
Welcome February 2021



It is an honor and privilege to serve the 26th District in the Missouri House of Representatives. I've enjoyed getting to know so many people in our community, and I hope this e-mail newsletter allows me to hear from more of my constituents. Please forward this e-mail to your friends and family in the 26th District who want to know how what happens in the legislature affects all our lives.



Black History Month is an entire month devoted to putting a spotlight on African Americans who have made contributions to our country. Originally, it was seen as a way of teaching students and young people about the contributions of Black and African Americans in school, as they had (and still have) been often forgotten or left out of the narrative of the growth of America. Now, it is seen as a celebration of those who've impacted not just the country, but the world with their activism and achievements.

Here's what you should know about the tradition that started more than a century ago.

In 1915, Harvard historian Carter G. Woodson and minister Jesse E. Moorland founded what is today known as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History in order to bring awareness to the African American people who had made contributions to society, but had been forgotten or left out of the narrative.

In 1926, the men were looking for a way to make those previously unsung contributions of African Americans known to the public. And so began Negro History Week. Before Black History month was an entire month long, it was only celebrated for one week in February. It wasn't until the 1960s that colleges and universities began to expand the recognition of African American history to the full month of February.

It was made a national holiday in 1976, when President Gerald Ford recognized Black History Month, and it became the month-long celebration that we know today.

Now, the holiday has evolved, with organizations like Black Lives Matter looking towards the future of Black Americans and celebrating Black Future Month in conjunction with Black History Month.

The fight for Black History month was not so much a fight as it was a movement. Led by Woodson, the son of former slaves and second American American to earn a doctorate from Harvard, the movement began as one week and quickly spread throughout university and schools until it became an entire month. Woodson established the Journal of Negro History in 1916 and the Negro History Bulletin in 1937 as a means of giving Black scholars a place to publish their research and findings.

The month of February was chosen to coincide with the birthdays of two men in particular, Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, and Douglass, whose true date of birth is unknown, celebrated his birthday on February 14. Both men were widely celebrated by the black communities at the start of Negro History Week in 1926. According to the [Association for the Study of African American Life and History](#), "Woodson built Negro History Week around traditional days of commemorating the black past. He was asking the public to extend their study of black history, not to create a new tradition. In doing so, he increased his chances for success."

Every year, a theme is chosen by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, and this year the theme is The Black Family: Representation, Identity, and Diversity and will explore the African diaspora. "The family offers a rich tapestry of images for exploring the African American past and present," the ASALH [writes on their website](#).

<https://people.com/human-interest/black-history-month-facts-and-history-what-to-know/>

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Food/Household/Utility Resources:



Need food and hygiene items, emergency rent or utilities assistance, diapers or pull-ups, help with medicines and medical devices?
CAC may be able to help. Click [HERE](#) for more information.

- **Harvesters Community Food Network. Click [HERE](#) to find service in your area**
- [Community Action Agency of Greater Kansas City](#)
- [Spire - Natural Gas Assistance](#)
- [Emergency Rent Assistance](#)

KANSAS CITY'S NEW EMERGENCY RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Application process announcement mid-February

IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE

These agencies have city-provided funds available now for rent and/or utility help:

- **Journey to New Life** - (816) 960-4808
- **Metro Lutheran Ministries** - (816) 285-3137 (north)
(816) 285-3139 (south)
- **Greater KC Housing Info Center** - (816) 931-0443
- **Guadalupe Center** - (816) 421-1015
- **Save, Inc.** - (816) 531-8340, ext. 260



CITY OF
KANSAS CITY,
MISSOURI

[KCMO.GOV/RentHelp](https://www.kcmo.gov/RentHelp)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

[Full Employment Council - Kansas City](#)

[KCTV5 - Job Connection](#)

[Ford - Claycomo](#)

[Truman Medical Center](#)

[Kansas City Research Hospital](#)

COVID RESOURCES

Access to resources for COVID 19 assistance can be found by clicking below.

[COVID Resources](#)

Please click [TEST SITES](#) for testing locations.

