

**HB 75 -- PUBLIC HEALTH OR SAFETY CLOSURES SPONSOR: Murphy** This bill provides time limited authority for political subdivisions to order closures of businesses, churches, schools, or other public gatherings for reasons of public health or safety. A public official is authorized to order closure for up to 15 days. Closures of up to 45 days must be authorized by a vote of the full governing body of the political subdivision and closures of 45 to 90 days must be approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services. Closures of more than 90 days require the approval of the General Assembly, if in session, or of the Joint Committee on Disaster Preparedness and Awareness, if the closure occurs when the General Assembly is not in session. This bill contains an emergency clause.

**HB 288 -- COUNTY HEALTH BOARDS IN STATEWIDE EMERGENCIES SPONSOR: Henderson** This bill provides that any order or ordinance promulgated by a County Health Center Board in response to a statewide emergency will not be effective until it is approved by the County Commission.

**HB 392 -- COUNTY HEALTH ORDINANCES SPONSOR: Kelley (127)** This bill provides that, during the period that a statewide emergency declared by the Governor or the legislature under Chapter 44, RSMo, exists or continues, any order, ordinance, rule or regulation made in response to the emergency by a "county health center board", as defined in the bill, will not become effective until approved by the County Commission. The order, ordinance, rule or regulation must be submitted to the County Commission for its review, and the County Commission must approve or disapprove it as soon as practicable.

**HB 444 -- COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH ORDERS SPONSOR: McGirl** Currently, county commissions and county health center boards are authorized to make orders, ordinances, rules or regulations to enhance the public health and prohibit the entrance of infectious, contagious, communicable or dangerous diseases into the county, with certain restrictions. The bill provides that before the adoption of such orders, the Health Center Board must submit such orders to the governing body of the county or political subdivision. The governing body must, within 30 days, either reject or modify such orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations. Additionally, the bill provides that before the adoption of such orders, the County Commission or Health Center Board must issue a public notice of the proposed orders and allow public comment for 30 days. The County Commission or County Health Center Board may hold a non-contested hearing on the proposed order. However, if there is a declared state of emergency, a county commission or health center board does not need to issue a public notice.

**HB 572 -- LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES SPONSOR: Haffner** This bill defines a "local public health agency" as any county health center board established under Chapter 205, RSMo., a county health department, a combined city and county health department or agency, a multi-county health department or agency, or any other county health authority. The bill provides that any order, ordinance, rule, or regulation made or promulgated by an entity within the definition of a local public health agency will not become effective until approved by: 1) The County Commission for the County Health Center Board or County Health Department; 2) The County Commission, municipal governing body, and municipal elected executive official, for the combined city and county health department or agency; 3) Each County Commission, for the multi-county health department or agency; 4) The County Commission, any other governing body with jurisdiction over the county health authority, and any local elected executive official with jurisdiction over the county health authority, for any county health authority not included within the definition of local public health agency. The bill requires that all orders, ordinances, rules, and regulations be submitted for review to all governing bodies or officials

from which approval is required as listed above, and approval or disapproval must occur as soon as practicable.

**HB 602 -- EMERGENCY POWERS SPONSOR: Grier** This bill requires that any exercise of emergency powers by the Governor or state or local officials that regulates the public is limited as follows:

- 1) It must be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose, and must be limited in duration, applicability, and scope to reduce infringement of individual liberty;
- 2) There must be expedited judicial review of these requirements, and a court may cite inequality in the applicability or impact of emergency orders on analogous groups, situations, and circumstances as evidence that the order is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling public health or safety purpose;
- 3) To the extent allowed by the Constitution of Missouri and state law, only the Governor may issue emergency orders that infringe on Constitutional rights in a nontrivial manner. For the purposes of this section, Constitutional rights include, but are not limited to, the rights to travel, work, assemble, and speak; the freedom of religious exercise; the nonimpairment of contract and property rights; freedom from unreasonable search and seizure; and the freedom to purchase lawful firearms and ammunition;
- 4) All state-wide emergency orders infringing Constitutional rights will expire automatically after seven days unless the legislature is in session and has 15 days to consider and vote on them, or the Governor calls a special sessions for that purpose;
- 5) All orders will expire after 30 days unless the Governor or General Assembly terminates the order earlier or the legislature ratifies the order by joint resolution within the 30 day period;

The legislature is authorized to vote on these emergency orders by remote debate and electronic or other means, as established by the rules of the chamber or by the presiding officer of each chamber.

If the legislature fails to timely ratify an emergency order or rejects it, the Governor cannot reissue the order or issue one that is substantially similar, except that the Governor may reissue the order based on significantly changed circumstances for a single period of up to three days if the Governor calls the legislature to reconsider the order and the changed circumstances. Nothing in this section grants additional emergency powers to the governor or any other official. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, state and local officials may issue nonbinding recommendations and guidelines and may help coordinate public and private action to prevent or respond to an emergency.