



STATE REPRESENTATIVE

ANN KELLEY

127TH DISTRICT

MAJORITY CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Committees:

Children and Families

Elementary and Secondary Education

Health and Mental Health

Pensions

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Ann Kelley's Capitol Connection

What's Going on in the Capitol

With just over a month remaining in the 2025 legislative session, the Missouri House of Representatives has maintained its momentum, passing more than two dozen bills in just a few days. Committees are actively reviewing and debating bills across a broad spectrum of issues to ensure that quality legislation continues to move forward, with hopes of passage on the House floor. Here's a look at some of the bills passed this week:

SB 47: Class Action Reform Heads to Governor's Desk

This week, the Missouri General Assembly has truly agreed and finally passed [Senate Bill 47](#), a significant update to the state's class action procedures. This bill amends Supreme Court Rule 52.08 to align Missouri's class action practices with federal standards, bringing greater clarity and fairness to the process. SB 47 mandates that when certifying a class action, the court must define the class, outline claims, issues, and defenses, and appoint class counsel. It also requires that class members receive clear, accessible notices detailing the nature of the action and their rights, including the opportunity to opt-out or appear through an attorney.

The bill introduces important safeguards for class action settlements, requiring court approval before any proposal can bind class members, with hearings to ensure fairness and adequacy. It also emphasizes the need for transparent procedures when awarding attorney's fees and costs, ensuring that any class settlements are negotiated fairly, and that class representatives and

counsel have the resources and experience needed to properly represent the group. SB 47 aims to modernize Missouri's approach to class actions, enhancing the efficiency and transparency of the legal process. With the bill now on its way to Governor Mike Kehoe's desk, it is set to make a significant impact on how class actions are handled in the state.

Legalizing and Regulating Video Lottery Terminals

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 970](#), which would legalize and regulate video lottery terminals (VLTs) across the state. The bill tasks the Missouri Lottery Commission with overseeing a comprehensive licensing and enforcement structure, transforming what is now a patchwork of unregulated "gray market" machines into a fully monitored, transparent system. The bill also creates the Illegal Gaming Enforcement Fund to support the Attorney General's office in cracking down on unauthorized gaming operations. Revenue generated through this program would be directed to benefit Missouri's public schools, law enforcement, and veterans' services.

For years, VLTs have appeared in gas stations, convenience stores, and other businesses—operating in a legal gray area with no consistent oversight. HB 970 addresses that by implementing clear standards for safety, performance, surveillance, and underage access. Retailers and operators must be licensed, and gaming terminals will be monitored through a centralized system. Each machine will be required to pay out at least 80% of wagers in prizes, with the remaining net revenue split between the lottery (34%) and the licensed retailers and operators (66%).

The legislation also includes important local control measures. Municipalities and counties must affirmatively vote to allow VLTs before they can be introduced, and the bill creates a clear process for citizens to vote later to remove them if desired. In addition, so-called "gray market" machines—those operating without regulation—will be officially declared illegal.

The fiscal impact of HB 970 is significant. Within three years, state estimates suggest roughly \$5 billion in total wagers, generating \$1.1 billion in net revenue, including approximately \$350 million for state programs. As part of the broader revenue plan, the bill also doubles the boarding fee at casinos from \$2 to \$4, with the extra funds earmarked for the Missouri Veterans Commission.

This bill brings long-overdue order to an industry already operating in practice. By legalizing and regulating VLTs, Missouri can crack down on illegal gaming, generate substantial new revenue, and ensure that all players—from businesses to local communities—benefit. They also highlight the economic potential: job creation, increased local tax revenues, and investments in education and public safety. HB 970 reflects a growing consensus that the current system—unregulated, unenforced, and unaccountable—is no longer sustainable. This bill doesn't just legalize VLTs—it creates a pathway toward transparency, local control, and public benefit.

Concealed Carry Permits on Public Transportation

The Missouri House passed [HB 328](#) this week, a bill that makes several changes to the state's concealed carry laws with a focus on expanding where law-abiding citizens can legally carry firearms. One of the most significant provisions in the bill allows individuals with valid concealed carry permits to carry firearms on public transportation, including buses and transit terminals—spaces where weapons are currently prohibited. The bill explicitly excludes Amtrak property and partnerships, maintaining federal restrictions in those areas.