[Pre-Registration is strongly encouraged.](#)

In addition, those who are *[symptomatic](#)* are encouraged to

Updated vaccine information can be found [HERE](#)

We have implemented a COVID-19 Vaccine Waitlist for those who meet the Missouri resident criteria for Phase 1A,

call 404-CARE, option 2, to schedule a test at one of our two hospital locations.

Phase 1B-Tier 1, and Phase 1B-Tier 2.

More information is at <https://www.trumed.org/forms/covid-19-vaccine-wait-list/>

Individuals also may call 404-CARE to talk to a scheduler.

Many of you have reached out about COVID vaccine availability. The state has changed how they are allocating doses to help get more vaccines out to the tiers that are eligible.

Right now they are only vaccinating Phase 1A, Phase 1B - Tier 1, Phase 1B - Tier 2. [You can view the tier levels here.](#) The state has an estimated 2 million Missourians left to offer the vaccine to before they move on to the next tier. Dr. Williams, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, said in a hearing this afternoon he believes Phase 1B - Tier 3 will begin "later in the spring" with no date but the sooner we get through more of the current tiers, the sooner we will move on.

Please be patient, continue to keep distance from others, wear your masks, and wash your hands. I also recommend you reach out to your primary care provider and let them know you want the vaccine.

You can also learn more at <https://covidvaccine.mo.gov/>.

CAPITOL UPDATE

This Capitol Update will recap January 2021. If you have any questions or would like further information please contact us at 573.751.2124 or at ashley.blandmanlove@house.mo.gov

INSURRECTION IN D.C. OVERSHADOWS FIRST DAY OF SESSION

The 101st Missouri General Assembly got underway on Jan. 6 but proceedings in Jefferson City were overshadowed by events in Washington, D.C., where an insurrectionist mob incited by Republican President Donald Trump stormed the U.S. Capitol as Congress was formalizing Democratic President-elect Joe Biden's Electoral College victory.

Opening day activities in the Missouri legislature began at the same time Congress was undertaking its largely ceremonial role of counting the electoral votes from the recent presidential election. As the chaos in the U.S. Capitol was unfolding, Republican Secretary of State Jay Ashcroft, while speaking before the Missouri House of Representatives after presiding over the swearing-in of its members, repeated some of the same false and debunked claims of fraud in states Trump lost that the insurrections cited in seeking to overturn the election results.

In remarks prepared in advance but delivered as the insurrection was taking place, House Minority Leader Crystal Quade, D-Springfield, warned of the damage Republicans were doing to democracy by perpetuating the lie that unproven fraud, rather than the will of voters, cost Trump another presidential term.

"Refusing to accept the outcome of an election you lost isn't an American value," Quade said. "It isn't a conservative value. It's what totalitarian regimes do, and embracing that mindset will destroy our country. In the coming months, we must restore faith and trust in government. We must treat facts as facts and call out those who would distort or ignore the truth for political benefit."

Republican legislative leaders ignored what was taking place in the nation's capital during their opening day speeches. Several issued statements later in the day denouncing the violence, but none mentioned the culpability of Trump and other Republicans – including U.S. Sen. Josh Hawley of Missouri – in promoting the lies fomented it. Hawley was a leader of a futile attempt to challenge the electoral vote results of some states Trump lost. Five of

Missouri's six Republican members of the U.S. House of Representatives also joined that effort.

During a news conference that afternoon on other subjects, Gov. Mike Parson, a Republican, claimed to know little about what was taking place in Washington but said Trump was "absolutely not" responsible for it.

State Rep. Justin Hill, R-Lake St. Louis, skipped being sworn in for his fourth term of office to attend the Trump rally in Washington but told the St. Louis Post-Dispatch he didn't participate in the storming of the Capitol. Last month Hill filed a resolution signed by 66 other House Republicans calling on Congress to overturn Trump's Electoral College defeat.

The 2021 legislative session runs through May 14, with lawmakers required to complete work on the state operating budget for the 2022 fiscal year no later than May 7. Republicans outnumber Democrats 24-10 in the Senate and 114-48 in the House, which has one Democratic vacancy from Columbia that will be filled following an April 6 special election.

