legislation at the end that did not cross the finish line, but were of some interest to the recovery community, nonetheless. Some of the bills that did not pass this year are likely to resurface next year. Some Bills Truly Agreed to and Finally Passed in 2022:

increasing guidelines for literacy assessment programs, requiring adult high schools to offer child care and greatly enhances online instruction for these schools, makes it easier to earn college credits while in high school, and more. Of interest to the recovery community, the bill creates a pilot program for "recovery high schools" for students recovering from substance use. The bill also creates the Missouri Workforce Diploma Program that will help thousands of Missourians who do not have a high school degree. The bill establishes the Workforce Diploma Program under the

program. The bill creates a "pay-for-performance" system so providers would only be paid if they are successful in helping Missourians obtain credits toward a diploma. SB 683 (O'Laughlin): Requires all childcare facilities to disclose licensure status and for state searches for foster children to be more stringent and expands the possibilities for their emergency placement to include relatives other than grandparents. Creates a nursery program with the women's prison in Vandalia, allowing a baby to stay with its mother up to 18 months. The goal of the prison nursery program is to provide better outcomes for mothers in prison and their children. The program is based on existing programs in other states that have helped to reduce recidivism among mothers and resulted in cost savings for the states. It will be up to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to administer the nursery program and determine which women could participate. The prison nursery bill passed with overwhelming bipartisan support and was championed by Rep. Bruce DeGroot and Sen. Tony Luetkemeyer, SB 672 (Hough): Extends and slightly modifies the Fast Track Workforce Incentive Grant Program, which addresses workforce needs by encouraging adults to pursue a certificate, degree, or industry-recognized credential in a job field designated as high need. The financial aid program

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). The program is designed to assist Missourians in obtaining a high school diploma and developing employability and career technical skills. Supporters say there are currently more than 445,000 adults in the state who don't have a

diploma. Under the program, DESE would contract with providers that can administer the

combined with other federal and state financial aid. Individuals who are 25 or older or those who have not been enrolled in any school within the last two years and who meet certain income requirements are eligible for Fast Track. The bill extends the program until August 28, 2029, and expands Fast Track to allow it to be used toward apprenticeship programs. HB 1662 (Fishel): Bans property deeds from containing restrictive covenants that reference a person's race, color, religion or national origin. Creates a process to remove prior restrictive covenants from a property deed. HB 1667 (Christofanelli): The Kratom Consumer Protection Act will ensure the substance known as kratom can be safely purchased and used by adults in Missouri. The Kratom Consumer Protection Act would create a regulatory framework to protect Missourians from kratom products that have been adulterated or contaminated with dangerous substances. The bill also would

energy booster, pain reliever, and even as an antidote for opioid withdrawal. Kratom is legal in

SB 820 (Burlison): Forbids homeowners' associations from banning rooftop solar panels on

SB 775, 751 & 640 (Thompson Rehder): Changes a number of laws surrounding the judicial system, including creating a "Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights." The bill provides greater protections to children that have been victimized by sex trafficking. This bill puts into state law the process by which a child located by law enforcement and who is suspected to have been a victim of sex trafficking is to receive help from the Department of Social Services (DSS), the Juvenile Court system, child advocacy centers and law enforcement. The bill also provides that a person

Missouri and currently is not addressed in Missouri law.

Missouri Rights of Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force.

residents' homes.

fully covers tuition and fees for degrees, credentials and certificates in high-demand fields when

will not be certified as an adult or adjudicated for the offense of prostitution if the person was under the age of 18 at the time when the offense occurred. Such person will be classified as a victim of abuse and reported immediately to the Children's Division and to the juvenile officer for appropriate services. The bill also enacts the crime of facilitating or enabling the sexual exploitation of a child. The offense is a class E felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for a second or subsequent offense. The bill establishes a "Statewide Council on Sex Trafficking and

