[PERFECTED]
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 1750

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 37.850 , 160.261 , 162.261, 162.281, 162.291, 162.471, 162.481, 162.491, $162.720,162.961,162.974,167.151,168.021,168.205,171.033,302.010$, and 304.060, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-four new sections relating to elementary and secondary education, with a penalty provision and an emergency clause for a certain section.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections $37.850,160.261,162.261,162.281,162.291,162.471,162.481$, $162.491,162.720,162.961,162.974,167.151,168.021,168.205,171.033,302.010$, and 304.060 , RSMo, are repealed and twenty-four new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 37.850 , $160.261,160.565,161.214,162.058,162.261,162.281,162.291$, $162.471,162.481,162.491,162.563,162.720,162.961,162.974,167.151,168.021,168.036$, $168.037,168.205,170.025,171.033,302.010$, and 304.060 , to read as follows:
37.850. 1. The commissioner of administration shall maintain the Missouri accountability portal established in executive order $07-24$ as a free, internet-based tool allowing citizens to demand fiscal discipline and responsibility.
2. The Missouri accountability portal shall consist of an easy-to-search database of financial transactions related to:
(1) The purchase of goods and services and the distribution of funds for state programs;
(2) All bonds issued by any public institution of higher education, public school districts, or political subdivision of this state or its designated authority after August 28, 2013;

EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [覀ms] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in bold-face type in the above bill is proposed language.
(3) All obligations issued or incurred pursuant to section 99.820 by any political subdivision of this state or its designated authority; [and]
(4) The revenue stream pledged to repay such bonds or obligations;
(5) All forms of compensation and benefits paid to or on behalf of public employees including employees of political subdivisions, public institutions of higher education, public school districts, and public charter schools; and
(6) All debt incurred by any public charter school.
3. The Missouri accountability portal shall be updated each state business day and maintained as the primary source of information about the activity of Missouri's government.
4. Upon the conducting of a withholding or a release of funds, the governor shall submit a report stating all amounts withheld from the state's operating budget for the current fiscal year, as authorized by Article IV, Section 27 of the Missouri Constitution which shall be:
(1) Conspicuously posted on the accountability portal website;
(2) Searchable by the amounts withheld or released from each individual fund; and
(3) Searchable by the total amount withheld or released from the operating budget.
5. Every political subdivision of the state, including public institutions of higher education [but excluding], public school districts, and public charter schools shall supply all information described in subdivisions (2) and (4) of subsection 2 of this section to the office of administration within seven days of issuing or incurring such corresponding bond or obligation. [For all such bends or obligations issued or ineurred prior to August 28, 2013, every such political subdivision and public institution of higher education shall have ninety days to supply such information to the office of administration.]
6. Every school district and public charter school shall supply all information described in subdivisions (2), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection 2 of this section to the department of elementary and secondary education [within seven days of issting such bend, or inewring such debt]. The department of elementary and secondary education shall have forty-eight hours to deliver such information to the office of administration. [For all sueh bends issued or debt ineurred prior to August 28, 2013, every sehool district and publie ehater sehool shall have ninety days to supply such information to the department of elementary and secondary eduration. The depatment of elementary and secondary edtreation shall have forty eight hours to deliver such information to the office of administration.]
160.261. 1. The local board of education of each school district shall clearly establish a written policy of discipline, including the district's determination on the use of corporal punishment and the procedures in which punishment will be applied. A written copy of the district's discipline policy and corporal punishment procedures, if applicable, shall be provided to the pupil and parent or legal guardian of every pupil enrolled in the district at the
beginning of each school year and also made available in the office of the superintendent of such district, during normal business hours, for public inspection. No pupil shall be subject to corporal punishment procedures outlined in the discipline and corporal punishment policy without a parent or guardian being notified and providing written permission for the corporal punishment. All employees of the district shall annually receive instruction related to the specific contents of the policy of discipline and any interpretations necessary to implement the provisions of the policy in the course of their duties, including but not limited to approved methods of dealing with acts of school violence, disciplining students with disabilities and instruction in the necessity and requirements for confidentiality.
2. The policy shall require school administrators to report acts of school violence to all teachers at the attendance center and, in addition, to other school district employees with a need to know. For the purposes of this chapter or chapter 167, "need to know" is defined as school personnel who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with the student on a professional basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. As used in this section, the phrase "act of school violence" or "violent behavior" means the exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious physical injury as defined in section 556.061 to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. The policy shall at a minimum require school administrators to report, as soon as reasonably practical, to the appropriate law enforcement agency any of the following crimes, or any act which if committed by an adult would be one of the following crimes:
(1) First degree murder under section 565.020 ;
(2) Second degree murder under section 565.021 ;
(3) Kidnapping under section 565.110 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or kidnapping in the first degree under section 565.110;
(4) First degree assault under section 565.050 ;
(5) Rape in the first degree under section 566.030 ;
(6) Sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060 ;
(7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160 ;
(8) Burglary in the second degree under section 569.170;
(9) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020 as it existed prior to January 1 , 2017, or robbery in the first degree under section 570.023;
(10) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or manufacture of a controlled substance under section 579.055 ;
(11) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or delivery of a controlled substance under section 579.020;
(12) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
(13) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
(14) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, involuntary manslaughter in the first degree under section 565.024 , or involuntary manslaughter in the second degree under section 565.027;
(15) Second degree assault under section 565.060 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or second degree assault under section 565.052;
(16) Rape in the second degree under section 566.031 ;
(17) Felonious restraint under section 565.120 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or kidnapping in the second degree under section 565.120;
(18) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;
(19) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;
(20) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or child molestation in the first, second, or third degree pursuant to section 566.067 , 566.068 , or 566.069 ;
(21) Sodomy in the second degree pursuant to section 566.061 ;
(22) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083;
(23) Sexual abuse in the first degree pursuant to section 566.100;
(24) Harassment under section 565.090 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or harassment in the first degree under section 565.090; or
(25) Stalking under section 565.225 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or stalking in the first degree under section 565.225 ;
committed on school property, including but not limited to actions on any school bus in service on behalf of the district or while involved in school activities. The policy shall require that any portion of a student's individualized education program that is related to demonstrated or potentially violent behavior shall be provided to any teacher and other school district employees who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with the student on an educational basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. The policy shall also contain the consequences of failure to obey standards of conduct set by the local board of education, and the importance of the standards to the maintenance of an atmosphere where orderly learning is possible and encouraged.
3. The policy shall provide that any student who is on suspension for any of the offenses listed in subsection 2 of this section or any act of violence or drug-related activity defined by school district policy as a serious violation of school discipline pursuant to subsection 9 of this section shall have as a condition of his or her suspension the requirement that such student is not allowed, while on such suspension, to be within one thousand feet of
any school property in the school district where such student attended school or any activity of that district, regardless of whether or not the activity takes place on district property unless:
(1) Such student is under the direct supervision of the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;
(2) Such student is under the direct supervision of another adult designated by the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, in advance, in writing, to the principal of the school which suspended the student and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;
(3) Such student is enrolled in and attending an alternative school that is located within one thousand feet of a public school in the school district where such student attended school; or
(4) Such student resides within one thousand feet of any public school in the school district where such student attended school in which case such student may be on the property of his or her residence without direct adult supervision.
4. Any student who violates the condition of suspension required pursuant to subsection 3 of this section may be subject to expulsion or further suspension pursuant to the provisions of sections $167.161,167.164$, and 167.171 . In making this determination consideration shall be given to whether the student poses a threat to the safety of any child or school employee and whether such student's unsupervised presence within one thousand feet of the school is disruptive to the educational process or undermines the effectiveness of the school's disciplinary policy. Removal of any pupil who is a student with a disability is subject to state and federal procedural rights. This section shall not limit a school district's ability to:
(1) Prohibit all students who are suspended from being on school property or attending an activity while on suspension;
(2) Discipline students for off-campus conduct that negatively affects the educational environment to the extent allowed by law.
5. The policy shall provide for a suspension for a period of not less than one year, or expulsion, for a student who is determined to have brought a weapon to school, including but not limited to the school playground or the school parking lot, brought a weapon on a school bus or brought a weapon to a school activity whether on or off of the school property in violation of district policy, except that:
(1) The superintendent or, in a school district with no high school, the principal of the school which such child attends may modify such suspension on a case-by-case basis; and
(2) This section shall not prevent the school district from providing educational services in an alternative setting to a student suspended under the provisions of this section.
6. For the purpose of this section, the term "weapon" shall mean a firearm as defined under 18 U.S.C. Section 921 and the following items, as defined in section 571.010: a blackjack, a concealable firearm, an explosive weapon, a firearm, a firearm silencer, a gas gun, a knife, knuckles, a machine gun, a projectile weapon, a rifle, a shotgun, a spring gun or a switchblade knife; except that this section shall not be construed to prohibit a school board from adopting a policy to allow a Civil War reenactor to carry a Civil War era weapon on school property for educational purposes so long as the firearm is unloaded. The local board of education shall define weapon in the discipline policy. Such definition shall include the weapons defined in this subsection but may also include other weapons.
7. All school district personnel responsible for the care and supervision of students are authorized to hold every pupil strictly accountable for any disorderly conduct in school or on any property of the school, on any school bus going to or returning from school, during school-sponsored activities, or during intermission or recess periods.
8. Teachers and other authorized district personnel in public schools responsible for the care, supervision, and discipline of schoolchildren, including volunteers selected with reasonable care by the school district, shall not be civilly liable when acting in conformity with the established policies developed by each board, including but not limited to policies of student discipline or when reporting to his or her supervisor or other person as mandated by state law acts of school violence or threatened acts of school violence, within the course and scope of the duties of the teacher, authorized district personnel or volunteer, when such individual is acting in conformity with the established policies developed by the board. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a new cause of action against such school district, or to relieve the school district from liability for the negligent acts of such persons.
9. Each school board shall define in its discipline policy acts of violence and any other acts that constitute a serious violation of that policy. "Acts of violence" as defined by school boards shall include but not be limited to exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious bodily harm to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. School districts shall for each student enrolled in the school district compile and maintain records of any serious violation of the district's discipline policy. Such records shall be made available to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties, and shall be provided as required in section 167.020 to any school district in which the student subsequently attempts to enroll.