PARSON TO BE INAUGURATED FOR A FULL TERM ON JAN. 11

Gov. Mike Parson and the other four statewide elected officials who won election in November will be inaugurated at noon on Jan. 11 on the steps of the Missouri Capitol. However, most of the traditional Inauguration Day activities, including the inaugural ball, have been cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Parson, a Republican, was elected lieutenant governor in 2016 but became governor on June 1, 2018, when his predecessor resigned amid impeachment proceedings over allegations of personal and professional misconduct. Parson won election to a full term last year.

Of the other four statewide officials who are beginning new terms, Parson appointed three of them, all Republicans, to fill vacancies – Lt. Gov. Mike Kehoe, State Treasurer Scott Fitzpatrick and Attorney General Eric Schmitt. They all won full terms last year. Only Secretary of State Jay Ashcroft, also a Republican, begins a second full term in his current office after originally being elected in 2016.

PARSON RELEASES \$126.9 MILLION IN WITHHELD FUNDING

Gov. Mike Parson on Jan. 6 released \$126.9 million in state spending authority for the current state fiscal year that he previously withheld, including \$25.9 million for the Missouri Department of Higher Education.

Parson, a Republican, imposed \$449 million in unilateral budget cuts for the 2021 fiscal year, in July to keep state spending in balance amid an expected decline in revenue collections due to the negative economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. In a news release, Parson said revenue collections had improved sufficiently to allow some of the withheld funding to be released. The FY 2021 fiscal year runs through June 30.

PANDEMIC, POLITICAL VIOLENCE GO UNMENTIONED IN INAUGURAL SPEECH

Avoiding any mention of the COVID-19 pandemic or the right-wing insurrectionist threats to democratic institutions, Gov. Mike Parson discussed feel-good themes during his Jan. 11 inaugural address without delving into the major challenges facing the state or his administration's plans for dealing with them.

In normal circumstances inaugural speeches do tend to be more about broad aspirations than policy specifics. However, by failing to acknowledge either a pandemic that has taken the lives of more than 6,200 Missourians or the violent attack on the U.S. Capitol just days earlier that was incited in part by Republican elected officials and has raised the threat of further violence in the coming days, Parson, a Republican, signaled a reluctance to treat these matters as top concerns for his administration.

“We have seen some challenging days together, but when it is hard to find the light, sometimes all you need is a spark to get the fire going again,” Parson said. “Even in the darkest times, Missouri shines on. Sunny days are ahead!”

Parson, who previously served as lieutenant governor, became Missouri's chief executive in 2018 following the resignation of his predecessor. Voters elected him to a full term in November, making him just the second “accidental governor” – one who achieves office through happenstance rather than the ballot box – in Missouri history to subsequently win election in their own right. Because his partial term was longer than two years, Parson is ineligible under the Missouri Constitution to seek a second full term in 2024.

Lilbourn Boggs, who served from 1836 through 1840, is the only other accidental Missouri governor later elected to a full term. In 1838, Boggs issued the infamous Mormon Extermination Order calling for all Mormons to be driven from the state or killed. He also presided over the Honey War, a heated 1837 border dispute with Iowa that ultimately ended without bloodshed. That same year, Missouri's first permanent state Capitol in Jefferson City burned down, and Boggs oversaw the construction of its replacement, which in turn burned down in 1911.

Parson is expected to offer more details on his legislative and policy priorities for the year during the upcoming State of the State address on Jan. 27. At that time, he also will present his proposed state operating budget for the 2022 fiscal year, which begins July 1.

HOUSE TO CANCEL WEEK OF SESSION DUE TO CONCERNS ABOUT VIOLENCE

With right-wing extremists planning protests in Washington, D.C., and all 50 state capitols on presidential Inauguration Day and concerns their actions could turn violent, leaders of the Missouri House of Representatives have cancelled session for the entire week of Jan. 18-23 to minimize the presence of lawmakers and legislative staff in the Missouri Capitol in the event violence does unfold. The state Senate was considering following suit but hadn't done so as of Jan. 14.

Security officials in Missouri and elsewhere are on high alert after an insurrectionist mob incited by departing President Donald Trump and other Republican officials stormed the U.S. Capitol on Jan. 6 in an attempt to stop Congress from certifying President-elect Joe Biden's victory in the Electoral College. Biden, a Democrat, won 306 electoral votes to handily defeated Trump, who won 232.