HB 1472 (Pike): This bill provides another tool for law enforcement to combat human trafficking. The bill will modify the offense of money laundering to include when a person conducts a financial transaction with the purpose to promote or aid criminal activity, to disguise criminal activity, to avoid reporting requirements under federal law, or to aid any terrorist threat. The bill specifies that a "financial transaction" includes a transaction involving the movement of funds by wire; a transaction involving monetary instruments such as cryptocurrency, personal checks, bank orders, or money orders; the transfer of title to any real property; or a transfer involving the use of a financial institution as defined in federal law. By updating the definition, law enforcement will be better able to track and trace the movement of funds. HB 1606 (McGaugh): This bill primarily deals with local government officials on programs at the local government level. However, the bill was also amended with bills concerning homelessness that were originally filed as HB 2614 (DeGroot) and SB 1106 (Thompson Rehder). Under this part of the bill, the bill provides that state funds for homelessness must be used for certain facilities, including parking areas, camping facilities, and short-term shelters, and must comply with certain requirements as provided in the bill. Additionally, any person who owns or operates a private camping facility pursuant to this bill will have certain protections from liability. State funds otherwise used for permanent housing projects will be used to assist individuals with substance use, mental health treatment, and other services like short-term housing. The Department of Economic Development must award certain funds as bonuses for political subdivisions that reduce the number of individuals with days unhoused, days in jail, or days hospitalized. This bill provides that no person shall be permitted to use state-owned lands for unauthorized sleeping, camping, or

care and law enforcement costs related to opioid addiction treatment and prevention. HB 1697 (Baker): Allows cottage food production operations to sell food over the Internet. Currently, cottage food production operations must have an annual gross income of \$50,000 or less and are prohibited from selling food through the Internet. This bill removes the cap on annual gross income and the prohibition of online sales, provided that the cottage food production operation and purchaser are both located in Missouri. Supporters say this adds new jobs for people who want to work from home. SB 799 (Hegeman): This act adds to the offense of escape from custody any person who is being held in custody after arrest for any probation or parole violation who escapes or attempts to escape from custody. This offense shall be a Class A misdemeanor unless the person was under arrest for a felony, in which case it is a Class E felony; or the offense is committed by means of a deadly weapon or holding a person hostage, in which case it is a Class A felony. HB 3001-3020 (Smith): \$49 billion operating budget for the fiscal year 2023. Includes over \$3 billion in federal dollars through the American Rescue Plan Act. The spending plan fully funded Medicaid expansion (at least for now) and provides substantive increases to many of the programs that serve the state's most vulnerable citizens. The budget provides nearly \$674 million for rate increases for home and community-based service providers, which allow Missourians who are most in need to stay in their homes. It also provides more than \$29 million in new funding for the state's Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) and an additional \$15.1 million for the AAAs to expand

allowed to claim a tax credit under this section in excess of \$5,000 for each urban farm. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the tax year the contribution was made may be carried over to the next three succeeding tax years until the full credit is claimed. <u>Some Significant Bills That Did Not Pass This Session:</u> HB 2527 (Toalson-Reisch): This bill would have established a tax credit for donors that provide

funding to addiction recovery programs in Missouri. The bill passed unanimously out of the House Ways and Means Committee but was held up in the Rules Committee for Administrative Oversight

SB 798 (Mosley): This bill would have directed the DSS to begin the Restaurant Meals Program within the SNAP (Food Stamp) program. The Restaurant Meals Program would allow those who are enrolled in the SNAP Program and who are elderly, disabled or homeless to be able to

purchase hot prepared meals at certain restaurants. The bill was voted down in the House Fiscal

SB 690 (Thompson Rehder): This bill was originally commonly known as the syringe access bill.

Review Committee by a vote of 4-3, where it died after passing the Senate on a close vote.

HB 1992 (Coleman): Would have repealed the state statutory sales tax on food of 1%.