10. Spanking, when administered by certificated personnel and in the presence of a witness who is an employee of the school district, or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property, when administered by personnel of a school district in a reasonable manner in accordance with the local board of education's written policy of discipline, is not
abuse within the meaning of chapter 210. [The provisions of sections 210.110 to 210.165 notwithstanding, the children's division shall not have jurisdiction over or investigate any report of alleged child abuse arising out of or related to the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district or any spanking administered in a reasonable manner by any certifieated sehool personnel in the presence of a witness whe is an employee of the sehool district pursuant to a written policy of discipline established by the board of education of the sehool district, as leng as no allegation of sexuat misconduct arises from the spanking or use of force.
11. If a student reports alleged sexual misconduct on the part of a teacher or other sehool employee to a person employed in a sehool facility who is required to report such miseonduct to the children's division under section 210.115, such person and the stperintendent of the sehool district shall report the allegation to the children's division as set forth in section 210.115. Reports made to the children's division under this subsection shall be investigated by the division in accordance with the provisions of sections 210.145to 210.153 and shall not be investigated by the sehool district under subsections 12 to 20 of this section for purposes of determining whether the allegations should or should not be substantiated. The district may investigate the allegations for the purpose of making any decision regarding the employment of the aceused employee.
12.] 11. Upon receipt of any reports of child abuse by the children's division [ether than reports provided under subsection 11 of this section,] pursuant to sections 210.110 to 210.165 which allegedly involve personnel of a school district, the children's division shall notify the superintendent of schools of the district or, if the person named in the alleged incident is the superintendent of schools, the president of the school board of the school district where the alleged incident occurred.
[13. If, after an initial investigation, the superintendent of sehools or the president of the sehool board finds that the report involves an alleged incident of child abuse other than the administration of a spanking by certifieated seheol personnel or the use of reasonable foree to protect persons or property when administered by sehool personnel pursuant to a written policy of diseipline or that the repert was made for the sole purpose of harassing a publie sehool-mplayee, the superintendent of schools or the president of the sehool beard-shatl immediately refer the matter back to the children's division and take no further action. In all matters referred back to the children's division, the division shall treat the report in the same manner as other reports of alleged child abuse received by the division.
14. If the report pertains to an alleged incident which arose out of or is related to a spanking administered by certifieated personnel or the use of reasonable foree to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district purstant to a written policy of diseipline or a repert made for the sole purpese of harassing a public sehool
employee, a notification of the reported child abuse shall be sent by the stperintendent of sehools or the president of the school board to the law enforeement in the county in which the alleged incident oceurred.
15. The report shall be jointly investigated by the law enforcement officer and the stperintendent of schools or, if the subject of the report is the superintendent of sehools, by a law enforcement officer and the president of the school board or such president's designee.
16. The investigation shall begin no later than forty-eight hours after notification from the children's division is received, and shall consist of, but need not be limited to, interviewing and recording statements of the child and the child's parents or guardian within two working days after the start of the investigation, of the sehool district personnel allegedly involved in the report, and of any witnesses to the alleged incident.
17. The law enforcement officer and the investigating sehool distriet persennel shall issue separate reports of their findings and recommendations after the conelusion of the investigation to the sehool board of the sehool district within seven days after receiving notice from the children's division.
18. The reports shall contain a statement of conclusion as to whether the report of alleged child abuse is substantiated or is unsubstantiated.
19. The school beard shall consider the separate reperts referred to in subsection 17 of this section and shall isstue its findings and conclusions and the action to be taken, if any, within seven days after receiving the last of the rworerts. The findings and conclusions shall be made in substantially the following form:
(1) The repert of the alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated. The law enforeement efficer and the investigating sehool board personnel agree that there was not a prependerance of evidence to substantiate that abuse oceurred;
(2) The repert of the alleged child abuse is substantiated. The law enforeement efficer and the investigating sehool distriet persomnel agree that the prependerance of evidenee is suffieient to-support a finding that the alleged ineident of child abuse did vecur;
(3) The issue involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved. The law enforeement officer and the investigating sehool personnel are unable to agree on their findings and conclusions on the alleged incident.
20. The findings and conclusions of the sehool beard under subsection 19-of this section shall be sent to the children's division. If the findings and conclusions of the sehool board are that the report of the alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated, the investigation shall be terminated, the case closed, and no record shall be entered in the children's division central registry. If the findings and conclusions of the-school beard are that the report of the alleged ehild abuse is substantiated, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the sehool
district and shall inelude the information in the division's central registry. If the findings and eonelusions of the sehool board are that the isste involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the sehool board, however, the ineident and the names of the parties allegedly involved shall not be entered into the central registry of the children's division unless and until the alleged child abuse is substantiated by a court of competent juris liction.
21. Any superintendent of sehools, president of a school board or such person's designee or law enforcement officer who knowingly falsifies any report of any matter purstant to this section or who knowingly withholds any information relative to any investigation or report purstant to this section is guilty of a class $\Lambda$ misdemeanor.
22.] 12. In order to ensure the safety of all students, should a student be expelled for bringing a weapon to school, violent behavior, or for an act of school violence, that student shall not, for the purposes of the accreditation process of the Missouri school improvement plan, be considered a dropout or be included in the calculation of that district's educational persistence ratio.
160.565. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Extended Learning Opportunities Act".
2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
(1) "Extended learning opportunity", an out-of-classroom learning experience that is approved by the state board of education, a school board, or a charter school and that provides a student with:
(a) Enrichment opportunities;
(b) Career readiness or employability skills opportunities including, but not limited to, internships; preapprenticeships; or apprenticeships; or
(c) Any other approved educational opportunity;
(2) "Parent", a student's parent, guardian, or other person having control or custody of such student;
(3) "Student", any child attending an elementary or secondary public school in grades kindergarten through twelve.
3. Beginning with the 2023-24 school year, the state board of education and each local school board shall routinely inform students and parents of the ability for students to earn credit for participating in extended learning opportunities. Employees of the state board of education and public schools may assist students and parents in completing enrollment processes required for participating in approved extended learning opportunities. No student or parent shall be required to obtain permission from the student's school district or charter school to enroll in an extended learning
opportunity. Before participating in any extended learning opportunity, the student and at least one parent shall sign an agreement detailing all program requirements in a form developed by the state board of education.
4. An extended learning opportunity shall count as a credit toward graduation requirements and the achievement of applicable state standards for students. To receive credit, a student shall submit a written request for credit and proof of successful completion of the extended learning opportunity to a designated administrator of the school the student attends.
5. The state board of education shall adopt, and each local school district shall distribute and implement, extended learning opportunities policies that provide all of the following:
(1) An application process for accepting and approving extended learning opportunities offered for credit from outside entities;
(2) A list of entities that are eligible to submit applications to offer extended learning opportunities including, but not limited to:
(a) Nonprofit organizations;
(b) Businesses with established locations;
(c) Trade associations; and
(d) The Armed Forces of the United States, subject to applicable age requirements;
(3) A process for students and parents to request credit;
(4) Criteria that school districts and charter schools shall use to determine whether a proposed extended learning opportunity shall be approved; and
(5) Criteria that school districts and charter schools shall use to award a certificate of completion and credit for completing an extended learning opportunity including, but not limited to, allowing a student to demonstrate competencies through performance-based assessments and other methods independent of instructional time and credit hours.
6. An entity approved by the state board of education to offer an extended learning opportunity shall be automatically qualified to offer that extended learning opportunity to all school districts and charter schools.
7. A student who successfully completes an approved extended learning opportunity and satisfies criteria for the award of a certification of completion and credit under subdivision (5) of subsection 5 of this section shall be considered to have completed all required coursework for the particular course. In an extended learning opportunity that satisfies all required coursework for a high school course, the student
shall also be considered to have satisfied the equivalent number of credits toward the student's graduation requirements.
8. Any policy or procedure adopted by the state board of education, a school board, or a charter school for participating in an extended learning opportunity shall provide every student an equal opportunity to participate and shall satisfy established timelines and requirements for purposes of transcribing credits and state reporting.
9. The state board of education may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2022, shall be invalid and void.
161.214. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
(1) "Board", the state board of education;
(2) "Department", the department of elementary and secondary education;
(3) "School innovation team", a group of natural persons representing:
(a) A single elementary or secondary school;
(b) A group of two or more elementary or secondary schools within the same school district that share common interests, such as geographical location or educational focus, or that sequentially serve classes of students as they progress through elementary and secondary education;
(c) A group of two or more elementary or secondary schools not within the same school district that share common interests, such as geographical location or educational focus, or that sequentially serve classes of students as they progress through elementary and secondary education;
(d) A single school district; or
(e) A group of two or more school districts that share common interests, such as geographical location or educational focus, or that sequentially serve classes of students as they progress through elementary and secondary education;
(4) "School innovation waiver", a waiver granted by the board to a single school, group of schools, single school district, or group of school districts under this section, in which the school, group of schools, school district, or group of school districts is exempt from a specific requirement imposed by chapter $160,161,162,167,170$, or 171 , or any regulations promulgated under such chapters by the board or the department. Any
school innovation waiver granted to a school district or group of school districts shall apply to every elementary and secondary school within the school district or group of school districts unless the plan specifically provides otherwise.
2. Any school innovation team seeking a school innovation waiver may submit a plan to the board for one or more of the following purposes:
(1) Improving student readiness for employment, higher education, vocational training, technical training, or any other form of career and job training;
(2) Increasing the compensation of teachers; or
(3) Improving the recruitment, retention, training, preparation, or professional development of teachers.
3. Any plan for a school innovation waiver shall:
(1) Identify the specific provision of law for which a waiver is being requested and provide an explanation for why the specific provision of law inhibits the ability of the school or school district to accomplish the goal stated in the plan;
(2) Demonstrate that the intent of the specific provision of law can be addressed in a more effective, efficient, or economical manner and that the waiver or modification is necessary to implement the plan;
(3) Include measurable annual performance targets and goals for the implementation of the plan;
(4) Specify the innovations to be pursued in meeting one or more of the goals listed in subsection 2 of this section;
(5) Demonstrate parental, school employee, and community and business support for, and engagement with, the plan; and
(6) Be approved by at least the minimum number of people required to be on the school innovation team prior to submitting the plan for approval.