The U.S. House of Representatives on Jan. 13 voted to impeach Trump for incitement of insurrection in the Capitol attack, making him the only president in American history to be impeached twice. The Democratic-controlled House previously impeached Trump just over a year ago on charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress, but he subsequently was acquitted the Republican-controlled Senate.

The Senate, which is still Republican-led at the moment but which will soon switch to Democratic control, does not plan to conduct a trial on the latest article of impeachment

before Trump leaves office when his term expires at noon on Jan. 20. Even though Trump will no longer be president, an impeachment trial is still expected to take place in the coming weeks. If convicted, Trump would be prohibited from ever again holding public office.

SENATE PUSHES TO NULLIFY FEDERAL GUN LAWS

Less than two weeks after right-wing insurrectionists stormed the U.S. Capitol in a violent but futile attempt to overturn Democrat Joe Biden's election as president, their ideological brethren in the Republican-controlled Missouri Senate are pursuing a similarly doomed effort to prohibit enforcement of federal gun laws within the state.

Senate Bill 39, which the Senate General Laws Committee heard on Jan. 19, purports to declare invalid federal law relating to the taxation, registration or tracking of firearms, as well as laws prohibiting the possession, ownership, use or transfer of specific types of firearms. However, individual states have no power to nullify federal laws or interfere with their enforcement. In a 1958 case, *Cooper v. Aaron*, the U.S. Supreme Court described the nullification doctrine as "illegal defiance of constitutional authority."

The bill also purports to give those arrested for federal gun crimes the right to sue "any person or entity" enforcing such laws. In addition, it purports to declare that any federal agent who enforces federal gun laws in Missouri "shall be permanently ineligible to serve as a law enforcement or to supervise law enforcement officers." Neither provision appears likely to withstand constitutional muster.

SB 39 also repeals an existing state law that promotes responsible gun while condemning the use of firearms to commit crimes. The statute to be repealed, RSMo. 1.320, says: "The general assembly of the state of Missouri strongly promotes responsible gun ownership, including parental supervision of minors in the proper use, storage, and ownership of all firearms, the prompt reporting of stolen firearms, and the proper enforcement of all state gun laws. The general assembly of the state of Missouri hereby condemns any unlawful transfer of firearms and the use of any firearm in any criminal or unlawful activity."

The Republican-controlled legislature enacted a similar nullification bill in 2013, but then-Gov. Jay Nixon, a Democrat, vetoed it. Although the House of Representatives voted to override, the attempt fell one vote short of the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate when two top Republican leaders joined Democrats to sustain Nixon's veto. As Republican

state senator at the time, current Gov. Mike Parson voted to override.

SENATORS SEEK TO BLOCK LOCAL COVID-19 CONTAINMENT

The Senate Health and Pensions Committee on Jan. 20 heard several bills filed by Republican lawmakers that collectively would strip city and county officials of much of their legal authority to impose restrictions aimed at limiting the spread of COVID-19 in their communities.

Throughout the pandemic, Gov. Mike Parson, a Republican, has avoided imposing a mask mandate or other statewide restrictions, leaving enforcement of coronavirus containment measures largely up to local officials, whom he repeatedly maintained are best positioned to address the specific needs of individual communities. Under the bills proposed by Republican lawmakers, that existing local pandemic response would be largely eliminated.

One measure, Senate Bill 21, would prohibit county health boards from enacting emergency restrictions that last longer than a total of 14 days in any two-year period. Approval of both chambers of the General Assembly, which regularly meets only five months out of the year, would be required to exceed that amount. The bill also would ban any restrictions on the size of residential gatherings. Another proposal, Senate Bill 12, prohibit health restrictions relating to attendance at religious services. A third, Senate Bill 56, would entirely strip local health department of their authority to issue orders to combat infectious, contagious, communicable or dangerous diseases.

Supporters of the bills contend local public health orders harm restaurants, bars and other local businesses by limiting their operations and also infringe on individual freedoms. Opponents say the proposed legislation would make the pandemic far worse than it already is. To date, there have been nearly 444,000 known cases of COVID-19 in Missouri, including 6,485 deaths. The committee took no immediate action on the bills.