As it made it way through the House and Senate, the bill was heavily amended to include provisions ranging from suicide prevention to dentistry programs to physical therapy and sickle cell anemia. Just as happened last year, the bill once again died in conference committee in the

to the offense of property damage in the first degree. This offense would be a class D felony, and a Class C felony if committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property that exceeds \$750 or the damage to the teller machine exceeds \$750. The offense would be a class B felony if the damage committed was to obtain the personal financial

HB 2088 (Grier): The bill would have established the "Earning Safe Reentry Through Work Act of 2021". Under the bill, offenders may earn a credit that is equal to a one-day reduction in a sentence for maintaining eligible employment. Supporters say the bill will help with the current workforce shortage and would incentivize inmates to learn valuable job skills. Studies show that inmate participation in job programs greatly reduces recidivism. The early release of inmates is also cost-effective and reduces the burden on the parole system. HB 2299 (Davis): Would have put limits on how much jails could charge inmates for phone calls. While there were over 100 pieces of criminal justice-related legislation filed this session, very few of them ended up crossing the finish line.

 Monthly open calls for national issue updates on the 1st Friday of each month at 10:00 -11:00 am CT. Click HERE to register. Monthly Learning Communities from 2:30 - 4:00 pm Central Time on the 2nd Wednesday of each month Association of Recovery Community Organizations (ARCO) Monthly open members call for national and other issue updates on the 2nd Tuesday of each month from 2:00 - 3:00 pm Central Time. Click HERE to register.

Upcoming Events

~ Responding to Homelessness: Effective Strategies for Law

and Community Partners, Register HERE

~ National Conference on Gambling Addiction and Responsible Gambling,

Stoney Creek Hotel (Columbia), 2601 South Providence Road, Columbia,

Discounted room rate of \$95/night; reservations made by July 13.

Landmark Church, 204 Metro Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65109

Healing House Recovery Community Center, 112 N. Elmwood Ave,

May 19-20, 2022 ~ The Missouri Department of Mental Health: Spring Training Institute Virtual Conference. More information *HERE*

June 8-10, 2022 ~ Fletcher Group RCOE "Building Rural Recovery Ecosystems Summit

Click <u>HERE</u> to make a reservation. August 26-27, 2022 ~ 5th Annual Intersection of Christian Beliefs and Recovery Seminar

~ MCRSP/KC Recovery Coalition Conference

Kansas City, MO Register *HERE*

Register *HERE*

~ Missouri Primary Election

August 11, 2022 ~ MCRSP/Central Missouri Recovery Coalition Conference

Association of Recovery Community Organizations

Training Opportunities Trauma-Informed Care Training Register Here <u>Peer Specialist Training - Missouri Credentialing Board</u>

If you have an event you would like to share please email Christa Harmon

Executive Director: Gregory D. Smith, JD, CRADC, CPS, MARS Housing Director: Wm. Andy Thomas, MA, CCJP, MARS Administrative Assistance: Christa Harmon, MRSS, MPS, MARS Phone: 573-761-1087

Southeast Missouri Recovery Alliance (SEMRA) · Ronnie Sells, Chair Meeting days and times are not available

Meets 1st Tuesday of each month at 9:30 am. Zoom Link - ID: 379 314 5419

Hilton Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee Attend in person or virtually, register *HERE* ~ Missouri Rural Behavioral Health Summit, Register <u>HERE</u> ~ MO Suicide Prevention Conference Show-Me Center in Cape Girardeau, MO

November 8, 2022 ~ General Election Day

MRSS training <u>Register Here</u>

Ethics - Missouri Credentialing Board

Ethics training Register Here

Community • Standards • Ethics • Education

Suicide Prevention Training Register Here <u>Missouri Recovery Support Specialist Training - Missouri Credentialing Board</u>

prevent the substance from being sold to those under the age of 18. Kratom is an herbal extract that comes from the leaves of an evergreen tree in Southeast Asia. It is often marketed as an