4. (1) In evaluating a plan submitted by a school innovation team under subsection 2 of this section, the board shall consider whether the plan will:
(a) Improve the preparation, counseling, and overall readiness of students for postsecondary life;
(b) Increase teacher salaries in a financially sustainable and prudent manner; or
(c) Increase the attractiveness of the teaching profession for prospective teachers and active teachers alike.
(2) The board may approve any plan submitted under subsection 2 of this section if the board determines that:
(a) The plan successfully demonstrates the ability to address the intent of the provision of law to be waived in a more effective, efficient, or economical manner;
(b) The waivers or modifications are demonstrated to be necessary to stimulate or improve student readiness for postsecondary life, increase teacher salaries, or increase the attractiveness of the teaching profession for prospective teachers and active teachers;
(c) The plan has demonstrated sufficient participation from among the teachers, principal, superintendent, faculty, school board, parents, and the community at large; and
(d) The plan is based upon sound educational practices, does not endanger the health and safety of students or staff, and does not compromise equal opportunity for learning.
(3) The board may propose modifications to the plan in cooperation with the school innovation team.
5. Any waiver granted under this section shall be effective for a period of no longer than three school years beginning the school year following the school year in which the waiver is approved. Any waiver may be renewed. No more than one school innovation waiver shall be in effect with respect to any one elementary or secondary school at one time.
6. This section shall not be construed to allow the board to authorize the waiver of any statutory requirements relating to school start date, teacher certification, teacher tenure, or any requirement imposed by federal law.
7. The board may promulgate rules implementing the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2022, shall be invalid and void.
162.058. 1. Before July 1, 2023, each school district and charter school shall, after receiving community input, implement a community engagement policy that provides residents of the school district methods of communicating with the school board or the governing board of a charter school located in the school district and with the administration of the school district or charter school.
2. The community engagement policy shall create a process allowing any resident of a school district to have an item placed on the agenda of a school board meeting, or a meeting of the governing board of a charter school located in the school
district, if the resident follows the process described in the policy. Such policy shall contain at least the following components:
(1) No item shall be placed on a meeting agenda under this section unless the item is directly related to the governance or operation of the school district or charter school;
(2) The school district or charter school may require the resident to first meet with the superintendent or the superintendent's designee to attempt a resolution of the issue. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall meet with the resident within twenty business days of a written request to meet. After such meeting, or if the superintendent or the superintendent's designee does not meet with the resident within twenty business days, the resident may submit a written request to the board secretary to have the issue brought before the school board or the governing board as a meeting agenda item and may ask for the school board to take action on the issue. If the secretary receives the request at least five business days prior to the next regularly scheduled board meeting, the issue shall be placed as an item on the agenda for such meeting. If the secretary receives the request less than five days before the next regularly scheduled board meeting, the issue shall be placed as an item on the agenda for the next subsequent regular board meeting. An agenda item may be moved to a different board meeting with the consent of the resident requesting the agenda item;
(3) The school board or governing board may establish reasonable rules governing agenda items including, but not limited to, time limits for presentation or discussion of the agenda item and limits on the number of speakers to a single individual or to individuals who met with the superintendent or the superintendent's designee before the issue was brought before the board as a meeting agenda item;
(4) If the resident has requested the board to take action on the item by the process described under subdivision 2 of this subsection, the school board or governing board shall take action by voting on the agenda item in the meeting in which the item is brought before the board or in one of the two subsequent board meetings. Such board vote on the agenda item includes, but is not limited to, the following:
(a) Allowing the school administration's decision to stand;
(b) Reversing, revising, or changing the school administration's decision;
(c) Unless the next board meeting is not one of the three meetings at which the agenda item shall be voted on as required in this subdivision, postponing consideration of the issue until the next board meeting; or
(d) Amending, modifying, or making no change to school district policy, procedures, or operations;
(5) The school board or governing board may refuse to hear or delay hearing an agenda item if the school board or governing board has heard an identical or substantially similar issue in the previous three calendar months or if the resident has previously violated district rules regarding conduct at meetings or on school property; and
(6) The school board or governing board may delay hearing an agenda item if more than three resident-initiated agenda items are scheduled for the same board meeting. If the hearing of a resident's agenda item is delayed, the school board or governing board shall provide the resident with an alternate method of communicating to the school board or governing board regarding the agenda item.
162.261. 1. The government and control of a seven-director school district, other than an urban district, is vested in a board of education of seven members, who hold their office for three years, except as provided in [section] sections 162.241 and 162.563, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled by the remaining members of the board; except that if there are more than two vacancies at any one time, the county commission upon receiving written notice of the vacancies shall fill the vacancies by appointment. If there are more than two vacancies at any one time in a county without a county commission, the county executive upon receiving written notice of the vacancies shall fill the vacancies, with the advice and consent of the county council, by appointment. The person appointed shall hold office until the next municipal election, when a director shall be elected for the unexpired term.
2. No seven-director, urban, or metropolitan school district board of education shall hire a spouse of any member of such board for a vacant or newly created position unless the position has been advertised pursuant to board policy and the superintendent of schools submits a written recommendation for the employment of the spouse to the board of education. The names of all applicants as well as the name of the applicant hired for the position [are te] shall be included in the board minutes.
3. The provisions of Article VII, Section 6 of the Missouri Constitution apply to school districts.
162.281. Except as provided in section 162.563, in all seven-director districts, including urban districts, when directors are to be elected for terms of different lengths, each candidate shall declare for a term of a specific number of years and the different terms shall be voted upon as separate propositions.
162.291. Except as provided in section 162.563, the voters of each seven-director district other than urban districts shall, at municipal elections, elect two directors who are citizens of the United States and resident taxpayers of the district, who have resided in [this
state] the district for one year next preceding their election or appointment, and who are at least twenty-four years of age.
162.471. 1. The government and control of an urban school district is vested in a board of seven directors.
2. Except as provided in section 162.563, each director shall be a voter of the district who has resided within this state for one year next preceding [his] the director's election or appointment and who is at least twenty-four years of age. All directors, except as otherwise provided in [section] sections 162.481 [and section], 162.492 , and $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 5 6 3}$, shall hold their offices for six years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All vacancies occurring in the board, except as provided in section 162.492, shall be filled by appointment by the board as soon as practicable, and the person appointed shall hold [his] office until the next school board election, when [his] a successor shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term. The power of the board to perform any official duty during the existence of a vacancy continues unimpaired thereby.
162.481. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and [in section] sections 162.492 and 162.563, all elections of school directors in urban school districts shall be held biennially at the same times and places as municipal elections.
2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4, and 5 of this section, hereafter when a seven-director district becomes an urban school district, the directors of the prior seven-director district shall continue as directors of the urban school district until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected and until their successors are elected as provided in this subsection. The first biennial school election for directors shall be held in the urban school district at the time provided in subsection 1 which is on the date of or subsequent to the expiration of the terms of the directors of the prior district which are first to expire, and directors shall be elected to succeed the directors of the prior district whose terms have expired. If the terms of two directors only have expired, the directors elected at the first biennial school election in the urban school district shall be elected for terms of six years. If the terms of four directors have expired, two directors shall be elected for terms of six years and two shall be elected for terms of four years. At the next succeeding biennial election held in the urban school district, successors for the remaining directors of the prior seven-director district shall be elected. If only two directors are to be elected they shall be elected for terms of six years each. If four directors are to be elected, two shall be elected for terms of six years and two shall be elected for terms of two years. After seven directors of the urban school district have been elected under this subsection, their successors shall be elected for terms of six years.
3. In any school district in which a majority of the district is located in any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand
inhabitants, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified for all directors elected on and after August 28, 1998.
4. For any school district which becomes an urban school district by reason of the 2000 federal decennial census, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified for all directors elected on and after August 28, 2001.
5. In any school district in any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which becomes an urban school district by reason of the 2010 federal decennial census, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified for all directors elected on and after April 2, 2012.
6. In any urban school district in a county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and upon expiration of any term after August 28, 2015, the term of office shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.
162.491. 1. Directors for urban school districts, other than those districts containing the greater part of a city of over one hundred thirty thousand inhabitants, may be nominated by petition to be filed with the secretary of the board and signed by a number of voters in the district equal to ten percent of the total number of votes cast for the director receiving the highest number of votes cast at the next preceding biennial election, except as provided in subsection 4 of this section.
2. This section shall not be construed as providing the sole method of nominating candidates for the office of school director in urban school districts [whieh] that do not contain the greater part of a city of over three hundred thousand inhabitants.
3. A director for any urban school district containing a city of greater than one hundred thirty thousand inhabitants and less than three hundred thousand inhabitants may be nominated as an independent candidate by filing with the secretary of the board a petition signed by five hundred registered voters of such school district.



4. In any urban school district located in a county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat, a candidate for director shall file a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of the board and shall not be required to submit a petition.
5. No candidate for election as a school board director representing a subdistrict as provided in section 162.563 shall be required to file a declaration of candidacy as provided in this section as the sole method of filing for candidacy.
162.563. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:



(1) "School board", the board vested with the government and control of a school district as described in section $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 2 6 1}$ or section 162.471;
(2) "School district", a seven-director school district or an urban school district established in this chapter.
2. A school board may divide the school district into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts and establish the election of school board members as provided in this section.
3. (1) A school board desiring to divide a school district as provided in this section shall vote on the question of dividing the district as provided in this section. Upon the approval of the question by at least four members of the school board, the school board shall develop a proposed plan as described in subdivision (2) of this subsection.
(2) A school board dividing a school district as provided in this section shall develop and adopt a proposed plan for the division of the school district. Such proposed plan shall be adopted upon the approval of at least four members of the school board and shall contain at least the following information:
(a) A summary of the proposed plan for dividing the school district;
(b) A statement indicating whether the school district will be divided into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts;
(c) A description of the areas of the school district each newly elected school board member will represent, with each subdistrict and at-large district represented by a number;
(d) A statement indicating whether the existing school board members will be replaced by the newly elected school board members at one election or in succeeding elections to provide for staggered terms of the members; and
(e) Any other information deemed necessary by the school board.