Supporters of the bill argue that this is a common-sense step toward protecting citizens in vulnerable public spaces. Under current law, a person could be a legal concealed carry holder but immediately become a criminal simply by stepping onto a city bus. Proponents say this creates an unjust situation for otherwise law-abiding individuals who want to maintain the ability to defend themselves in all settings—especially in areas where law enforcement presence may be minimal or delayed. They also highlight that so-called "gun-free zones" have often been the targets of violent attacks, and that allowing responsible gun owners to carry in these places could serve as a deterrent.

In addition to changes regarding public transit, HB 328 also modifies the training requirements for obtaining a concealed carry permit. For active-duty military members, the bill allows a pistol marksmanship recognition to count toward firearm safety training—a nod to the experience and discipline of service members. The bill also lowers the minimum age for concealed carry eligibility from 19 to 18, bringing Missouri in line with the legal definition of adulthood and recognizing the rights of young adults, many of whom serve in the military or work in high-risk environments.

Opponents raise serious concerns, pointing to studies suggesting that increasing the number of firearms in public spaces does not necessarily lead to greater safety and may, in fact, raise the risk of violence. They note that incidents of gun violence can occur both on and around public buses, and that more guns in these environments could escalate conflicts. Additionally, some critics argue that the bill oversteps by limiting the ability of private institutions—like churches—to maintain control over whether firearms are allowed on their premises, a move they say undermines religious freedom and property rights.

At its core, HB 328 reflects an ongoing debate in Missouri and across the country: how to balance Second Amendment rights with public safety in an increasingly complex and sometimes dangerous world.

Ensuring Accountability with State Fuel Tax Funds

The Missouri House has passed [HB 572](#), a bill designed to increase transparency and accountability in how the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) allocates its funds. The legislation requires MoDOT to include a detailed summary of its internal and external expenditures in its annual report to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If MoDOT's internal expenditures exceed 20% of its total spending in a given fiscal year, the bill mandates a reduction in the state's motor fuel tax by half a cent per gallon the following year, with a cap of three cents below the rate as of August 28, 2025. Conversely, if MoDOT brings its internal spending below the 20% threshold, the motor fuel tax may be incrementally restored up to the 2025 rate.

This bill creates a necessary safeguard to ensure taxpayer money is directed toward critical infrastructure projects rather than excessive internal expenses. Since the legislature does not directly control MoDOT's spending breakdown, adjusting the fuel tax based on internal expenditure levels provides a financial incentive for MoDOT to prioritize road and bridge construction over administrative costs. Proponents believe that MoDOT will likely stay within the acceptable spending range, meaning the fuel tax

reduction may never be triggered, but its presence serves as an important check on government spending.

Opponents, however, caution that reducing the fuel tax could have unintended consequences, as a portion of the tax revenue is distributed to municipalities and counties. With rising costs for construction materials like asphalt and equipment, they argue that even a small reduction in funding could strain local infrastructure budgets. Additionally, others have testified that internal expenditures—including salaries—are essential, as MoDOT struggles to retain employees due to low wages. Reducing funding could also impact Missouri's ability to maximize federal matching funds, which often provide four dollars for every state dollar spent on transportation projects.

While HB 572 aims to increase fiscal discipline within MoDOT, its long-term impact will depend on how the department manages its budget and whether the fuel tax adjustments encourage efficiency without undermining vital infrastructure investments.

Strengthening Election Integrity and Access in Missouri

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 507](#), a comprehensive bill aimed at improving transparency in our election process, increasing protections for election officials, and clarifying procedures to streamline election operations across the state.

A key component of the bill expands the role of election challengers, allowing them to be physically present not just on election day, but also during in-person absentee voting in first class and charter counties. This change brings added accountability and consistency to early voting by ensuring that observers from political parties can monitor the same way they do on election day. The bill sets clear guidelines for appointing these watchers, requiring political parties to submit designations four days in advance and granting local election authorities the authority to approve or reject these appointments. Rejected watchers may be replaced by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday before the election.