PANEL HEARS BILL ON LEGAL IMMUNITY IN COVID CASES

Despite the apparent lack of any litigation in Missouri over alleged wrongful exposure to COVID-19, the Republican-controlled state Senate is fast-tracking legislation to provide businesses, schools, churches and medical providers with blanket legal immunity from lawsuits relating to the pandemic.

The Senate Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence Committee heard two similar bills on the subject on Jan. 19. While supporters of the measures say liability protections are necessary to protect against “frivolous” legislation, a representative of the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys testified the organization isn’t aware of any cases that have been filed that would be prevented by the bill.

The Missouri Chamber of Commerce and Industry have been pushing for such legislation since the pandemic began last spring, and it also enjoys support from other groups whose members would enjoy legal protections from it, including the Missouri Hospitals Association. Gov. Mike Parson, a Republican, in November included legal immunity against COVID-19 lawsuits among the topics of a special legislative session, but lawmakers adjourned the session in December without taking up the bill. Ironically, that session shut down for two weeks due to an outbreak of the disease among Republican senators and staff.

The Senate committee took no immediate action on either bill, but it expected to advance one or both to the full Senate sometime in the coming weeks. The measures are Senate Bill 42 and Senate Bill 51.

PARSON PROPOSES \$34.13 BILLION STATE OPERATING BUDGET

During his annual State of the State address on Jan. 27, Gov. Mike Parson proposed a \$34.13 billion state operating budget for the upcoming 2022 fiscal year that expands Medicaid eligibility as required by a constitutional amendment Missouri voters ratified last year – without requiring a tax increase or deep cuts to other programs as Parson and other Republicans had long claimed would be necessary during their years-long opposition to expansion.

As Parson himself noted, Medicaid expansion will extend health care access to approximately 275,000 Missourians who don’t currently have it. Under the federal Affordable Care Act, the federal government will pay 90 percent of the cost. Expansion supporters have long contended the state’s share easily would be covered by savings elsewhere in the budget resulting from more people having health care coverage, as well as the economic benefit from the large amount of additional federal money flowing into Missouri.

Parson’s budget also calls for increased infrastructure spending, including \$100 million to

begin working through a backlog of delayed maintenance and repairs at state facilities. The governor's budget plan continues to rely heavily on federal COVID-19 relief funds to free up state general revenue for other spending priorities.

The governor pledged to "fully fund" basic state funding for local public schools. However, under changes Republicans enacted a few years ago that drastically cut the amount of new revenue required each year to claim full funding under the law, that's a relatively small increase of \$8.5 million to the \$3.56 billion education funding formula.

Parson's budget also calls for restoring cuts to public colleges and universities that were imposed last year after state revenue collections cratered due to economic shutdowns caused by the pandemic. However, state higher education funding still would remain well below historic highs.

The State of the State address traditionally is delivered in the House of Representatives chamber before a joint session of the legislature. However, the joint session was cancelled and the speech moved to the much smaller Senate just hours before it was to begin due to a disagreement between the governor and House Republican leaders. The cause of the disagreement wasn't immediately clear, but it marked the first time in recent memory, and perhaps in state history, that the State of the State wasn't held in the House chamber.

Among his policy priorities, Parson called for legislation to prohibit lawsuits against businesses and other organizations over issues related to COVID-19, despite the apparent lack of any such lawsuits in Missouri nearly one year into the pandemic. The governor also advocated for changing statute to allow the state and local governments to more easily capture sales tax revenue from on-line purchases that is already due under state law but rarely collected.

In addition, Parson announced the creation of new Office of Childhood that will be created by consolidated various existing programs relating to early childhood care and education at the Departments of Elementary and Secondary Education, Health and Senior Services, and Social Services. DESE will oversee the new agency.

Although the state constitution requires the governor to submit a proposed state budget to the legislature each year, lawmakers owe no deference to it and can accept, reject or modify the governor's recommendations as they see fit. Lawmakers must grant final passage to the

various appropriations bills that make up the budget by a constitutional deadline of May 7. The 2022 fiscal year begins July 1.