Sexual Exploitation of Children" that will analyze data relating to sex trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and will collect feedback from stakeholders, practitioners, and leadership throughout the state. The bill will also create the "Sexual Assault Survivors Bill of Rights," which would make it inadmissible for a victim's previous sexual history to be used during a trial, establish procedures for medical care, and protect survivors' identifiable information in public records. It would also ensure a sexual assault victim has the right to consult with a representative of a rape crisis center, be offered a shower and fresh set of clothing, have an interpreter help communicate, as well as provide other protections. The bill was created from recommendations made by the

long-term shelters. Any violation shall be a Class C misdemeanor; however, the first offense shall be a warning with no citation. A political subdivision shall not adopt any policy under which the political subdivision prohibits the enforcement of any ordinance prohibiting public camping, sleeping, or obstruction of sidewalks. The Attorney General shall have the power to bring a civil action to enjoin the political subdivision from failing to enforce any ordinances prohibiting public camping, sleeping, or obstruction of sidewalks. A political subdivision may allocate up to 25% of funds it receives from the state through grants for public safety to the creation of homeless outreach teams as provided in the bill. HB 2162 (Deaton): This bill establishes that the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) may issue a statewide standing order for an addiction mitigation medication, also known as Naloxone. Any licensed pharmacist may sell and dispense an this addiction mitigation medication under a physician protocol or statewide standing order. A pharmacist acting in good faith and with reasonable care that sells or dispenses an addiction mitigation medication shall not be subject to any criminal or civil liability or professional disciplinary action for prescribing or dispensing such medication or for any resulting outcome. It shall be permissible for any person to

meal production capacity. The budget also increases funding for the Veterans Health and Care Fund by more than \$6 million to help further support the state's veterans' homes. Additionally, it provides more than \$16 million in funding for a mental health hotline program. Other funding increases include \$20.5 million for the Children's Trust Fund for grant programs that will assist children who are victims of sexual abuse and neglect, \$2.2 million for Alternatives to Abortion, and \$5.8 million for autism diagnostic centers. HB3010, which funds the DMH and DSS, provides for \$3.92 million in funding for recovery support service programs, in addition to authorization to spend one-time federal funds on this program. HB 1720 (Pollitt): This is a comprehensive agriculture bill that contains many tax credits for ethanol, soybean production, etc. Of note, it also includes a tax credit program for urban farming. The bill allows a taxpayer to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability in an amount equal to 50% of the taxpayer's eligible expenses for establishing an urban farm or improving an urban farm in an urban area that produces agricultural products solely for distribution to the public. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer's state tax liability in the tax year for which the credit is claimed, the taxpayer shall not be

comply with the work requirements will be ineligible to participate in the program for the duration SB 919 (Burlison): This bill would have provided that a person commits the offense of stealing if he or she appropriates property that is a letter, postal card, package, bag, or other sealed article that was delivered by common carrier or delivery service and not yet received by the addressee or that had been left to be collected for shipment by a common carrier or delivery service. HB 1705 (Roberts): This bill would have established a Violent Offender Registry, similar to the Sex Offenders Registry, for anyone in the state on probation or parole for first or second-degree HB 2160 (Dinkins): The bill would have added a definition for "sexual conduct" and amends the definition of "sexual contact" for the sections on sexual offender registration requirements. The bill

also makes changes to multiple offenses in Tiers I and II of the Sexual Offender Registry. Whereas the current qualifier for certain offenses is "if the punishment is less than a year", the qualifier under the bill is changed to "if the offense is a misdemeanor". Where the current qualifier

is "the penalty is a term of imprisonment of more than a year", the qualifier under the bill is

changed to "if the offense is a felony". Additionally, the bill adds the offense of sexual contact with a student 18 years of age or older to Tier II of the registry, it adds the offense of sexual abuse in

machine. Supporters say the bill includes penalty provisions that would be a deterrent to organized crime groups that come into the state of Missouri to destroy the ATM machines. The bill's sponsor said that "over the last couple of years the ATM smash and grabs have increased by 1,400 percent. HB 1954 (Henderson): The bill would have established "Bentley'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 legal guardian until the child turns 18 or, if the child is 18 and enrolls in college until completion of a degree or until the child reaches the age of 21, whichever occurs first. Supporters say the purpose of the bill is to punish people who drive drunk and ensure they are responsible for the children they leave parentless.