(3) After the school board develops such proposed plan, the school board shall immediately notify the election authority of the county in which the school district is
located. Upon receiving such notification, the election authority shall submit the question of whether to divide the school district as described in the proposed plan to the voters of the school district on the next available day for any municipal election. If a majority of the registered voters of the school district voting on the question approve the division of the school district, the school board shall follow the procedures described in subsection 4 of this section. If a majority of the registered voters of the school district voting on the question reject the division of the school district, no division as described in this section shall occur.
4. (1) After approval of a question submitted under subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of this section, a school board dividing a school district as provided in this section shall adopt a final plan for the division of the school district based on the proposed plan developed under subsection 3 of this section. Such final plan shall contain at least the following information:
(a) A summary of the proposed plan for dividing the school district;
(b) The time and place of at least two public hearings to be held to consider the proposed plan;
(c) A statement indicating whether the school district will be divided into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts;
(d) A description of the areas of the school district each newly elected school board member will represent, with each subdistrict and at-large district represented by a number;
(e) A statement indicating whether the existing school board members will be replaced by the newly elected school board members at one election or in succeeding elections to provide for staggered terms of the members; and
(f) Any other information deemed necessary by the school board.
(2) For each hearing held as provided in this subsection, the school board shall:
(a) Publish notice of the hearing, the proposed plan, and any amendments to the proposed plan adopted at a previous hearing on the school district's website and by any other method allowed by law, with the first publication to occur no more than thirty days before the hearing and the second publication to occur no earlier than fifteen days and no later than ten days before the hearing;
(b) Hear all alternate proposals for division of the school district and receive evidence for or against such alternate proposals;
(c) Hear all protests and receive evidence for or against such proposed division;
(d) Vote on each alternate proposal and protest, which vote shall be the final determination of such alternate proposal or protest;
(e) Adopt any amendments to the proposed plan; and
(f) Perform any other actions related to the proposed plan deemed necessary by the school board.
(3) (a) After the conclusion of the final hearing proceedings but before adjourning such hearing, the school board shall adopt the final plan to divide the school district developed as a result of the hearings.
(b) After the school board adopts the final plan, the school board shall present the final plan to the election authority of the county in which the school district is located for actions required under subdivision (4) of this subsection and publish the final plan in the same manner as the initial proposed plan was published under paragraph (a) of subdivision (2) of this subsection. The final plan shall contain at least the following information:
a. A summary of the final plan for dividing the school district;
b. A statement indicating whether the school district will be divided into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts;
c. A description of the areas of the school district each newly elected school board member will represent, with each subdistrict and at-large district represented by a number;
d. The date of the election of each new school board member as provided in the final plan;
e. A statement indicating whether the existing school board members will be replaced by the newly elected school board members at one election or in succeeding elections to provide for staggered terms of the members; and
f. Any other information deemed necessary by the school board.
(4) (a) After a final plan is adopted as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, before December first of the calendar year immediately preceding the general municipal election day in the calendar year in which the residents of the school district will vote to elect new school board members as provided in the final plan, the school board shall divide the school district into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts as directed in the final plan. All subdistricts required by the final plan shall be of contiguous and compact territory and as nearly equal in population as practicable in accordance with the final plan. Within six months after each decennial census is reported to the President of the United States, the school board shall reapportion the subdistricts to be as nearly equal in population as practicable. After the school board divides the school district or reapportions the subdistricts, the school board shall notify the residents of the school district as provided by law.
(b) Any resident of the school district who believes the school board has divided the school district or reapportioned subdistricts in violation of paragraph (a) of this
subdivision may petition the circuit court of the county in which the school district exists for an order directing the school board to divide the school district or reapportion the subdistricts as provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision. The petition shall be submitted to the circuit court within ten business days of the school board's notice required in paragraph (a) of this subdivision.
(5) On the first day available for candidate filing for the first general municipal election occurring after the school district is divided as provided in this subsection, any qualified resident who has or will have resided in a subdistrict or at-large district for the year immediately preceding the general municipal election day may file as a candidate for election to the school board as a member representing such subdistrict or at-large district. At the end of the time available for candidate filing, if no qualified resident of a subdistrict has filed as a candidate in that subdistrict, the election authority shall extend the time for candidate filing by seven additional days, and any qualified resident of the school district who has or will have resided in the school district for the year immediately preceding the general municipal election day may file as a candidate for election to the school board as a member representing that subdistrict. No school district shall require a candidate to submit a petition signed by the registered voters of the school district as method of filing a declaration of candidacy. The election authority shall determine the validity of all declarations of candidacy.
(6) When the election is held on the general municipal election day, the seven candidates, one from each of the subdistricts or at-large districts, who receive a plurality of the votes cast by the voters of that subdistrict or at-large district shall be elected. Any candidate who is not a subdistrict resident but qualifies as a candidate as a school district resident as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection shall be elected by the voters of the school district. Each member shall be elected to a term as provided in the final plan adopted as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection.
(7) Each member shall serve until a successor is elected or the member vacates the office. Any vacancy that occurs before the end of the member's term shall be filled as provided in section $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 2 6 1}$ or $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 4 7 1}$.
(8) Except for a member who is not a subdistrict resident but is elected as a school district resident to represent a subdistrict as provided in subdivision (5) of this subsection, each member shall reside in the subdistrict the member represents during the member's term.
(9) All other provisions applicable to school districts that are not in conflict with this subsection shall apply to school districts divided as provided in this subsection.
5. (1) If any school district receives a petition, signed by at least ten percent of the number of registered voters of the school district voting in the last school board
election, calling for the school district to divide into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts and establish the election of school board members as provided in this subsection, the school district shall immediately notify the election authority of the county in which the school district is located. Upon receiving such notification, the election authority shall submit the question of whether to divide the school district as provided by the petition to the voters of the school district on the next available day for any municipal election. If a majority of the registered voters of the school district voting on the question approve the division of the school district, the school board shall begin the process of adopting the plan as described in this subsection. If a majority of the registered voters of the school district voting on the question reject the division of the school district, no division as described in the petition shall occur.
(2) (a) Any such petition submitted to the school district as provided in this subsection shall contain a proposed plan for the division of the school district. Such proposed plan shall contain at least the following information:
a. A summary of the proposed plan for dividing the school district;
b. A statement indicating whether the school district will be divided into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts;
c. A description of the areas of the school district each newly elected school board member will represent, with each subdistrict and at-large district represented by a number;
d. The proposed date of the election of each new school board member as provided in the proposed plan;
e. A statement indicating whether the existing school board members will be replaced by the newly elected school board members at one election or in succeeding elections to provide for staggered terms of the members; and
f. Any other information deemed necessary by the school board.
(b) If a division of the school district is approved by the voters as provided in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the school board shall create a school district division commission to develop a final plan for division of the school district. The commission shall:
a. Be composed of nine members as follows:
(i) Three members appointed by the superintendent of the school district;
(ii) Three members appointed by the county commission; and
(iii) Three members appointed by the organizers of the petition to divide the school district; and
b. Set the time and place of at least two hearings to be held to consider the proposed plan. For each hearing held, the commission shall:
(i) Publish notice of the hearing, the proposed plan, and any amendments to the proposed plan adopted at a previous hearing on the school district's website and by any other method allowed by law, with the first publication to occur no more than thirty days before the hearing and the second publication to occur no earlier than fifteen days and no later than ten days before the hearing;
(ii) Conduct the hearing on the proposal for division of the district on behalf of the petitioners;
(iii) Hear all protests and receive evidence for or against such proposed division; and
(iv) Vote to adopt any proposed plan amendments agreed to by the petitioners as a result of the hearings.
(c) Within ninety days after the adjournment of the final hearing conducted as provided in this subdivision, the commission shall submit the final plan to the election authority of the county in which the school district is located for actions required in subdivision (3) of this subsection and publish the final plan in the same manner as the initial proposed plan was published as provided in item (i) of subparagraph b. of paragraph (b) of this subdivision. The final plan shall contain at least the following information:
a. A summary of the final plan for dividing the school district;
b. A statement indicating whether the school district will be divided into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts;
c. A description of the areas of the school district each newly elected school board member will represent, with each subdistrict and at-large district represented by a number;
d. The date of the election of each new school board member as provided in the final plan;
e. A statement indicating whether the existing school board members will be replaced by the newly elected school board members at one election or in succeeding elections to provide for staggered terms of the members; and
f. Any other information deemed necessary by the commission.
(3) (a) After a final plan is submitted to the election authority as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, before December first of the calendar year immediately preceding the general municipal election day in the calendar year in which the residents of the school district will vote to elect new school board members as provided in the final plan, the school district division commission shall divide the school district into seven subdistricts or a combination of subdistricts and at-large districts as directed in the final plan. All subdistricts required by the final plan shall be of
contiguous and compact territory and as nearly equal in population as practicable in accordance with the final plan. Within six months after each decennial census is reported to the President of the United States, the commission shall reapportion the subdistricts to be as nearly equal in population as practicable. After the commission divides the school district or reapportions the subdistricts, the commission shall notify the residents of the school district as provided by law.
(b) Any resident of the school district who believes the school district division commission has divided the school district or reapportioned subdistricts in violation of paragraph (a) of this subdivision may petition the circuit court of the county in which the school district exists for an order directing the commission to divide the school district or reapportion the subdistricts as provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision. The petition shall be submitted to the circuit court within ten business days of the commission's notice provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision.
(4) On the first day available for candidate filing for the first general municipal election occurring after the school district is divided as provided in this subsection, any qualified resident who has or will have resided in a subdistrict or at-large district for the year immediately preceding the general municipal election day may file as a candidate for election to the school board as a member representing such subdistrict or at-large district. At the end of the time available for candidate filing, if no qualified resident of a subdistrict has filed as a candidate in that subdistrict, the election authority shall extend the time for candidate filing by seven additional days, and any qualified resident of the school district who has or will have resided in the school district for the year immediately preceding the general municipal election day may file as a candidate for election to the school board as a member representing that subdistrict. No school district shall require a candidate to submit a petition signed by the registered voters of the school district as a method of filing a declaration of candidacy. The election authority shall determine the validity of all declarations of candidacy.