HB 507 also includes several updates to election procedure and voter services. It allows email notifications for elections, adjusts the filing deadlines for candidates in certain subdivisions, and gives covered voters and new residents expanded access to absentee voting directly at the office of the election authority on election day. Another provision ensures that absentee ballot lists for voters with permanent disabilities remain confidential to protect sensitive information. The bill also allows provisional ballots to be cast in any public election, not just state or federal ones. It also tightens the rules on write-in candidates by requiring a declaration of intent even in uncontested races.

Importantly, HB 507 introduces serious consequences for anyone who threatens or harasses election officials or their families. Acts of intimidation, doxing, or coercion are classified as Class III election offenses, and if such threats result in injury or death, the penalty increases to a Class B felony. This is a timely and much-needed safeguard amid growing concerns over the safety and security of public servants administering elections.

HB 507 aims to strike a balance between transparency, access, and security. It modernizes procedures, expands voter access, and ensures that election officials are protected from intimidation—reinforcing trust in our electoral system.

Bringing Clarity and Transparency to Tax-Related Ballot Measures

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 119](#), which aims to improve transparency and consistency in how tax-related ballot measures are presented to voters. The bill establishes new requirements for labeling and explaining taxation proposals at the ballot box, making it easier for voters to understand exactly what they're being asked to approve. The bill requires taxation proposals to be labeled neutrally, either numerically or alphabetically, to eliminate bias or emotional language. It also mandates that property tax changes clearly state the real-dollar impact for a \$100,000 property, helping voters understand the actual cost. HB 119 addresses the handling of overlapping tax levies, ensuring that temporary increases do not last longer than necessary and that local governments comply with state revenue neutrality rules. Supporters argue the bill restores trust in the voting process by providing clear, straightforward information on tax proposals.

Modernizing Missouri Licensing and Overhauling Outdated Regulations

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 478](#), a sweeping reform bill aimed at modernizing the state's professional licensing laws, eliminating red tape, and creating new pathways for qualified workers to enter licensed professions. The bill eliminates unnecessary suspensions of licenses for tax delinquencies, introduces temporary licenses for skilled workers from other states, and extends license reciprocity to spouses of law enforcement officers. It also includes provisions for updated licensing processes for embalmers, funeral directors, social workers, and supports the RX Cares for Missouri Program. By reducing red tape and easing the licensing process, HB 478 aims to expand opportunities for qualified professionals, increase workforce mobility, and enhance Missouri's competitiveness while maintaining high public safety and health standards.

Protections Against Discrimination in Educational Settings

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 937](#), a bill aimed at strengthening protections against discrimination in public educational institutions. The bill defines antisemitism and mandates that all public schools, school districts, and colleges incorporate this definition into their codes of conduct, explicitly prohibiting antisemitic actions. It also encourages the creation of a Jewish American heritage curriculum to highlight the contributions of Jewish Americans. Additionally, the bill prohibits discrimination based on race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, disability, religion, or marital status, ensuring equal access to educational services. Title VI coordinators will be appointed to investigate complaints and ensure compliance, with annual reports submitted to the Missouri General Assembly. Supporters argue the bill addresses rising antisemitism and reinforces the values of dignity, tolerance, and equal treatment in Missouri's schools and universities.

Preparing Missouri Students for the Future Through STEM Career Awareness

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 33](#), an important step toward equipping the next generation with the skills and awareness needed to succeed in a technology-driven economy by preparing high school students for careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. The bill establishes the STEM Career Awareness Activity Program

for students in grades 9–12, starting in the 2026–27 school year, to increase exposure to STEM career pathways. The program will be supported by the STEM Career Awareness Activity Fund, which will provide resources for qualified providers to enhance teacher instruction and increase student enrollment in STEM-related college programs. The bill addresses workforce development and educational equity by giving students hands-on opportunities to explore high-demand careers, preparing them for success in Missouri’s technology-driven economy.