RAISES FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1

Missouri lawmakers and statewide elected officials will get their first pay raises since 2008 later this year after the Republican-controlled General Assembly failed to pass a resolution rejecting increases recommended in December by the State Salary Commission. The 2.5 percent raises will take effect on July 1.

Under the Missouri Constitution, the Salary Commission is charged with setting pay rates for state elected officials every two year. However, lawmakers can – and usually do – reject the raises with two-thirds majorities in both legislative chambers.

Although the House of Representatives voted 97-11-41 in favor of a rejection resolution on Jan. 28, the measure failed to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority of 109 votes. By the time of the vote, however, the resolution already was rendered moot since the Senate had adjourned for the week and wasn't to reconvene until Feb. 1 – one day after the constitutional deadline for rejecting the commission's recommendations.

At present, senators and state representatives earn \$35,915 a year. After the 2.5 percent bump, they will make \$36,813 annually. The governor's salary will go from the current \$133,821 to \$137,166, a year. The remaining five statewide elected officials also will get raises. Under the Salary Commission's recommendations, lawmakers and statewide officeholders will get a second 2.5 percent increase on July 1, 2022.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN PUSH FOR PHOTO VOTER ID REQUIREMENT

The House Elections and Elected Officials Committee on Jan. 27 heard legislation seeking to require Missourians to show a government-issued photo identification card at their polling place in order to vote. It is estimated that more than 200,000 Missourians don't have a driver's license or non-driver state ID and could be disenfranchised under the measure, House Bill 334.

Missouri Republicans have been seeking to impose a photo voter ID requirement for more than 15 years. During that time they've successfully enacted such requirements twice, but the

Missouri Supreme Court struck down both laws for infringing on the constitutional right to vote. The court invalidated the first law in 2008 and the second in 2020.

During the long photo voter ID debate, Republicans have contended it is necessary to combat fraud, despite the dearth of documented cases in Missouri of voter impersonation at the polls – the only type of fraud a photo ID requirement could prevent. Democrats note that the populations most likely not to have a photo ID include racial minorities and other groups that, not coincidentally, tend to support Democratic candidates.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS BILL TARGETING PROTESTERS

A Senate committee on Jan. 26 considered legislation that would grant immunity from prosecution to people who kill or assault protesters who enter private property or public roadways. The bill also would grant civil immunity to motorists who injure protesters with their vehicles and make it a felony to impede traffic as part of a protest.

The Republican-sponsored Senate Bill 66 also includes provisions making it more difficult for local governments to reduce law enforcement budgets and makes it a crime to cause “emotional distress to another person” during a protest. The Senate Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence Committee did not take immediate action on the bill, which according to a Jan. 27 story by The Associated Press is supported by the union representing Kansas City police officers.

2021 Legislation filed to date.

You may also visit www.house.mo.gov to view all legislation filed by Rep. Bland Manlove

Click links in far-right corner of page to view bill and bill summary. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact us

HB 280 - (0333H.01I)

Prohibits law enforcement officers from using chokeholds, carotid restraints, and vascular immobility

HB 281 - (0698H.02I)

Modifies age requirements relating to the certification of juveniles for trial as adults

HB 282 - (0733H.01I)

Prohibits certain discriminatory practices on the basis of hair texture and protective hairstyles

HB 283 - (0724H.01I)

Expands the health professional student loan repayment program to also include mental health professionals

HB 284 - (0813H.02I)

Requires school districts to offer an American civics course beginning with grade 6

HB 285 - (0878H.01I)

Requires the Secretary of State to provide all printed materials in Spanish, upon request

HB 286 - (0343H.01I)

Allows a civil action for summoning a police officer

HB 287 - (0331H.01I)

Requires the appointment of a special prosecutor for investigations of officer-involved deaths or shootings

HB 797 - (1721H.01I)

Prohibits the sale or distribution of novelty lighters

HB 798 - (1726H.01I)

Prohibits text messaging while driving for all drivers

HB 799 - (1710H.01I)

Modifies regulations relating to the carrying-out of wine and wine-based products from certain places

HB 800 - (1709H.01I)

Establishes the National Popular Vote Act

HB 801 - (1711H.01I)

Creates provisions for automatic voter registration

HB 933 - (0771H.01I)