(5) When the election is held on the general municipal election day, the seven candidates, one from each of the subdistricts or at-large districts, who receive a plurality of the votes cast by the voters of that subdistrict shall be elected. Any candidate who is not a subdistrict resident but qualifies as a candidate as a school district resident as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection shall be elected by the voters of the school district. Each member shall be elected to a term as provided in the final plan approved as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection.
(6) Each member shall serve until a successor is elected or the member vacates the office. Any vacancy that occurs before the end of the member's term shall be filled as provided in section $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 2 6 1}$ or $\mathbf{1 6 2 . 4 7 1}$.
(7) Except for a member who is not a subdistrict resident but is elected as a school district resident to represent a subdistrict as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection, each member shall reside in the subdistrict the member represents during the member's term.
(8) All other provisions applicable to school districts that are not in conflict with this subsection shall apply to school districts divided as provided in this subsection.
6. No new plan for division of the school district shall be proposed or adopted as provided in this section sooner than five years after a division of the school district as provided in this section.
162.720. 1. (1) This subdivision shall apply to all school years ending before July 1, 2024. Where a sufficient number of children are [determined to be] identified as gifted and their development requires programs or services beyond the level of those ordinarily provided in regular public school programs, districts may establish special programs for such gifted children.
(2) For school year 2024-25 and all subsequent school years, if three percent or more of students enrolled in a school district are identified as gifted and their development requires programs or services beyond the level of those ordinarily provided in regular public school programs, the district shall establish a state-approved gifted program for gifted children.
2. For school year 2024-25 and all subsequent school years, any teacher providing gifted services to students in districts with an average daily attendance of more than three hundred fifty students shall be certificated in gifted education. In districts with an average daily attendance of three hundred fifty students or fewer, any teacher providing gifted services shall not be required to be certificated to teach gifted education but such teacher shall annually participate in at least six clock hours of professional development focused on gifted services. The school district shall pay for such professional development focused on gifted services.
3. The state board of education shall determine standards for such gifted programs and gifted services. Approval of [steh] gifted programs shall be made by the state department of elementary and secondary education based upon project applications submitted [by July fifteenth of each year] at a time and in a form determined by the department of elementary and secondary education.
[3.] 4. No district shall [make a determination as to whether] identify a child [is] as gifted based on the child's participation in an advanced placement course or international baccalaureate course. Districts shall [detmine] identify a child [is] as gifted only if the child meets the definition of gifted children as provided in section 162.675.
[4.] 5. Any district with a gifted education program approved under subsection [z] 3 of this section shall have a policy, approved by the board of education of the district, that establishes a process that outlines the procedures and conditions under which parents or guardians may request a review of the decision [that determined] that their child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.
[5.] 6. School districts and school district employees shall be immune from liability for any and all acts or omissions relating to the decision that a child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.
7. The department of elementary and secondary education may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the implementation and administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2022, shall be invalid and void.
162.961. 1. A parent, guardian or the responsible educational agency may request a due process hearing before the administrative hearing commission with respect to any matter relating to identification, evaluation, educational placement, or the provision of a free appropriate public education of the child. Such request shall include the child's name, address, school, issue, and suggested resolution of dispute if known. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, the administrative hearing commission shall within fifteen days after receiving notice assign a commissioner who is not an employee of the state board of education or department of elementary and secondary education to hear the case. Commissioners shall have some knowledge or training involving children with disabilities, shall not have a personal or professional interest which would conflict with [his or her] such commissioner's objectivity in the hearing, and shall meet the training and assessment requirements pursuant to state regulations, federal law and regulation requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, and the requirements in section 621.253. No commissioner who conducts a due process hearing shall have been employed within the last five years by a school district or by an organization engaged in special education parent and student advocacy, performed work for a school district or for a parent or student as a special education advocate within the last five years as an independent contractor or consultant, been employed within the last five years by the state board of education or department of elementary and secondary education, or performed work for the state board of education or
department of elementary and secondary education within the last five years as an independent contractor or consultant, or been party to a special education proceeding as an attorney, parent, or child. During the pendency of any hearing, or prior to the assignment of the commissioner, the parties may, by mutual agreement, submit their dispute to a mediator pursuant to section 162.959 .
2. The parent or guardian, school official, and other persons affected by the action in question shall present at the hearing all pertinent evidence relative to the matter under appeal. All rights and privileges as described in section 162.963 shall be permitted. In hearings relating to a child with a disability that are held under the Individuals with Disabilities Act ( 20 U.S.C. Section 1400 et seq.), applicable state law, or rules or regulations promulgated under such federal or state law, the burden of proof and the burden of production shall be on the school district in any due process hearing regarding any matter related to the identification, evaluation, reevaluation, classification, educational placement, disciplinary action, or the provision of a free appropriate public education of the child.
3. After review of all evidence presented and a proper deliberation, the commissioner, within the [time lines] timelines required by the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. Section 1415 and any amendments thereto, shall determine its findings, conclusions, and decision in the matter in question and forward the written decision to the parents or guardian of the child and to the president of the appropriate local board of education or responsible educational agency and to the department of elementary and secondary education. A specific extension of the [time line] timeline may be made by the commissioner assigned to the matter at the request of either party, except in the case of an expedited hearing as provided in subsection 4 of this section.
4. An expedited due process hearing by the administrative hearing commission may be requested by a parent to challenge a disciplinary change of placement or to challenge a manifestation determination in connection with a disciplinary change of placement or by a responsible educational agency to seek a forty-five school day alternative educational placement for a dangerous or violent student. The administrative hearing commission shall assign a commissioner to hear the case and render a decision within the [time line] timeline required by federal law and state regulations implementing federal law. A specific extension of the [time line] timeline is only permissible to the extent consistent with federal law and pursuant to state regulations.
5. If the responsible public agency requests a due process hearing to seek a forty-five school day alternative educational placement for a dangerous or violent student, the agency shall show by substantial evidence that there is a substantial likelihood the student will injure [himself] the student or others and that the agency made reasonable efforts to minimize that
risk, and shall show that the forty-five school day alternative educational placement will provide a free appropriate public education which includes services and modifications to address the behavior so that [it] such behavior does not reoccur, and continue to allow progress in the general education curriculum.
6. Any due process hearing request and responses to the request shall conform to the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Determination of the sufficiency shall be made by the commissioner. The commissioner shall enforce the process and procedures, including [time lines] timelines, required by the IDEA, related to sufficiency of notice, response to notice, determination of sufficiency dispute, and amendments of the notice.
7. A preliminary meeting, known as a resolution session, shall be convened by the responsible public agency, under the requirements of the IDEA. The process and procedures required by the IDEA in connection to the resolution session and any resulting written settlement agreement shall be implemented. The responsible public agency or its designee shall sign the agreement. The designee identified by the responsible public agency shall have the authority to bind the agency. A local board of education, as a responsible public agency, shall identify a designee with authority to bind the school district.
8. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, when conducting a due process hearing, the administrative hearing commission shall conform all of its practices, procedures, filing deadlines, and response times to the requirements of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).
162.974. 1. The state department of elementary and secondary education shall reimburse school districts, including special school districts, for the special educational costs of high-need children with an individualized education program exceeding three times the current expenditure per average daily attendance as calculated on the district annual secretary of the board report for the year in which expenditures are claimed. For any school district with an average daily attendance of five hundred students or fewer, the calculation of three times the current expenditure per average daily attendance shall not include any moneys reimbursed to a school district under this section.
2. A school district shall submit, through timely application, as determined by the state department of elementary and secondary education, the cost of serving any high-needs student with an individualized education program, as provided in subsection 1 of this section.
167.151. 1. The school board of any district, in its discretion, may admit to the school pupils not entitled to free instruction and prescribe the tuition fee to be paid by them, except as provided in subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section and in sections 167.121, 167.131, 167.132, and 167.895.
2. Orphan children, children with only one parent living, and children whose parents do not contribute to their support-if the children are between the ages of six and twenty years and are unable to pay tuition-may attend the schools of any district in the state in which they have a permanent or temporary home without paying a tuition fee.
3. (1) For all school years ending on or before June 30, 2023, any [persen] individual who pays a school tax in any other district than that in which [he] such individual resides may send [his] such individual's children to any public school in the district in which the tax is paid and receive as a credit on the amount charged for tuition the amount of the school tax paid to the district; except that any [persen] individual who owns real estate of which eighty acres or more are used for agricultural purposes and upon which [his] such individual's residence is situated may send [his] such individual's children to public school in any school district in which a part of such real estate, contiguous to that upon which [his] such individual's residence is situated, lies and shall not be charged tuition therefor; so long as thirty-five percent of the real estate is located in the school district of choice. The school district of choice shall count the children in its average daily attendance for the purpose of distribution of state aid through the foundation formula.
(2) For all school years beginning on and after July 1, 2023, an owner of residential real property or agricultural real property or a named beneficiary of a trust that owns residential real property or agricultural real property and that pays a school tax in any district other than the district in which such owner or beneficiary resides may send up to four of such owner's or beneficiary's children to a public school in any district in which such owner or trust pays such school tax. The school district or public school of choice shall count a child as a resident attending under this subdivision in its average daily attendance for the purpose of distribution of state aid through the foundation formula.
4. [Any owner of agricultural land whe, purstant to subsection 3 of this section, has the option of sending his children to the public sehools of more than one district shall exereise such option as provided in this subsection. Such person shall send written notice to all sehool distriets involved specifying to which sehool district his children will attend by June thintieth in which suth a seheol year begins. If notifieation is not received, such children shall attend the sehool in which the majority of his property lies. Stueh person shall not send any of his ehildren to the public sehools of any district other than the one to which he has sent notice purstant to this subsection in that sehool year or in which the majority of his property lies without paying tuition to such sehool district.]