Strengthening School Safety and Emergency Preparedness

The Missouri House has passed [HB 232](#), a comprehensive school safety bill aimed at enhancing the protection of students and staff across the state. Starting in the 2026-27 school year, the bill requires public schools to develop and implement cardiac emergency response plans, including the use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) and training school personnel in CPR and AED use. It also mandates the adoption of emergency operations plans, with guidelines for school safety, crisis management, and physical security measures such as anti-intruder door locks and bullet-resistant window film. In addition, the bill addresses behavioral risk assessments, requires CPR training for school employees, and mandates active shooter drills and the provision of safety information to students annually. Schools will also have to work closely with law enforcement to improve reporting and coordination regarding criminal offenses, with a focus on maintaining a safe and secure environment for all students.

Expanding Educational Opportunities Through Charter School Access

The Missouri House has passed [HBs 1363](#), a bill aimed at making it easier for charter schools to acquire unused school buildings for educational purposes. The legislation prohibits local ordinances, resolutions, or policies that prevent school districts from selling, leasing, or transferring their vacant properties to charter schools. Additionally, it ensures that deed restrictions include educational use and that agreements for property transactions include provisions for maintenance and upkeep. Many vacant school buildings remain unused, placing a financial burden on municipalities while depriving communities of potential educational opportunities. Allowing charter schools to access these properties gives families more options, particularly in areas where quality public schooling is limited. By clearing the way for charter schools to utilize existing infrastructure, the bill not only provides more educational choices but also contributes to neighborhood revitalization.

Streamlining Success and Simplifying College Credit Transfers

The Missouri House advanced [HB 183](#) this week to simplify credit transfers between public colleges and universities by establishing a standardized 60-credit-hour lower-division course matrix for five common degree programs, effective in the 2027-28 academic year. Spearheaded by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education and an advisory committee, this initiative aims to prevent students from repeating courses when transferring schools, saving time and money while improving graduation rates. The bill promotes statewide curriculum alignment, requires progress reports to legislative education committees, and brings greater efficiency, consistency, and affordability to Missouri’s higher education system.

Improving In-Home Licensed Day Care

The Missouri House has passed [HB 835](#), a bill designed to address an inconsistency in current child care laws by allowing licensed in-home day care providers to exclude up to two related children from the total number of children counted toward their licensed capacity. This change aims to level the playing field between licensed and unlicensed providers, encouraging more professionals to offer high-quality care, especially considering Missouri’s childcare accessibility and affordability issues. Supporters argue that the current law unfairly penalizes licensed providers, while opponents raise concerns about safety and overcrowding. The bill seeks to balance the need for expanded access to licensed care with maintaining safety standards for children.

Expanding Hope and Healing for Missouri Veterans

The Missouri House passed [HB 262](#) this week, a meaningful and forward-thinking step toward improving the mental health and recovery outcomes of Missouri veterans. The bill would establish the Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act, aiming to improve the mental health and recovery of veterans. The bill creates a dedicated fund to support hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) as a treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and traumatic brain injury (TBI). Facilities offering HBOT to qualifying veterans will be reimbursed through this fund, increasing access to this promising alternative treatment. The Missouri Veterans Commission will oversee the program, collect data, and report on HBOT’s effectiveness. This bill offers hope for veterans struggling with invisible wounds by providing new treatment options and encouraging research into their effectiveness.

Expanding Missouri’s Efforts to Investigate Radioactive Waste

The Missouri House this week passed [HBs 516, 290 & 778](#) in an effort to enhance the state’s efforts to investigate radioactive contamination, particularly from federal nuclear activities like the Manhattan Project. The bill expands the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund, allowing local governments, community groups, and individuals to request investigations into suspected contamination. It removes the \$150,000 cap on investigation spending, provides more flexibility for testing costs, and empowers the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to seek reimbursement from the federal government for cleanup efforts. The bill also clarifies the process for accessing properties suspected of contamination, ensuring public safety takes precedence.

Standardizing Tobacco Regulations Statewide

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 344](#), a bill aimed at creating a uniform statewide framework for the sale and regulation of tobacco products, including alternative nicotine and vapor products. The legislation preempts local ordinances on product ingredients, licensing, product bans, and sales age (set at 21), while allowing municipalities to enforce laws preventing

sales to minors. Supporters argue that the patchwork of local regulations creates confusion and unfairly burdens retailers, and that statewide uniformity will ensure businesses operate on a level playing field while maintaining consumer expectations.