Creates an absentee ballot tracking system

HB 934 - (0801H.01I)

Modifies provisions relating to a private person's use of force in making an arrest

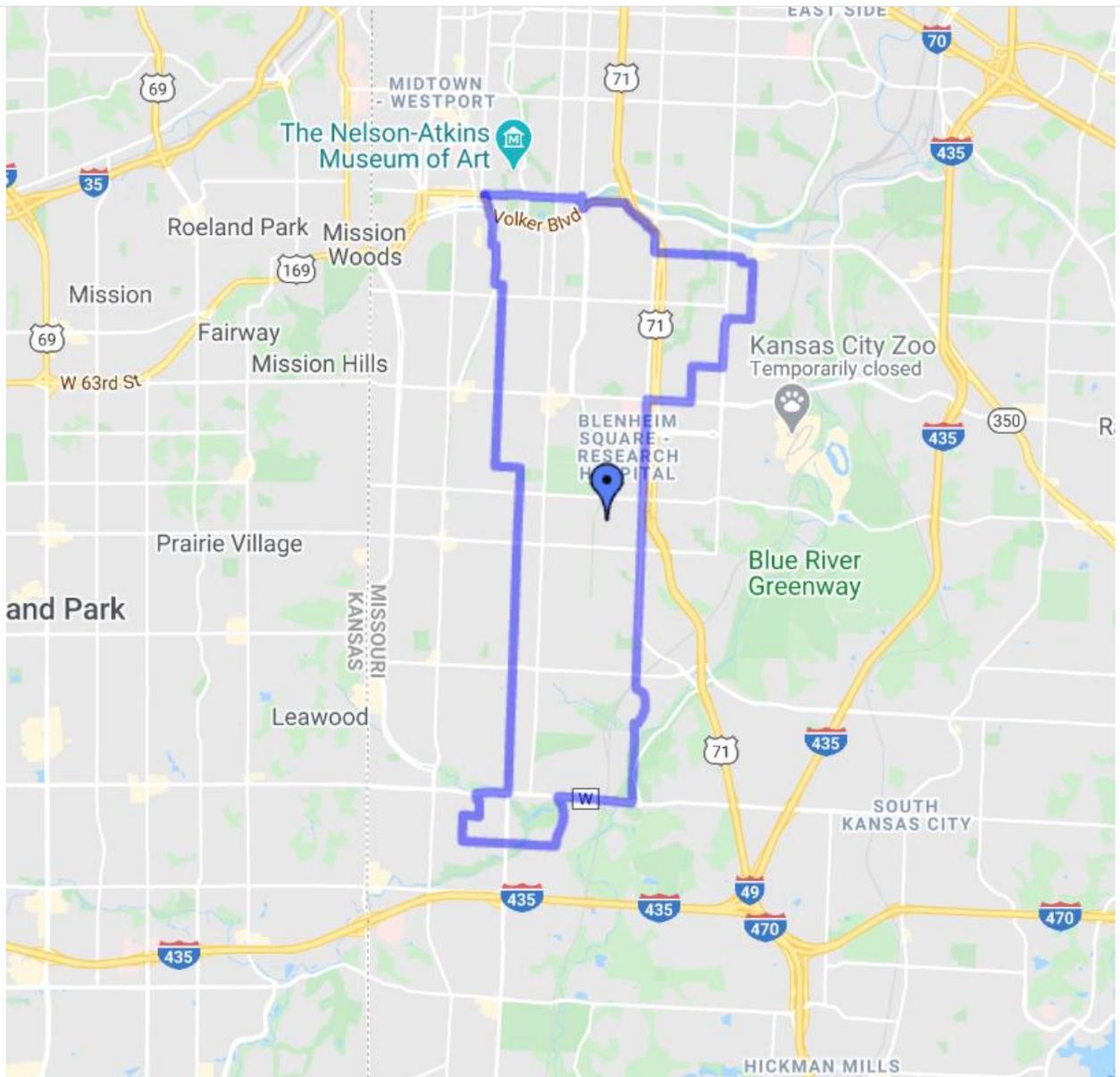
HB935 - (1711H.01I)

Creates provisions for automatic voter registration



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