For all school years beginning on or after July 1, 2023, any owner of real property or named beneficiary of a trust that owns real property who elects to exercise the option
provided in subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section shall exercise such option as provided in this subdivision. Such owner or beneficiary shall send written notice to all school districts involved specifying which school district each child will attend thirty days prior to enrollment. When providing such notice, such owner or beneficiary shall present proof of such owner's or trust's payment of at least three thousand dollars of school taxes levied on the real property within such school district and ownership of the real property for not less than three years. Such proof may be determined by multiplying the school taxes paid on the most recent property tax receipt by the years of property ownership.
5. If a pupil is attending school in a district other than the district of residence and the pupil's parent is teaching in the school district or is a regular employee of the school district which the pupil is attending, then the district in which the pupil attends school shall allow the pupil to attend school upon payment of tuition in the same manner in which the district allows other pupils not entitled to free instruction to attend school in the district. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to pupils attending school in a district which has an enrollment in excess of thirteen thousand pupils and not in excess of fifteen thousand pupils and which district is located in a county [ef the first classifieation] with a charter form of government which has a population in excess of six hundred thousand persons and not in excess of nine hundred thousand persons.
168.021. 1. Certificates of license to teach in the public schools of the state shall be granted as follows:
(1) By the state board, under rules and regulations prescribed by it:
(a) Upon the basis of college credit;
(b) Upon the basis of examination;
(2) By the state board, under rules and regulations prescribed by the state board with advice from the advisory council established by section 168.015 to any individual who presents to the state board a valid doctoral degree from an accredited institution of higher education accredited by a regional accrediting association such as North Central Association. Such certificate shall be limited to the major area of postgraduate study of the holder, shall be issued only after successful completion of the examination required for graduation pursuant to rules adopted by the state board of education, and shall be restricted to those certificates established pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section;
(3) By the state board, which shall issue the professional certificate classification in both the general and specialized areas most closely aligned with the current areas of certification approved by the state board, commensurate with the years of teaching experience of the applicant, and based upon the following criteria:
(a) Recommendation of a state-approved baccalaureate-level teacher preparation program;
(b) a. Successful attainment of the Missouri qualifying score on the exit assessment for teachers or administrators designated by the state board of education[-];
b. (i) Applicants who have not successfully achieved a qualifying score on the designated examinations will be issued a two-year nonrenewable provisional certificate;
(ii) During the two-year nonrenewable provisional certification, an individual teacher may gain full professional certification by:
i. Achieving a qualifying score on the designated exam; or
ii. Successfully achieving an acceptable score on the state-approved teacher evaluation system from seven walk-through evaluations, two formative evaluations, and one summative evaluation for each of the two probationary years and being offered a third contract by the employing district. For any applicant who has a change in job status because of a reduction in the workforce or a change in life circumstances, the scores required under this item may be scores achieved in any school district during the two-year nonrenewable provisional certification period; and
(iii) The employing school district shall recommend to the department of elementary and secondary education that the individual teacher be awarded a full professional certification by the state board under rules prescribed by the state board; and
(c) Upon completion of a background check as prescribed in section 168.133 and possession of a valid teaching certificate in the state from which the applicant's teacher preparation program was completed;
(4) By the state board, under rules prescribed by it, on the basis of a relevant bachelor's degree, or higher degree, and a passing score for the designated exit examination, for individuals whose academic degree and professional experience are suitable to provide a basis for instruction solely in the subject matter of banking or financial responsibility, at the discretion of the state board. Such certificate shall be limited to the major area of study of the holder and shall be restricted to those certificates established under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section. Holders of certificates granted under this subdivision shall be exempt from the teacher tenure act under sections 168.102 to 168.130 and each school district shall have the decision-making authority on whether to hire the holders of such certificates;
(5) By the state board, under rules and regulations prescribed by it, on the basis of certification by the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE) and verification of ability to work with children as demonstrated by sixty contact hours in any one of the following areas as validated by the school principal: sixty contact hours in the classroom, of which at least forty-five must be teaching; sixty contact hours as a substitute
teacher, with at least thirty consecutive hours in the same classroom; sixty contact hours of teaching in a private school; or sixty contact hours of teaching as a paraprofessional, for an initial four-year ABCTE certificate of license to teach, except that such certificate shall not be granted for the areas of early childhood education, or special education. For certification in the area of elementary education, ninety contact hours in the classroom shall be required, of which at least thirty shall be in an elementary classroom. Upon the completion of the following requirements [listed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this subdivision], an applicant shall be eligible to apply for a career continuous professional certificate under subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of this section:
(a) Completion of thirty contact hours of professional development within four years, which may include hours spent in class in an appropriate college curriculum;
(b) Validated completion of two years of the mentoring program of the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence or a district mentoring program approved by the state board of education;
(c) Attainment of a successful performance-based teacher evaluation; and
(d) Participation in a beginning teacher assistance program; or
(6) (a) By the state board, under rules and regulations prescribed by [ì] the board, which shall issue an initial visiting scholars certificate at the discretion of the board, based on the following criteria:
[(a)] a. Verification from the hiring school district that the applicant will be employed as part of a business-education partnership initiative designed to build career pathways systems or employed as part of an initiative designed to fill vacant positions in hard-to-staff public schools or hard-to-fill subject areas for students in a grade or grades not lower than the ninth grade for which the applicant's academic degree or professional experience qualifies [him or her] the applicant;
[(b)] b. Appropriate and relevant bachelor's degree or higher, occupational license, or industry-recognized credential;
[(e)] c. Completion of the application for a one-year visiting scholars certificate; and
[(d)] d. Completion of a background check as prescribed under section 168.133.
(b) The initial visiting scholars certificate shall certify the holder of such certificate to teach for one year. An applicant shall be eligible to renew an initial visiting scholars certificate a maximum of two times, based upon the completion of the requirements listed under [paragraphs (a), (b), and (d)] subparagraphs a., b., and d. of paragraph (a) of this subdivision; completion of professional development required by the school district and school; and attainment of a satisfactory performance-based teacher evaluation.
2. All valid teaching certificates issued pursuant to law or state board policies and regulations prior to September 1, 1988, shall be exempt from the professional development
requirements of this section and shall continue in effect until they expire, are revoked or suspended, as provided by law. When such certificates are required to be renewed, the state board or its designee shall grant to each holder of such a certificate the certificate most nearly equivalent to the one so held. Anyone who holds, as of August 28, 2003, a valid PC-I, PC-II, or continuous professional certificate shall, upon expiration of [his or her] such person's current certificate, be issued the appropriate level of certificate based upon the classification system established pursuant to subsection 3 of this section.
3. (1) Certificates of license to teach in the public schools of the state shall be based upon minimum requirements prescribed by the state board of education which shall include completion of a background check as prescribed in section 168.133. The state board shall provide for the following levels of professional certification: an initial professional certificate and a career continuous professional certificate.
(2) The initial professional certificate shall be issued upon completion of requirements established by the state board of education and shall be valid based upon verification of actual teaching within a specified time period established by the state board of education. The state board shall require holders of the four-year initial professional certificate to:
(a) Participate in a mentoring program approved and provided by the district for a minimum of two years;
(b) Complete thirty contact hours of professional development, which may include hours spent in class in an appropriate college curriculum, or for holders of a certificate under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section, an amount of professional development in proportion to the certificate holder's hours in the classroom, if the certificate holder is employed less than full time; and
(c) Participate in a beginning teacher assistance program.
(3) (a) The career continuous professional certificate shall be issued upon verification of completion of four years of teaching under the initial professional certificate and upon verification of the completion of the requirements articulated in paragraphs (a)[,(b), and] to (c) of subdivision (2) of this subsection or paragraphs (a) $[$, (b), (e), and ] to (d) of subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section.
(b) The career continuous professional certificate shall be continuous based upon verification of actual employment in an educational position as provided for in state board guidelines and completion of fifteen contact hours of professional development per year which may include hours spent in class in an appropriate college curriculum. Should the possessor of a valid career continuous professional certificate fail, in any given year, to meet the fifteen-hour professional development requirement, the possessor may, within two years, make up the missing hours. In order to make up for missing hours, the possessor shall first
complete the fifteen-hour requirement for the current year and then may count hours in excess of the current year requirement as make-up hours. Should the possessor fail to make up the missing hours within two years, the certificate shall become inactive. In order to reactivate the certificate, the possessor shall complete twenty-four contact hours of professional development which may include hours spent in the classroom in an appropriate college curriculum within the six months prior to or after reactivating [his or her] the possessor's certificate. The requirements of this paragraph shall be monitored and verified by the local school district which employs the holder of the career continuous professional certificate.
(c) A holder of a career continuous professional certificate shall be exempt from the professional development contact hour requirements of paragraph (b) of this subdivision if such teacher has a local professional development plan in place within such teacher's school district and meets two of the three following criteria:
a. Has ten years of teaching experience as defined by the state board of education;
b. Possesses a master's degree; or
c. Obtains a rigorous national certification as approved by the state board of education.
4. Policies and procedures shall be established by which a teacher who was not retained due to a reduction in force may retain the current level of certification. There shall also be established policies and procedures allowing a teacher who has not been employed in an educational position for three years or more to reactivate [his or her] the teacher's last level of certification by completing twenty-four contact hours of professional development which may include hours spent in the classroom in an appropriate college curriculum within the six months prior to or after reactivating [his or her] the teacher's certificate.
5. The state board shall, upon completion of a background check as prescribed in section 168.133, issue a professional certificate classification in the areas most closely aligned with an applicant's current areas of certification, commensurate with the years of teaching experience of the applicant, to any person who is hired to teach in a public school in this state and who possesses a valid teaching certificate from another state or certification under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section, provided that the certificate holder shall annually complete the state board's requirements for such level of certification, and shall establish policies by which residents of states other than the state of Missouri may be assessed a fee for a certificate of license to teach in the public schools of Missouri. Such fee shall be in an amount sufficient to recover any or all costs associated with the issuing of a certificate of license to teach. The board shall promulgate rules to authorize the issuance of a provisional certificate of license, which shall be valid for three years and shall allow the holder to assume classroom duties pending the completion of a criminal background check under section 168.133, for any applicant who:
(1) Is the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces stationed in Missouri;
(2) Relocated from another state within one year of the date of application;
(3) Underwent a criminal background check in order to be issued a teaching certificate of license from another state; and
(4) Otherwise qualifies under this section.