Modernizing Missouri's Motor Vehicle Laws

The Missouri House this week passed [HB 969](#), a comprehensive bill modernizing the state's motor vehicle laws to improve efficiency, enhance public safety, and protect personal privacy. Key provisions include shielding personal information of public officials like judges and law enforcement officers, replacing the outdated horsepower-based registration fee with flat rates, simplifying inspection rules, and allowing digital alternatives for fuel decal renewals. The bill also strengthens enforcement against expired or fraudulent temporary tags, creates new specialty plates for veterans—including those who served in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the U.S. Space Force—and adjusts regulations for vehicle dealers. HB 969 reflects a broad effort to streamline processes while addressing the evolving needs of Missouri drivers, veterans, and law enforcement.

Redefining Burglary in the Second Degree

The Missouri House passed [HB 1218](#) to expand the definition of second-degree burglary, aiming to better protect commercial businesses and their employees. The bill specifically targets individuals who knowingly enter or remain in restricted areas of businesses—such as backrooms or employee-only zones—without authorization. A first offense would be a class B misdemeanor, with repeat offenses rising to a class A misdemeanor. HB 1218 is designed to close legal loopholes, deter organized retail crime, and enhance workplace safety without penalizing accidental intrusions, providing law enforcement with clearer authority to act in these situations.

Standardizing Criminal Background Checks for Licensing and Child Safety

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 992](#), a bill that strengthens and streamlines the process of criminal background checks across dozens of professional and public service sectors. The bill aligns Missouri law with federal FBI requirements, ensuring consistent, accurate vetting for individuals seeking licenses in fields like education, healthcare, and law enforcement. Applicants must submit fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol, which will forward the data to the FBI for review. HB 992 also updates emergency child placement procedures by raising the background check age threshold from 17 to 18, aligning with federal standards. Supporters say the bill strengthens public safety, protects children, and preserves Missouri's access to critical national criminal databases.

Expanding and Modernizing Missouri's Port Authorities

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 1346](#), a major step forward in strengthening the state's port infrastructure and regional economic competitiveness. The bill updates and expands the powers of Missouri's port authorities, allowing them to purchase or lease land in adjacent municipalities or neighboring states, facilitating regional collaboration on large-scale transportation projects. The bill also updates administrative practices, raising the competitive bidding threshold, allowing closed records for sensitive negotiations, and improving financial flexibility by permitting direct funding to port authorities. By modernizing governance and operations, HB 1346 equips Missouri's ports with the tools they need to compete in a global economy and positions the state as a leader in logistics and riverfront development.

Empowering Entertainment Districts for Economic Growth and Public Safety

This week, the Missouri House passed [HBs 1524 & 1580](#), a legislative package designed to revitalize urban areas by creating designated entertainment districts to boost tourism, security, and economic development. These districts, which build on existing community improvement districts (CIDs), are empowered to set curfews for unaccompanied minors, hire public safety personnel, and enforce district-specific rules to improve safety. The legislation streamlines the formation process, exempts these districts from the standard petition requirement, and provides state funding for projects with a positive fiscal impact. Importantly, the bill prohibits new taxes, making it a business-friendly approach. Supporters see it as a critical step in revitalizing areas like St. Louis City, aiming to attract more visitors and foster economic growth.

Strengthening Protections Against Financial Exploitation

The Missouri House has passed [HB 1049](#), a bill aimed at protecting customers from fraud and financial exploitation. It allows banks and credit unions to offer a "trusted contact" program, where customers can designate individuals to be contacted if suspected fraud or emergencies arise. Financial institutions are protected from liability for engaging with or declining to contact a trusted individual, giving them the flexibility to act in their customers' best interests. This measure is particularly beneficial in protecting vulnerable populations, like the elderly, from financial scams, and gives financial institutions a legal way to help safeguard customers without overstepping. HB 1049 strengthens consumer protections while respecting individual autonomy and financial security.