National Affiliates National Alliance of Recovery Residences (NAAR)

 Certified Peer Specialist Register Here • Peer Specialist Supervisor Register Here

We are strengthened by our differences!

Share this email: Manage your preferences | Opt out using TrueRemove® Got this as a forward? **Sign up** to receive our future emails. View this email online.

1305 Southwest Blvd., Ste. D Jefferson City, MO | 65109 US

This email was sent to .

possess an addiction mitigation medication. The bill also expands the number of departments that may access the state's opioid settlement funds, to also include the DOC, the Office of Administration (OA), and the judiciary. This "Opioid Addiction Treatment and Recovery Fund" currently only applies to the Department of Mental Health (DMH), the Department of Public Safety (DPS), DSS and DHSS to pay for opioid addiction treatment and prevention services and health

HB 2085 (Cook): Among other things, would have prohibited SNAP and TANF recipients from being able to access cash benefits from these programs by using their EBT at ATMs. HB 2156 (Perkins): This bill would have required any individual participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to comply with the work requirements described in federal statute and regulations. Any non-exempt participant who refuses or fails without good cause to of the disqualification period. murder.

last days of the session.

for the remainder of session. This bill will return in 2023.

the first degree to Tier II of the registry, and it adds violations of restrictions placed on certain sexual offenders to Tiers II and III of the registry. Supporters say the bill closes the gap for people who have a term of imprisonment of exactly a year and they are on the sex offender registry because now they are going into Tier III, which is on the registry for life. HB 2127 (Francis): The bill would have added damaging or making a "teller machine" inoperable credentials of another person. The bill also describes the offense of tampering with a teller

MCRSP Affiliate Meeting Information Regional Affiliates Central Missouri Recovery Coalition Dan Hanneken, Chair Meets 2nd Thursday of each month at 9:00 am, email <u>Dan</u> for a Zoom link Recovery Coalition of Greater St. Louis · Pastor Marsha Hawkins-Hourd, Chair Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month at 11:00 am, email Marsha for a Zoom link

Meets 1st Thursday of each month at 10:00 am, <u>Zoom Link</u>

Kansas City Recovery Coalition

Bobbi Jo Reed, Chair

Recovery Coalition of the Ozarks

Merna Eppick, President

June 15, 2022 July 21, 2022

(STI)

May 24, 2022

Enforcement

June 3, 2022

June 8-9, 2022

August 2, 2022

MO

Missouri Coalition of **MCRSP Staff Contact Information** Recovery Support Provider Missouri's Recovery Lifeline

If you have a training you would like to share please email Christa Harmon

To continue receiving our emails, add us to your address book.

Subscribe to our email list.

budgetary bills were truly agreed to and finally passed by both chambers of the legislature. In an average year, 155 bills cross the finish line during the legislative session. The least that has ever passed is 31, which happened during the shortened 2020 legislative session that was cut short due to the COVID pandemic. SB 681 & 662 (O'Laughlin): This Omnibus education bill has many provisions, including ones that require water lead testing and filtering in schools, creation of substitute teacher certificates,

May 23, 2022 SPECIAL EDITION The General Assembly officially adjourned on Friday, May 13, which concluded the portion of the legislative session when bills can be passed. The Senate adjourned a day earlier on Thursday, May 12, after passing the new maps for the congressional districts in the

Edition 2 Volume 10 Find Your Legislators' **Your State Government** Missouri Government