6. The state board may assess to holders of an initial professional certificate a fee, to be deposited into the excellence in education [revolving] fund established pursuant to section 160.268 , for the issuance of the career continuous professional certificate. However, such fee shall not exceed the combined costs of issuance and any criminal background check required as a condition of issuance. Applicants for the initial ABCTE certificate shall be responsible for any fees associated with the program leading to the issuance of the certificate, but nothing in this section shall prohibit a district from developing a policy that permits fee reimbursement.
7. Any member of the public school retirement system of Missouri who entered covered employment with ten or more years of educational experience in another state or states and held a certificate issued by another state and subsequently worked in a school district covered by the public school retirement system of Missouri for ten or more years who later became certificated in Missouri shall have that certificate dated back to [his or her] the member's original date of employment in a Missouri public school.
8. Within thirty days of receiving an application from a spouse of an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has been transferred or is scheduled to be transferred to the state of Missouri, or who has been transferred or is scheduled to be transferred to an adjacent state and is or will be domiciled in the state of Missouri, or has moved to the state of Missouri on a permanent change-of-station basis and has successfully completed the background check described under subsection 5 of this section and section 168.133, the state board shall issue to such applicant a full certificate of license to teach, provided that the applicant has paid all necessary fees and has otherwise met all requirements to be issued such a certificate.
168.036. 1. In addition to granting certificates of license to teach in public schools of the state under section 168.021, the state board of education shall grant substitute teacher certificates as provided in this section to any individual seeking to substitute teach in any public school in this state.
2. (1) The state board shall not grant a certificate of license to teach under this section to any individual who has not completed a background check as required under section 168.021.
(2) The state board may refuse to issue or renew, suspend, or revoke any certificate sought or issued under this section in the same manner and for the same reasons as under section 168.071 .
3. The state board may grant a certificate under this section to any individual who has completed:
(1) At least thirty-six semester hours at an accredited institution of higher education; or
(2) The twenty-hour online training program required in this section and who possesses a high school diploma or the equivalent thereof.
4. The department of elementary and secondary education shall develop and maintain an online training program for individuals, which shall consist of twenty hours of training related to subjects appropriate for substitute teachers as determined by the department.
5. The state board may grant a certificate under this section to any highly qualified individual with expertise in a technical or business field or with experience in the Armed Forces of the United States who has completed the background check required in this section but does not meet any of the qualifications under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 3 of this section if the superintendent of the school district in which the individual seeks to substitute teach sponsors such individual and the school board of the school district in which the individual seeks to substitute teach votes to approve such individual to substitute teach.
6. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions to contrary, beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on June 30, 2025, any person, who is retired and currently receiving a retirement allowance under sections 169.010 to $\mathbf{1 6 9 . 1 4 1}$ or sections 169.600 to 169.715, other than for disability, may be employed to substitute teach on a part time or temporary substitute basis by an employer included in the retirement system without a discontinuance of the person's retirement allowance. Such a person shall not contribute to the retirement system, or to the public school retirement system established by sections 169.010 to 169.141 or to the public education employee retirement system established by sections 169.600 to 169.715 , because of earnings during such period of employment.
(2) In addition to the conditions set forth in subdivision 1 of this subsection, any person retired and currently receiving a retirement allowance under sections 169.010 to 169.141, other than for disability, who is employed by a third party or is performing work as an independent contractor may be employed to substitute teach on a part-time or temporary substitute basis, if such person is performing work for an employer
included in the retirement system without a discontinuance of the person's retirement allowance.
(3) If a person is employed pursuant to this subsection on a regular, full-time basis the person shall not be entitled to receive the person's retirement allowance for any month during which the person is so employed. The retirement system may require the employer, the third-party employer, the independent contractor, and the retiree subject to this subsection to provide documentation showing compliance with this subsection. If such documentation is not provided, the retirement system may deem the retiree to have exceeded the limitations provided in this subsection.
7. A certificate granted under this section shall be valid for four years. A certificate granted under this section shall expire at the end of any calendar year in which the individual fails to substitute teach for at least five days or forty hours of inseat instruction.
8. (1) An individual to whom the state board grants a certificate under this section may be a substitute teacher in a public school in the state if the school district agrees to employ the individual as a substitute teacher and such individual has completed a background check as required in subsection 10 of this section.
(2) No individual to whom the state board grants a certificate under this section and who is under twenty years of age shall be a substitute teacher in grades nine to twelve.
9. Each school district may develop an orientation for individuals to whom the state board grants a certificate under this section for such individuals employed by the school district and may require such individuals to complete such orientation. Such orientation shall contain at least two hours of subjects appropriate for substitute teachers and shall contain instruction on the school district's best practices for classroom management.
10. Beginning January 1, 2023, any substitute teacher may, at the time such substitute teacher submits the fingerprints and information required for the background check required under section 168.021, designate up to five school districts to which such substitute teacher has submitted an application for substitute teaching to receive the results of the substitute teacher's criminal history background check and fingerprint collection. The total amount of any fees for disseminating such results to up to five school districts under this subsection shall not exceed fifty dollars.
11. The state board may exercise the board's authority under chapter 161 to promulgate all necessary rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this section.
168.037. 1. The department of elementary and secondary education shall create and maintain a web-based survey for collecting anonymous information from substitute teachers in Missouri public schools. The survey will collect anonymous, nonbiased, realtime data that school districts, charter schools, and the state can access to study and improve the effectiveness of substitute teachers in supporting instruction and learning and to improve circumstances that may cause a shortage of available substitute teachers.
2. (1) Each substitute teacher in a public school shall complete the survey described in subsection 1 of this section at the end of each day of teaching. The district or charter school in which the substitute teacher is teaching for that day shall provide, by email, a web link to the survey. If needed, the district or charter school shall also provide brief access to a computer or other connected device sufficient to allow the survey to be completed. The survey can also be completed on-site by the substitute teacher using a personal device.
(2) The survey described in subsection 1 of this section shall include at a minimum, questions regarding: the age and level of education of the substitute teacher, the date of teaching, the district and school, the grade or grades taught, information about support and interaction with school staff, any student health or safety issues experienced, and rate of substitute teacher pay.
3. Districts and charter schools shall annually provide information to the department of elementary and secondary education regarding: use of third-party employment agencies for substitute teachers, daily rate of substitute teacher pay, employment of full-time and part-time substitute teachers, substitute teacher recruitment efforts, the substitute teacher interview process, and use of current school staff as substitute teachers during other assigned time.
168.205. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, two or more school districts may share a superintendent who possesses a valid Missouri superintendent's license. If any school districts choose to share a superintendent, they shall not be required to receive approval from the department of elementary and secondary education but may notify the department.
2. (1) Beginning July 1, 2023, subject to appropriation, a school district that enters into an agreement with another school district to share a superintendent shall receive additional state aid under this subsection.
(2) The department of elementary and secondary education shall annually distribute thirty thousand dollars to any school district that shares a superintendent under this subsection. Any such amount distributed to a school district shall be in addition to and shall not be included in any calculation of state aid under chapter 163.
(3) To receive the additional thirty thousand dollars under this subsection, the school district shall provide proof to the department of elementary and secondary education that the school district will use all of the additional thirty thousand dollars received under this subsection and at least half of the amount saved as a result of participating in sharing a superintendent under this subsection to compensate teachers or to provide counseling services.
(4) No school district that receives additional funding under this subsection shall receive such funding for more than five years.
170.025. 1. Each school district shall ensure that:
(1) Its elementary school or schools provide instruction in cursive writing so that students create readable documents through legible cursive handwriting by the end of the fifth grade; and
(2) Each student passes with proficiency a teacher-constructed test demonstrating competency in both reading and writing cursive.
2. The department of elementary and secondary education may promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2022, shall be invalid and void.
171.033. 1. "Inclement weather", for purposes of this section, shall be defined as ice, snow, extreme cold, excessive heat, flooding, or a tornado.
2. (1) A district shall be required to make up the first six days of school lost or cancelled due to inclement weather and half the number of days lost or cancelled in excess of six days if the makeup of the days is necessary to ensure that the district's students will attend a minimum of one hundred forty-two days and a minimum of one thousand forty-four hours for the school year except as otherwise provided in this section. Schools with a four-day school week may schedule such make-up days on Fridays.
(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, in school year 2019-20 and subsequent years, a district shall be required to make up the first thirty-six hours of school lost or cancelled due to inclement weather and half the number of hours lost or cancelled in excess of thirty-six if the makeup of the hours is necessary to ensure that the district's students attend a minimum of one thousand forty-four hours for the school year, except as otherwise provided under subsections 3 and 4 of this section.
3. (1) In the 2009-10 school year and subsequent years, a school district may be exempt from the requirement to make up days of school lost or cancelled due to inclement weather in the school district when the school district has made up the six days required under subsection 2 of this section and half the number of additional lost or cancelled days up to eight days, resulting in no more than ten total make-up days required by this section.
(2) In school year 2019-20 and subsequent years, a school district may be exempt from the requirement to make up school lost or cancelled due to inclement weather in the school district when the school district has made up the thirty-six hours required under subsection 2 of this section and half the number of additional lost or cancelled hours up to forty-eight, resulting in no more than sixty total make-up hours required by this section.
4. The commissioner of education may provide, for any school district that cannot meet the minimum school calendar requirement of at least one hundred seventy-four days for schools with a five-day school week or one hundred forty-two days for schools with a fourday school week and one thousand forty-four hours of actual pupil attendance or, in school year 2019-20 and subsequent years, one thousand forty-four hours of actual pupil attendance, upon request, a waiver to be excused from such requirement. This waiver shall be requested from the commissioner of education and may be granted if the school was closed due to circumstances beyond school district control, including inclement weather or fire.
5. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in school year 2020-21 and subsequent years, a district shall not be required to make up any hours of school lost or cancelled due to exceptional or emergency circumstances during a school year if the district has an alternative methods of instruction plan approved by the department of elementary and secondary education for such school year. Exceptional or emergency circumstances shall include, but not be limited to, inclement weather, a utility outage, or an outbreak of a contagious disease. The department of elementary and secondary education shall not approve any such plan unless the district demonstrates that the plan will not negatively impact teaching and learning in the district.