Strengthening Legal Protections for Equine and Livestock Activity Sponsors

This week, the Missouri House passed [HB 565](#) to strengthen legal protections for equine and livestock activity sponsors by removing a broad exception that allowed lawsuits for failure to exercise ordinary care. While Missouri law already provides liability immunity for injuries stemming from the inherent risks of such activities, this bill clarifies and reinforces those protections, making them more consistent and limiting the threat of frivolous lawsuits. Supporters argue the change provides legal certainty for rural communities and agricultural businesses that rely on events like rodeos and livestock auctions, while opponents express concern about weakening longstanding safeguards meant to ensure basic responsibility.

Sales Tax Exemption for Used Goods Sold at Auctions

The Missouri House has passed [HBs 493 & 635](#), a bill designed to exempt used tangible personal property sold at auctions from

sales tax. Under this legislation, any item resold at auction after its initial point of sale will no longer be subject to state sales tax. However, this exemption does not apply to motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors that require titling for use on Missouri's highways or waters. This measure addresses an inconsistency in the taxation of secondhand goods, ensuring that individuals and businesses are not repeatedly taxed on the same items as they change hands. Many states, including Illinois, have already implemented similar policies to protect buyers from excessive taxation. By eliminating sales tax on auctioned used goods, the bill aims to support auction houses, estate sales, and secondhand marketplaces, benefiting both buyers and sellers while promoting economic activity in Missouri.

Strengthening Oversight and Accountability in Public Employee Retirement Benefits

The Missouri House passed [HBs 735 & 686](#) to improve oversight, accuracy, and fairness within the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MOSERS). The legislation authorizes the recovery of overpayments made to retirees due to administrative errors, reinstates a lump sum payout option for certain vested former employees beginning in 2026, and explicitly prohibits the use of pension funds for political activities. These reforms aim to ensure that retirement benefits are managed responsibly and transparently, reinforcing that public pension funds should serve the financial security of retirees—not political agendas. Supporters say the bill strengthens trust, accountability, and long-term integrity in the system.

Expanding Access to Dental Care Through Interstate Licensing

The Missouri House passed [HB 56](#) to modernize and expand access to dental care by joining the Dentist and Dental Hygienist Compact, allowing licensed professionals from participating states to practice in Missouri without needing additional licensure. The bill replaces outdated reciprocity rules with a streamlined, multistate approach that supports workforce mobility while maintaining high standards through background checks and oversight. By easing barriers for qualified providers, HB 56 aims to address Missouri's dental workforce shortages—especially in rural and underserved areas—while also giving Missouri dental professionals broader opportunities to work in other states.

Empowering Fathers, Strengthening Families with the Missouri Fathership Project

The Missouri House has passed [HB 927](#) to strengthen family bonds by establishing the Missouri Fathership Project and designating June as "Fathership Month." The initiative supports father involvement in children's lives by creating a grant program that funds community-based organizations to hire and train specialists who help fathers navigate custody, visitation, and parenting challenges. Courts and agencies can refer fathers to these programs for support, aiming to reduce absentee fatherhood and improve outcomes for children.

Missouri's First 15 "Blue Shield" Communities Announced, Highlighting Law Enforcement Support & Community Safety

Governor Mike Kehoe has announced the first 15 Missouri communities to earn the "Blue Shield" designation, a new initiative under the Safer Missouri plan that recognizes local governments for their exceptional commitment to public safety and law enforcement support. These communities—Jefferson County, Arnold, Warrensburg, Carter County, Miller County, Sedalia, Kennett, Branson, Desloge, Johnson County, Cole County, Grandview, Vinita Park, Greenwood, and Town and Country—will have access to state grants for officer training, equipment, and public safety initiatives. To qualify, communities must demonstrate investments in law enforcement, support for community policing, and efforts to reduce violent crime, among other criteria. Governor Kehoe encourages more communities to apply, with grant funding available starting in July 2025.