(2) If school is closed due to exceptional or emergency circumstances and the district has an approved alternative methods of instruction plan, the district shall notify students and parents on each day of the closure whether the alternative methods of instruction plan is to be implemented for that day. If the plan is to be implemented on any day of the closure, the district shall ensure that each student receives assignments for that day in hard copy form or receives instruction through virtual learning or another method of instruction.
(3) A district with an approved alternative methods of instruction plan shall not use alternative methods of instruction as provided for in the plan for more than thirty-six hours during a school year. A district that has used such alternative methods of instruction for thirty-six hours during a school year shall be required, notwithstanding subsections 2 and 3 of
this section, to make up any subsequent hours of school lost or cancelled due to exceptional or emergency circumstances during such school year.
(4) The department of elementary and secondary education shall give districts with approved alternative methods of instruction plans credit for the hours in which they use alternative methods of instruction by considering such hours as hours in which school was actually in session.
(5) Any district wishing to use alternative methods of instruction under this subsection shall submit an application to the department of elementary and secondary education. The application shall describe:
(a) The manner in which the district intends to strengthen and reinforce instructional content while supporting student learning outside the classroom environment;
(b) The process the district intends to use to communicate to students and parents the decision to implement alternative methods of instruction on any day of a closure;
(c) The manner in which the district intends to communicate the purpose and expectations for a day in which alternative methods of instruction will be implemented to students and parents;
(d) The assignments and materials to be used within the district for days in which alternative methods of instruction will be implemented to effectively facilitate teaching and support learning for the benefit of the students;
(e) The manner in which student attendance will be determined for a day in which alternative methods of instruction will be implemented. The method chosen shall be linked to completion of lessons and activities;
(f) The instructional methods, which shall include instruction through electronic means and instruction through other means for students who have no access to internet services or a computer;
(g) Instructional plans for students with individualized education programs; and
(h) The role and responsibility of certified personnel to be available to communicate with students.
6. [For the 2018-19-sehool year, a district shall be exempt from the requirements of subsections 2 and 3 of this section, and only be required to make up the first six days of sehool lost or eaneelled due to inelement weather] In the 2022-23 school year and subsequent years, a school district's one-half-day education programs shall be subject to the following provisions in proportions appropriate for a one-half-day education program, as applicable:
(1) Requirements in subsection 2 of this section to make up days or hours of school lost or cancelled because of inclement weather;
(2) Exemptions in subsection 3 of this section;
(3) Waiver provisions in subsection 4 of this section; and
(4) Approved alternative methods of instruction provisions in subsection 5 of this section.
302.010. Except where otherwise provided, when used in this chapter, the following words and phrases mean:
(1) "Circuit court", each circuit court in the state;
(2) "Commercial motor vehicle", a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise, or more than fifteen passengers;
(3) "Conviction", any final conviction; also a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction, except that when any conviction as a result of which points are assessed pursuant to section 302.302 is appealed, the term "conviction" means the original judgment of conviction for the purpose of determining the assessment of points, and the date of final judgment affirming the conviction shall be the date determining the beginning of any license suspension or revocation pursuant to section 302.304;
(4) "Criminal history check", a search of criminal records, including criminal history record information as defined in section 43.500, maintained by the Missouri state highway patrol in the Missouri criminal records repository or by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as part of its criminal history records, including, but not limited to, any record of conviction, plea of guilty or nolo contendre, or finding of guilty in any state for any offense related to alcohol, controlled substances, or drugs;
(5) "Director", the director of revenue acting directly or through the director's authorized officers and agents;
(6) "Farm tractor", every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry;
(7) "Highway", any public thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways, or alleys in any municipality;
(8) "Incompetent to drive a motor vehicle", a person who has become physically incapable of meeting the prescribed requirements of an examination for an operator's license, or who has been adjudged by a probate division of the circuit court in a capacity hearing of being incapacitated;
(9) "License", a license issued by a state to a person which authorizes a person to operate a motor vehicle;
(10) "Motor vehicle", any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks except motorized bicycles, as defined in section 307.180 and electric bicycles, as defined in section 301.010;
(11) "Motorcycle", a motor vehicle operated on two wheels; however, this definition shall not include motorized bicycles or electric bicycles as such terms are defined in section 301.010;
(12) "Motortricycle", a motor vehicle operated on three wheels, including a motorcycle operated with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel, but excluding an electric bicycle as defined in section 301.010;
(13) "Moving violation", that character of traffic violation where at the time of violation the motor vehicle involved is in motion, except that the term does not include the driving of a motor vehicle without a valid motor vehicle registration license, or violations of sections 304.170 to 304.240 , inclusive, relating to sizes and weights of vehicles;
(14) "Municipal court", every division of the circuit court having original jurisdiction to try persons for violations of city ordinances;
(15) "Nonresident", every person who is not a resident of this state;
(16) "Operator", every person who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway;
(17) "Owner", a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of sections 302.010 to 302.540 ;
(18) "Record" includes, but is not limited to, papers, documents, facsimile information, microphotographic process, electronically generated or electronically recorded information, digitized images, deposited or filed with the department of revenue;
(19) "Residence address", "residence", or "resident address" shall be the location at which a person has been physically present, and that the person regards as home. A residence address is a person's true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which a person intends to return and remain, even though currently residing elsewhere;
(20) "Restricted driving privilege", a sixty-day driving privilege issued by the director of revenue following a suspension of driving privileges for the limited purpose of driving in connection with the driver's business, occupation, employment, formal program of secondary, postsecondary or higher education, or for an alcohol education or treatment program or certified ignition interlock provider, or a ninety-day interlock restricted privilege issued by the director of revenue for the limited purpose of driving in connection with the driver's business, occupation, employment, seeking medical treatment for such driver or a dependent family member, attending school or other institution of higher education, attending alcoholor drug-treatment programs, seeking the required services of a certified ignition interlock
provider, fulfilling court obligations, including required appearances and probation and parole obligations, religious services, the care of a child or children, including scheduled visitation or custodial obligations pursuant to a court order, fueling requirements for any vehicle utilized, and seeking basic nutritional requirements;
(21) "School bus", when used in sections 302.010 to 302.540 , means any motor vehicle, either publicly or privately owned, that is designed for carrying more than ten passengers and that is used to transport students to and from school, or to transport pupils properly chaperoned to and from any place within the state for educational purposes. The term "school bus" shall not include a bus operated by a public utility, municipal corporation or common carrier authorized to conduct local or interstate transportation of passengers when such bus is not traveling a specific school bus route but is:
(a) On a regularly scheduled route for the transportation of fare-paying passengers; or
(b) Furnishing charter service for the transportation of persons enrolled as students on field trips or other special trips or in connection with other special events;
(22) "School bus operator", an operator who operates a school bus as defined in subdivision (21) of this section in the transportation of any schoolchildren and who receives compensation for such service. The term "school bus operator" shall not include any person who transports schoolchildren as an incident to employment with a school or school district, such as a teacher, coach, administrator, secretary, school nurse, or janitor unless such person is under contract with or employed by a school or school district as a school bus operator;
(23) "Signature", any method determined by the director of revenue for the signing, subscribing or verifying of a record, report, application, driver's license, or other related document that shall have the same validity and consequences as the actual signing by the person providing the record, report, application, driver's license or related document;
(24) "Substance abuse traffic offender program", a program certified by the division of alcohol and drug abuse of the department of mental health to provide education or rehabilitation services pursuant to a professional assessment screening to identify the individual needs of the person who has been referred to the program as the result of an alcohol- or drug-related traffic offense. Successful completion of such a program includes participation in any education or rehabilitation program required to meet the needs identified in the assessment screening. The assignment recommendations based upon such assessment shall be subject to judicial review as provided in subsection 14 of section 302.304 and subsections 1 and 5 of section 302.540;
(25) "Vehicle", any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used on highways, except motorized bicycles, electric bicycles, vehicles propelled or drawn by horses or human power, or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks, or cotton trailers or motorized wheelchairs operated by handicapped persons.
304.060. 1. The state board of education shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with law to cover the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation of school children when owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district in this state, and such regulations shall by reference be made a part of any such contract with a school district. School districts shall have the authority to use motor vehicles other than school buses for the purpose of transporting school children. The state board of education may adopt rules and regulations governing the use of other vehicles owned by a district or operated under contract with any school district in this state and used for the purpose of transporting school children[. The eperator of such vehicle shall be licensed in accordance with section 302.272, and sueh whicle], excluding motor vehicles operating under the authority of the department of revenue under sections 387.400 to $\mathbf{3 8 7 . 4 4 0}$. Motor vehicles other than school buses used to transport school children shall transport no more children than the manufacturer suggests as appropriate for such vehicle and meet any additional requirements of the school district. The state board of education may also adopt rules and regulations governing the use of authorized common carriers for the transportation of students on field trips or other special trips for educational purposes. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to such regulations. The state board of education shall cooperate with the state transportation department and the state highway patrol in placing suitable warning signs at intervals on the highways of the state.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, any school board in the state of Missouri in an urban district containing the greater part of the population of a city which has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity for the purpose of transporting school children attending a grade or grades not lower than the ninth nor higher than the twelfth grade, provided that such contract shall be for additional transportation services, and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations pursuant to section 167.231 . The school district may notify students of the option to use district-contracted transportation services.
3. Any officer or employee of any school district who violates any of the regulations or fails to include obligation to comply with such regulations in any contract executed by him on behalf of a school district shall be guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from office or employment. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any such regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and such contract shall be cancelled after notice and hearing by the responsible officers of such school district.
4. Any other provision of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, in any county of 38 the first class with a charter form of government adjoining a city not within a county, school 39 buses may bear the word "special".

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to provide for the safety and
2 education of school children and increase the number of substitute teachers, the enactment of 3 section 168.036 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public 4 health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the 5 meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of section 168.036 of this act shall be in full 6 force and effect upon its passage and approval.