How to Apply: Communities can still apply for the Blue Shield designation through the Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS). The application must come from a local official, in coordination with the chief law enforcement officer. **To be considered for designation in 2025, this application must be submitted on or before June 1, 2025.** [Apply online](#) through Department of Public Safety at dps.mo.gov

REAL ID Requirement Starts Next Month

Starting May 7, 2025, a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or ID card, or another TSA-approved form of identification, will be required to fly domestically or enter certain federal buildings and nuclear power plants. Missouri residents can obtain a REAL ID at over 170 license offices statewide by presenting original documents proving identity, legal status, Social Security number, residency, and name changes. It takes 10-15 days to receive the REAL ID by mail, so it's advised to apply early to avoid travel disruptions. The REAL ID costs the same as a regular license, with a possible one-time free duplicate for early upgrades. Missouri has offered REAL ID-compliant cards since 2019, but many have yet to upgrade, so now is the time to check your license and prepare.

Photos of the Week



FFCLA student came this week to job shadow us. They were fantastic young women that will be great leaders.

Events in the District 2025 Legislation

HB 331 - Establishes the "Career- Tech Certificate (CTC) Program"- 3/24/2025 - Second read and referred: Education

HB 332 - Modifies provisions governing school employee training requirements- 3/27/2025 - Referred: Rules – Administrative

HB 333 - Requires signature verification of absentee ballots- 1/30/2025 - Referred: Elections

HB 334 - Modifies provisions relating to motor vehicle registration and safety inspection requirements- 2/05/2025 - HCS Reported Do Pass

HB 335 - Modifies reporting requirements for certain littering offenses- 1/09/2025 - Read Second Time

HB 336 – Establishes provisions relating to loads carried by trucks and solid waste disposal- 1/09/2025 - Read Second

HB 337 – Modifies provisions relating to holiday leave from work for alternative work schedules- 4/08/2025 - Reported Do Pass (H)

HB 338 – Requires that a guardian ad litem who is appointed to a child to have an ethical obligation to that child- 2/11/2025 - Public Hearing Completed (H)

HB 339 – Excludes information about the reporters of complaints against childcare facilities from public requires for records of such complaints- 2/24/2025 - Reported to the Senate and First Read (S)

HB 340 – Modifies provisions relating to certain local taxes for the Village of Lamar Heights- 1/09/2025 - Read Second

HB 532 – Modifies provisions relating to certain local taxes- 4/02/2025 - HCS Voted Do Pass (H)

HB 626 – Modifies provisions relating to information health carriers are required to provide to enrollees- 2/24/2025 - Public Hearing Completed (H)

HB 864 – Modifies provisions for the sale of raw milk- 1/15/2025 - Read Second Time

HB 1123 - Modifies provisions relating to the statewide assessment system- 2/19/2025 - Referred: Elementary and Secondary Education

HB 1413 - Modifies the appointment of teacher representatives on the State Board of Education- 4/09/2025 - Public Hearing Completed (H)

HJR 16 – Proposes a constitutional amendment that modifies requirements to pass a constitutional amendment- 1/09/2025 - Read Second Time

HJR 29 – Proposes an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri to allow counties and cities to increase local sales taxes upon approval by the voters- 1/09/2025 - Read Second Time

HJR 30 – Prohibits abortion after fetal viability, except in cases of medical emergency- 1/09/2025 - Read Second Time

HJR 31 – Prohibits abortions following the detection of a fetal heartbeat and establishes rights of unborn children-
1/09/2025 - Read Second Time
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Taking Care of YOU

Resolutions: My office offers Courtesy Resolutions for birthdays, deceased loved ones, Eagle Scouts, Girl Scouts, Glory Awards, Marriage, Retirement, Sports, Wedding Anniversary's, and Veterans. To request one, please call my office at (573) 751-2165.

Flags: Are you in need of a new flag? I offer new Missouri State and United States flags upon request. If you need a flag for a special circumstance, we can even fly it over the capitol for you. These flags are available for any non-profit organizations and groups.

Scheduling a Capitol Trip: If your school is traveling to Jefferson City, contact my capitol office to set up tours times for the Capitol, Supreme Court, and Missouri State Penitentiary. These tours fill up fast in a first come first serve basis. Please give us a months' notice in order to ensure you get tours of everything.

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QUICK LINKS:

www.state.mo.us

www.house.mo.gov

www.modot.org

I am always in your service,



State Representative
Ann Kelley
Proudly Serving District 127